

Report of Commissioners

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Report of the Commissioners ...

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KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

32—PART VI.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT

MADE AND PASSED IN

The 5th and 6th Years of King William the 4th, c. 71,

INTITULED,

“AN ACT for appointing COMMISSIONERS to continue the Inquiries concerning CHARITIES in ENGLAND and WALES, until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.”

(Dated 30th June 1837.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1840.

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In the General Introductory Report, dated 30th June 1837, numbered 32, the Commissioners stated their intention to divide into Five several Parts the result of the inquiries they had then completed, and to present such Parts consecutively as they could be prepared. In the course of their preparation, it has been found that the number of Charities and the length to which the accounts of some of them necessarily extended rendered it expedient to make the division into Six Parts, each forming a separate Volume.

December 1839.



CITY OF LONDON.

JOINT REPORT OF MR. WROTTESELEY AND MR. SMITH.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

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THE origin of this establishment is referred, by Stow and other historians, to Rahere the minstrel of king Henry I., who, having founded the priory of St. Bartholomew upon a vacant space in Smithfield granted to him by the king, annexed to it about the year 1122 an hospital. Here he provided for the relief of poor and sick persons, of pregnant women, and, in case of their death, of the children who should be born there, until attaining seven years of age, under the management of a master, eight brethren, and four sisters. No record of the grant of the site nor of the deed of endowment has been preserved; but a charter of King Henry I., bearing date in 1133 is extant, by which certain privileges were granted to the church, to Raherus the prior, the canons, and the poor of the hospital. The tomb of Rahere still remains in the church of St. Bartholomew the Greater, in Smithfield.

It is related that Alfune, a man distinguished, among other charitable works, for building the church of St. Giles without Cripplegate, the first "Hospitaler or proctor for tending the poor," used daily to beg for their relief at the adjoining market and shambles of Smithfield. The annexation of the hospital to the priory was subsequently confirmed by a charter of King John, in the fifth year of his reign, and various grants to the hospital of property which, at this distance of time, scarcely admits of identification, (including, among other things, 37 acres of ground, situate in St. Giles's and St. Botolph without Aldgate granted in the 18th Edward II.), are recorded, together with no less than 13 different charters of liberties enumerated in an Inspecimus, bearing date in the second year of King Henry VI. In the 11th year of the same King an arrangement between the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew and the master and brothers of the hospital was sanctioned by Parliament, by which the execution of the repairs of "the aqueduct in Iseldon, called Cannonesbury, the water whereof was conveyed by pipes underground," was committed to the said master and brothers to be done at their cost; one moiety of the water to be conveyed to the hospital by pipes, and a rent of 6s. 8d. per annum to be paid to the prior and convent. It may also be noticed that, in 1423, the buildings of the hospital received a repair at the charge of the executors of the celebrated Whittington, Lord Mayor of London.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus, temp. Henry VIII. (quoted in the Report of a Committee of the Common Council, appointed in 1834 in relation to the Royal Hospitals), gives the following statement of the real property of this hospital shortly previous to its dissolution. Rents and rents of assize in London and the suburbs, 292*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* In Middlesex, 30*l.* 11*s.* In Essex, 38*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In Berks, 12*d.* In Northampton, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In Somerset, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In St. Albans, 6*s.* 8*d.* Total, 371*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, subject to payments amounting to 66*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a balance of 304*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

In the year 1538, *i. e.* between the date of the act for the suppression of the lesser monasteries (27 Henry VIII. cap. 28) and the last act of dissolution in this reign (37 Henry VIII. cap. 4), a petition was presented to the King by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of London, stating that there then were near and within the said city, three hospitals, called St. Mary's Spytell, St. Bartholomew's Spytell, and St. Thomas's Spytell; and one Abbey, called the New Abbey, at Tower Hill, founded of good devotion, and endowed only for the relief, comfort, and aid of the poor and indigent, not able to help themselves, and not

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital.

London.
 St. Bartholomew's
 Hospital,
continued.

for the maintenance of priests, canons, and monks, carnally living as they of late had done, "nothing regarding the miserable people lying in the street, offending every clean person passing by the way with their filthy and nasty savors," and praying "that the mayor and his brethren of the City, or such other as should stand with the most gracious favour of the King, might thenceforth have the order, rule, disposition, and governance of the said hospitals and abbey, with the rents and revenues thereof, for the only relief of the poor, sick, and needy persons, trusting that where then a small number of priests, canons, and monks were found for their own lucre and commodity only, and not for the common utility of the realm, a greater number of poor and sick persons should be refreshed, maintained, healed, and cured frankly and freely by physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, who should have stipends to attend for that purpose, so that impotent persons should be relieved thereby and sturdy beggars, not willing to labour, should be punished, and so few or none be seen abroad to ask alms." See Appendix to Report on Christ's Hospital, No. 1.

No attention appears to have been at first paid to that part of the prayer of this petition which sought to transfer the administration of the revenues of the several establishments therein specified to the Corporation of the City of London. Their property was in the mean time possessed by the Crown. After a lapse of six years the King caused letters patent, bearing date 23d June 1544, to be issued, by which, after reciting that the hospital of St. Bartholomew's was then altogether vacant and destitute of master and fellows or brethren, and that the same and the possessions thereof had therefore fallen into the hands of the Crown, the said King, endeavouring that there should be "comfort to the prisoners, shelter to the poor, visitation to the sick, food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, clothes to the naked, and sepulture to the dead administered there," erected and founded an hospital, to consist of one master and priest, and four chaplains priests, to be called the Vice Master, the Curate, the Hospitaler, and the Visitor of the prisoners in Newgate, who were therein nominated, and were thereby incorporated; and the said King granted to the said master and chaplains the site, ambit, and precincts of the said hospital and the church, and all places parcels of and within the same hospital, together with the goods and chattels thereof, to hold the same in pure and perpetual alms. The government of the hospital was lodged in the body thus constituted, but the possessions were not regranted to them, nor was any visitatorial or other authority over them vested in the corporation of the city of London.

It was not to be expected that the footing upon which the King thus attempted to place the hospital, the revenues of which he retained in his own hands, would be satisfactory to the city, nor indeed does it appear that the new constitution ever came into active operation. At length, induced by the earnest solicitations of the citizens, and perhaps by the distress consequent upon the suppression of the religious houses, the King consented to grant to the corporation of the city of London a new charter, by which the hospital should be re-founded for the reception of 100 poor and sick, and also to endow it from its former possessions to the extent of 500 marks per annum.

By an act of Common Council, bearing date 13th April, 37 Hen. VIII. (1546), reciting that it had pleased the King's Highness not only to grant to the city certain convenient places for the receipt, comfort, and lodging of the poor people of the said city, but also to endow the same towards their maintenance and relief, with lands and tenements to the clear yearly value of 500 marks, upon condition that the citizens should be bound yearly for ever to give other 500 marks to the said use and intent: It was therefore enacted and agreed that the said citizens and their successors should, by writing under their common seal, be bound for the yearly payment of the 500 marks to the use aforesaid accordingly. The actual instrument by which this obligation was entered into is not now extant, but the fact of its execution on the same 13th day of April 1546, is recited in the Act of Common Council 20th December 1548, hereinafter mentioned. The further terms imposed upon the Corporation appear by the next abstracted instrument.

Indenture of Cove-
 nants, 27th Dec.
 38 Hen. VIII.

By indenture, bearing date 27th December, 38 Henry VIII. (1546), between the King of the one part, and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London of the other part,—it is witnessed that the said King, considering the miserable estate of the poor, aged, sick, sore, and impotent people lying and going about begging in the common streets of the said city and the suburbs, to the great infection and annoyance of his subjects, was pleased that he would, by his letters-patent under the great seal in due form to be made, grant to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and to their successors, all that the church and site of the house of the late Grey Friars within the said city of London, and all the buildings, land, and soil, as well of the body and two aisles as of the choir of the same late church; and all those houses and buildings sometime called the Fratrie, the Library, the Dortoir, and the Chapter House of the said late Grey Friars, and all the land and soil called the Great Cloister and Little Cloister of the said late Grey Friars within the precinct of the site of the house of the said late Grey Friars in London aforesaid; and also the several chambers, rooms, and buildings, cellars, and void ground within the precinct of the said house; and that he would also grant the late hospital of Saint Bartholomew in West Smithfield, nigh London, otherwise called the Hospital of Little Saint Bartholomew, and the church of the same, and all the manors, parsonages, messuages, lands, tithes, advowsons, and hereditaments, late part of the possessions of the said hospital, except the several tenements and rent-charge therein particularly excepted; and that he would also grant the parish churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin within Newgate, and the messuages, lands, and tenements thereto belonging, and the tithes and offerings of the inhabitants of the houses within Newgate above mentioned, and within the precinct of the house of the said late Grey Friars; and the said King thereby provided that the said church of the said late Grey Friars should be a parish church called "Christ's Church within Newgate," the limits thereof to be as thereafter described, and

that the said parishes and churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin should lose their names: And the said King was pleased that the said late hospital of St. Bartholomew should thenceforth be a place and a house for the relief and sustentation of poor people, and should be called "The House of the Poor in West Smithfield, in the suburbs of the city of London, of the foundation of King Henry the eighth;" and that the church there should be a parish church, to be called the parish church of Little Saint Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, and that there should be in the parish church of Christ Church a priest who should be called "The Vicar," and another priest who should be called "Visitor of Newgate," who should attend to visit the prisoners of Newgate, and also five other priests in aid of the vicar; and that there should be in the parish church of Little St. Bartholomew one priest who should be called "The Vicar," and one other priest who should be called "The Hospitaller," to minister to the poor people there, and that all such priests and officers (except the said vicars) should, in case of any notable crime, be removed or expelled and others appointed in their room by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, to whom the parsonages, tithes, and spiritual profits of the same churches were intended to be granted. And the said King was further pleased that in each of the said parish churches of Christ Church and Little St. Bartholomew a perpetual vicarage should be incorporated and endowed as therein mentioned, and that the advowsons of such vicarages should be held by the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens. In consideration of all which premises the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, for themselves and their successors, covenanted with the said King, within three months after licence granted to them for the endowment of the said vicarages, to grant to the vicar of Christ Church a sufficient mansion for his habitation, and an annual pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of the possessions of the late hospital, and a like grant to the vicar of Little St. Bartholomew of a sufficient mansion house and annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, payable out of the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to pay to the said priest, who should be called "The Visitor," 10*l.* per annum for his stipend, and to every of the said five other priests 8*l.* yearly, and to either of two clerks in the said church 6*l.* yearly, and to a sexton therein 4*l.* per annum; and the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens further covenanted with the said King that they and their successors would provide at the costs of the said late hospital of St. Bartholomew, to be called "The House of the Poor" as aforesaid, sufficient lodging for 100 poor men and poor women, and for one matron and 12 women under her to make the beds, wash, and attend upon the said poor men and women there; and that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, should find perpetually for the said 100 poor folks, and for the said matron and 12 women under her, sufficient meat, drink, bedding, clothing, wood, coals, and all other things meet, convenient, and necessary for them, and should give to the said matron in ready money 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and to every of the said 12 women 40*s.* yearly; and that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, should find yearly one other priest at the said late hospital thereafter to be called "The House of the Poor" as aforesaid, who should be called "The Hospitaller," and should visit and minister to the poor folks there as necessity should require, and should give him yearly 10*l.* for his stipend; and that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens should find a parish clerk and a sexton to serve in the church of Little St. Bartholomew aforesaid, and should give to the same parish clerk 5*l.* yearly, and to the same sexton 4*l.* yearly, for their living and sustentation; and that they should also find continually at the said late hospital thereafter to be called "The House of the Poor," one convenient person to be the steward of and for the provision for the poor there, and one convenient person to be receiver and collector of the rents and revenues of such possessions and revenues as should be given to and for the sustentation of the said poor people, and also one convenient person to be porter of the said late hospital, and one other convenient person to be butler there, and one other convenient person to be cook there, and should give to the same steward 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and to the same receiver and collector 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and to the same porter 5*l.* yearly, and to the same butler 4*l.* yearly, and to the same cook 5*l.* yearly for their wages; and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens also covenanted to find eight persons to be beadles, to bring thither such poor, sick, aged, and impotent people as should be found going abroad in the city of London and the suburbs thereof, not having wherewith to be sustained, and to expulse and avoid such valiant and sturdy vagabonds and beggars as they should find daily within the said city and the suburbs of the same, and they likewise covenanted to give to every of the said eight beadles 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly for their wages; and they further covenanted that they would find perpetually one person sufficiently learned in the science of physic and one other person having sufficient knowledge in surgery to be continually attendant on the sick and sore people at the said late hospital thereafter, &c., to minister to them from time to time such things as should be needful for their sickness and diseases; and that they, the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, should give and pay to the same physician 20*l.* per annum, and to the same surgeon yearly 20*l.*; and that they and their successors should, at their own proper costs and charges from time to time, buy and provide all manner of apothecary's ware, and other things necessary and convenient for the making of salves and all other things touching physic or surgery, for the help and healing of the said poor, sick, and impotent people; and in consideration of the great charges to which the same mayor, commonalty, and citizens would be put to in the providing the several matters aforesaid, the said King was pleased and did thereby grant unto the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, full licence and authority to take and receive to them, and their successors for ever, to the use and sustentation of the poor of any of His Grace's subjects, by purchase, bargain, sale, alienation, gift, grant, bequest or otherwise, lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the yearly value of 1,000 marks over and above the lands, tenements, and

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.
 St. Bartholomew's
 Hospital,
continued.

hereditaments thereinbefore mentioned, within the city of London or elsewhere, within the realm of England, or in Wales, or in any other the King's dominions, although the same lands, tenements, and hereditaments should be holden of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors in chief, notwithstanding any of the statutes of mortmain; and the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens did thereby further covenant and grant for themselves and their successors with the said King, his heirs and successors, that the whole yearly profits and revenues of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and other the premises appointed to be given to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, and which the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, should buy and purchase, or that should be given to them by reason of the said licence over and besides the finding the said vicars, priests, and such other necessary minister and officers as were before appointed to be founden by the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, should wholly be bestowed and go to the relief and sustentation of the poor: And the said King further promised to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, the said visitor and five other priests, and the said hospitaller, and the lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereinbefore appointed to be granted, or which the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, by reason of the said licence or otherwise, should thereafter have by gift, grant, bargain, and sale of any other person to the use and intent aforesaid, should be discharged of all tenths and first-fruits payable to the said King and his successors; and the said King further granted to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, that they and their successors should thenceforth be masters, rulers, and governors of the hospital or house called Bethlem, without and nigh the gate called Bishop's Gate in the city of London, and should have the governance of the same and of the people there, with power to see and to cause the rents and profits of the lands and possessions of the same hospital to be employed for the relief of the poor people there, according to the meaning of the foundation of the same, or otherwise, as it should please the King for better order to devise: And the said King thereby further promised to execute such further acts by letters-patent, act of Parliament, or otherwise, for assuring the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and establishing the purposes thereinbefore expressed as by the counsel of the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens should be devised or advised.

Charter.

The arrangement was completed by the grant of the charter itself, of which, on account of its great prolixity, we shall content ourselves with giving a full abstract.

King Henry VIII., by letters patent, bearing date 13th January, in the 38th year of his reign (1547), for the accomplishment of certain articles and agreements expressed in an indenture made between the said King of the one part, and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London of the other part, bearing date 27th December preceding (being the above abstracted indenture), granted to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, the church late of the Friars Minors, commonly called the Gray Friars, within the city of London and the site of the house of the said Friars Minors, and all the edifices, lands and soil of the said church; and also all the houses and edifices formerly called the Friary, the Library, the Dorter, and Chapter House of the said house, and all the land and soil called the Great Cloister, and the Little Cloister of the said house, within the precinct and site of the same; and also all those chambers and edifices, then in the several tenures of George Woodward and Edward Metcalfe, situate within the precinct of the said house; and also all those houses, edifices, chambers, and waste grounds, then in the tenure of Ewin Moore, within the same precinct; and also a chamber or hall and cellar under the same, and the ground within the Little Cloister, in the said precinct, then in the tenure of Hugh Willoughby, serjeant-at-arms, for his life, and a part of the houses called the Dorter of the said house then unoccupied. Also the houses and waste grounds, then in the tenure of Richard Tredray, on the north side of the Little Cloister of the said house, and all other houses, gardens, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances, within the precinct of the said house; and also all the lead and stone, iron, glass, timber, and other things remaining upon the said premises. And the said King also granted to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, all the late hospital of St. Bartholomew, in West Smithfield, next London, otherwise called the Hospital of St. Bartholomew the Less, in West Smithfield, near London, and the church of the same, and the land and soil of the same church; and the site, precinct, and close of the said hospital, together with divers messuages (42 in number) and gardens therein particularly described, situate within the said precinct and close, formerly parcel of the possessions of the said hospital; and also a rent of 27*s.*, issuing out of a messuage called the Olifaunt, and a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* out of a tenement belonging to the wardens of the church of St. Sepulchre, situate in West Smithfield; and also 12 messuages and tenements in West Smithfield aforesaid, in the parish of St. Sepulchre. Also seven messuages in Giltspur-street. Also 11 messuages in Hosier-lane, in the same parish, and a yearly rent of 20*s.* out of a tenement in Cow-lane. Also 13 several messuages or tenements in Cow-lane, in the said parish, and the several messuages therein particularly described, situate in St. John-street, in the same parish. Also a messuage in Duck-lane. Also 13 messuages in Britton-street, in the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate; a messuage and garden in Barbican, in the same parish; an inn, called the Antelope, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn; a yearly rent of 23*s.* 4*d.* out of a tenement called the Angel, in St. Dunstons in the West; a brewhouse in the parish of St. Bride, Fleet-street; three messuages in Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Martin within Ludgate; four messuages, or tenements, in Peter Key and Old Fish-street, and three messuages, or tenements, in Peter Key aforesaid, in the parish of St. Bennett. A yearly rent of 16*s.* out of the Dolphin brewhouse, in Old Fish-street. A yearly rent of 51*s.* 8*d.* out of a tenement in Old Fish-street. Also four messuages in Old Fish-street aforesaid. Also three messuages in Watling-street; a messuage in Bow-lane; a messuage in Soper-lane, St. Pancras; 14 messuages in Thames-

street, in the parish of Allhallows the Little; a capital messuage and three tenements in Little Wood-street, in the parish of St. Alphage; a yearly rent of 6s. out of the tenements of the Goldsmith's Company in Mugwell-street, in the parish of St. Olave; five tenements, with gardens, in Mugwell-street aforesaid; two messuages, or tenements, in St. Nicholas Shambles, in the parish of St. Nicholas within Newgate. Also the following yearly rents, viz. :—

10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of tenements belonging to the wardens of Merchant Tailors' Company, situate in the Vintry in the parish of St. Martin there.

20*s.* out of tenements belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company, in Wood-street and West-cheap.

20*s.* out of the Eagle, in Cheap, also belonging to the Goldsmiths' Company.

13*s.* 4*d.* out of tenements in Foster-lane, belonging to the same Company.

10*s.* out of a tenement at London Wall, Allhallows, belonging to the churchwardens of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

10*s.* out of tenements in Bush-lane, St. Swithin's, belonging to the churchwardens of St. Magnus.

2*s.* 6*d.* out of the Ship, in the Poultry, belonging to the Ironmongers' Company.

30*s.* out of the Eagle, in Gracechurch-street, belonging to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Cornhill.

20*s.* out of the tenements of the churchwardens of St. Andrew, near Baynard's Castle, situate in that parish.

60*s.* out of a brewhouse, in the same parish.

20*s.* out of three messuages and a key, in the same parish.

26*s.* 8*d.* out of the Bell, in Candlewick-street, belonging to the churchwardens of St. Mary, Abchurch.

4*s.* out of a tenement, called the Lamp, in the parish of St. Ethelburgh without Bishopsgate, belonging to the Tallow Chandlers' Company.

2*s.* out of another tenement in the same Company, in the same parish.

7*s.* out of another tenement of the same Company, called the Sun, in the same parish.

30*s.* 8*d.* out of a messuage, called the Dolphin, in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate.

45*s.* out of the Saracen's Head, in Bread-street, in the parish of Allhallows.

8*s.* out of a tenement of the Saddlers' Company, at Holborn Cross.

37*s.* out of a messuage, called the Cardinal's Hat, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, belonging to the Master of the Savoy.

6*s.* 8*d.* out of a tenement of the Minor Canons of St. Paul's, in the parish of St. Gregory.

All which messuages, lands, tenements, and rents, were formerly part of the possessions of the said late hospital.

And the said King also granted to the said mayor, &c., 16 acres of land, in divers pieces near Wallack's Barn, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, six acres at the Butts, in the same parish; six acres at the Irish field, in the same parish; one acre and a half of meadow, at Edmonton; a tenement, at Willesden; a pasture, barn, and stables, in the parish of St. Pancras; the lands called Cletherhouse, in the parish of Hendon; two kilns and two wharfs, at Limehouse, in the parish of Stepney; a meadow and garden, at Enfield; a meadow, in Hackney Marsh; all situate in the county of Middlesex.

Also the manor of Freren, and the messuage, farm, and lands, called Freren, in the parishes of Downham, Ramsdon, Ranwell, and Wikford, in the county of Essex; the rectory and church of Little Wakering, with the glebe, tithes, and advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Little Wakering, in the same county; a messuage, tenement, and marshes, at Burnham; a messuage, tenement, cottage, and lands, at Hatfield Broad Oak, and Okerell; the lands, called Shernewards, in Shernewood Marsh, in Little Wakering aforesaid; all situate in the county of Essex.

Also certain lands, formerly of the said hospital, in the parish of Docket, in the county of Buckingham.

Also certain messuages and lands, services, courts, and profits, of the courts called Bartholomew Fee, at Wollaston, in the county of Northampton.

Also the rectory and church of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset, with the glebe, tithes, and advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Hinton St. George.

Also a messuage and lands at Hethe, in the county of Oxford.

Also two messuages in the parish of St. Michael, in the town of St. Albans, in the county of Hertford.

With all other the manors, messuages, lands, rents, rectories, advowsons, rights, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate in the said city of London and the suburbs of the same, and in all other the several places thereafter named, or elsewhere, in England, to the said late hospital belonging, and parcel of the possessions thereof.

Except certain messuages, called Crookehorn Alley, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and a rent of 36*s.* out of a messuage in Friday-street, and also except certain messuages and lands at Rayneham, in the county of Essex, and the manor and lands in the parish of Haryngey, otherwise Hornsey, and in Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, then let to William Brereton.

And the said King thereby granted to the said mayor, &c., all the aforesaid hospital, manors, advowsons, lands, rents, hereditaments, and premises, as fully and in as ample a manner and form as the late master or governor of the late hospital, and the late warden of the house, formerly of the Friars Minors, or any of their predecessors, before the several dissolutions of the same had held or enjoyed the premises.

And the said King also granted to the said mayor, &c., the parish churches of St. Nicholas

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St. Bartholomew's
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and St. Ewine, within Newgate, and 15 several messuages, or tenements, in the said parish of St. Nicholas; and also a messuage in Aldersgate-street, and certain shops and premises thereto belonging, situate in the parish of St. Nicholas at the Shambles, with the houses and tenements to the rectors of the late parishes belonging, and the tithes, oblations, and spiritual profits of the parishioners and inhabitants of the same parishes; and also of the houses within the Porch, called Newgate, being then parcel of the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate; and also of the houses within the precinct and site of the said house, late of the Friars Minors; and also of the houses within the precinct, site, and cloister of the late hospital of St. Bartholomew; which said hospital and aforesaid manors, rectories, messuages, lands, tenements, and premises, were then extended to the clear yearly value of 380*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

To have, hold, and enjoy the said late hospital, and the said manors and other the premises aforesaid, to the said mayor, &c., and their successors, to the proper use and behoof of themselves and their successors, to be holden of the said King, his heirs and successors, as of the manor of Greenwich, in free socage, by fealty only.

And the said King further granted to the said mayor, &c., all rights and privileges to the said manors appertaining, as the same had been held by the master of the said late hospital; and the said King, after granting to the said mayor, &c., the goods and chattels in the church late of the Friars Minors, and also in the late hospital of St. Bartholomew, granted that the said church should be a parish church, to be called Christ Church within Newgate, London, for the inhabitants within the precinct of the said house of the Friars Minors, and within the limits of the parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Ewine, and within the limits of that part of the parish of St. Sepulchre which was within Newgate, and of the church late of the Friars Minors, and the houses and lands within the several limits aforesaid, were thereby erected into the parish of Christchurch within Newgate, London, and the names of the churches and parish of St. Nicholas and St. Ewine were thereby abolished, and the porch called Newgate, and the houses and lands within the same, were thereby separated from the parish of St. Sepulchre and made parcel of the said parish of Christchurch.

And the said King thereby granted to the said mayor, &c., that the said late hospital of St. Bartholomew should thereafter be a place and a house for the poor there to be appointed, and should be called "The House of the Poor, in West Smithfield, near London, of the foundation of King Henry VIII.," and that the church within the site of the said late hospital should thereafter be called "The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less, in West Smithfield, London," and should be a parish church as theretofore it had been as well for all the inhabitants within the site and close of the said late hospital, as for the poor and the officers and ministers thereafter to be there resorting together; and the said church was thereby constituted the parish church by the name aforesaid, and the houses and lands within the site and cloister of the said late hospital were ordained to be called "The House of the Poor," and to be reputed as parcels of the said parish; and the said rectories and churches of Christ Church within Newgate, and St. Bartholomew the Less in Smithfield, with their tithes, oblations, rights, and appurtenances were thereby appropriated and incorporated to the said mayor, &c., and their successors, to their own proper use for evermore, with licence and full power to hold the said rectories and churches, and also the rectories and churches of Little Wakering and Hinton St. George, to them and their successors, without account of first-fruits or tithes, and without nomination, presentation, institution, or collation of any rector in any of the said churches, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain or the statute of the grant of first-fruits and tithes; and in each of the aforesaid churches of Christ Church within Newgate, and St. Bartholomew the Less, in West Smithfield, a perpetual vicarage was thereby erected and established, and the vicar of Christ Church was thereby erected into a body corporate with cure of souls, and made capable of taking to him, and his successors, from the said mayor, &c., a convenient house for a mansion, and an annuity of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his vicarage there to be endowed; and the vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less was in like manner erected into a body corporate, with cure of souls, and made capable of taking to him, and his successors, from the said mayor, &c., a convenient house for a mansion, and an annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for his vicarage there to be endowed; and licence was thereby given to the said mayor, &c., to grant such mansions and annuities to the said vicars respectively as therein mentioned, and the advowsons and right of patronage of the said perpetual vicarages were thereby granted to the said mayor, &c., and their successors, to hold in free socage; and it was further granted that in the church called Christ Church within Newgate there should be a priest, to be nominated by the said mayor, &c., and their successors, from time to time, who should be called "The Visitor of Newgate," and should visit the prisoners there as it should be needful, and also five other priests in the same church, to be appointed by the said mayor, &c., to assist the vicar there in celebrating Divine service, and in administering the Sacraments; and that in the House of the Poor in West Smithfield there should be a priest to visit the poor there, who should be appointed by the said mayor, &c., and should be called "The Hospitaller;" and the said visitor, priests, and hospitaller were thereby discharged from the payment of first-fruits and tenths, and power was thereby given to the said mayor, &c., in case of any great crime or offence committed by the said visitor, priests, hospitaller, or other officers or ministers in the said churches, and the said house of the poor (except the said vicars); or in case of their negligence or disobedience in executing the reasonable ordinances to them thereafter to be assigned, to expel them and appoint other persons in their stead as often as the chance should happen.

Government of
 Bethlem Hospital.

And the said King further granted to the said mayor, &c., and their successors, the custody, order, and government of the house and hospital called Bethlem, situate without and near Bishopsgate of the said city of London, and of all manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever and wheresoever thereto belonging; and the said mayor, &c., and

their successors, were thereby constituted masters, keepers, and governors of the said house and hospital called Bethlem, and the premises thereto belonging, to have, hold, and enjoy the said custody, order, and governance, to them and their successors, for the uses and intentions in and upon the foundation thereof ordained or provided, or by the said King, his heirs and successors, to be thereafter ordained and provided; and that the said mayor, &c., and their successors, might be able the better to support the charges and expenses of the poor in the said house called "The House of the Poor in West Smithfield," to be sustained, and other charges of the said mayor, &c., and their successors, assigned and appointed by the indenture made as thereinbefore mentioned between the said King and the said mayor, &c., licence was thereby granted to all persons to grant, alien, or bequeath to the said mayor, &c., and licence was likewise granted to the said mayor, &c., to take, purchase, and hold lands and hereditaments to the yearly value of 1,000 marks, besides the manors, rectories, lands, and hereditaments thereinbefore granted, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain.

It is stated by Stow that the houses which formed the bulk of the property, granted by the above abstracted charter, were, for the most part, decayed, or were leased out for terms at inadequate rents, and that it was not without great expence to the citizens that the annual income therefrom was raised to 500 marks; and further, that the King's charitable intent had been so much abused, that of the household implements and stuff in the hospital only so much remained towards the maintenance of the 100 poor as would suffice for three or four harlots then lying in childbed there and no more. Liberal contributions were, however, made by the citizens, principally at the instigation of Sir R. Dobbes, mayor, for the purpose of bringing the charity into active operation, and for the current expenses of the establishment, weekly collections were made in the wards, even prior to the actual date of the charter, in aid of the funds. These collections becoming burdensome, the common council, in 1547, passed an act, whereby they discharged the said collection, and granted half of a fifteenth to be levied upon the citizens and inhabitants of the city towards the support of the poor in the hospital for the year then ensuing.

In the next year they passed an Act, bearing date 20th December 1548 (2 Edward VI.), appropriating certain duties leviable at the Great Beam, or Balance, called the King's Beam, the beam of the steel-yard, the iron beam, the packing gauging of wine and fish, *garbeling*, the small beam, the weighing and measuring of silks, woollen, and linen cloth, corn, grain, salt, coal; the *seldage* of leather and other articles, and also, in respect of the custody of the market-place for woollen and linen cloths; called Blackwell Hall, to the extent of 500 marks, to the support of the poor in the said hospital. And by the same instrument, after reciting the agreement of the 13th April 1546, with King Henry VIII., and the grant of the same date made by the said common council in pursuance thereof, and further reciting that the 500 marks so granted by the city had been hitherto borne and paid yearly by the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, by common collections, by way of fifteenths and half fifteenths, taken of the whole body of the city, wherewith the poverty of the city was much burdened, It was enacted, that in future the 500 marks, for the payment whereof the city was so bound, should be levied by an assessment upon the several companies and fellowships therein named, and their successors, in the manner and after the allotment therein mentioned.

Provision was made for the management of the charity by an Act of common council, 29th September, 2d Edward VI., whereby it was enacted that four aldermen and eight commoners of the city should thenceforth have the survey, rule, order, and governance of the House of the Poor in West Smithfield, and the revenues thereof, who should be appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen for the time being, from time to time, as often as to them should seem meet, and who should remain in office two years, one-half going out by rotation every year.

These were respectively denominated:—

The president, being the senior of the four aldermen.

The four surveyors, being two aldermen, and two commoners.

The four almoners, being one alderman, and three commoners.

The treasurer, a commoner.

And two scrutineers, commoners.

The paid officers of the hospital were at this time (as prescribed by the charter) the hospitaller, renter, clerk, butler, porter, matron, 12 sisters, and 8 beadles. Three surgeons, with salaries of 18*l.* per annum each, were appointed to be in daily attendance on the sick, as also a minister, who acted as the visitor of Newgate.

In July 1552, the repairing of the ancient hospital was commenced, and it was finished anew from the produce of subscriptions raised in the city. The expenditure at this period amounted, including the payment to the ministers of Christ Church and St. Bartholomew's, and the diet of the 100 poor, at 2*d.* per diem each, to about 856*l.* per annum.

The hospital of St. Bartholomew continued under the management of its governors appointed by the corporation of the city of London, as a distinct institution, having no connexion with the other Royal Hospitals until 1557, in which year, at a general Court of the governors of the whole of these establishments, held at Christ's Hospital, it was ordered and agreed that the hospital of St. Bartholomew should be united to the rest, and be made one body with them, and for the government of all the said hospitals, Sir Martin Bowes was appointed comptroller-general, and Sir Andrew Judd, surveyor-general, and to the government of each of the several hospitals three aldermen, a treasurer, and eight other citizens were appointed; certain articles and ordinances for the government of the House of the Poor, and the hospitals of the city, prepared by the said Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Rowland Hill, and eight aldermen and commoners, governors and surveyors of the said houses, were read before the Court

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Further History of
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on the 28th September, 1558, and were ordered to be entered of record, and put in due execution. These articles, which had been printed in the preceding year, under the title of the Order of the Hospitals of King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI., viz. St. Bartholomew, Christ's, Bridewell, St. Thomas, will be found in the Appendix to the Report of Christ's Hospital, to which the greater part of their provisions more especially relate, and it has been thought unnecessary to introduce them in this place.

From the year 1558 the several changes in the government of this hospital were common to it and the other royal hospitals. The history of the disputes which arose between the corporation of the City of London and the acting governors (including those who, in consideration of pecuniary donations, were introduced into that body by election among the governors themselves, independently of the Court of Aldermen), and of the mode in which it was attempted to put an end to those differences by an act of the Legislature in the year 1782, applies equally to all these establishments; although the contest arose more particularly out of the circumstances of Christ's Hospital, as being that which, from its extensive endowments, the nature of its objects, and the opportunity of patronage which it offered, held out the greatest inducement to covet the office of governor, and in which accordingly the numbers of the acting ruling body had been most swelled. The details of these disputes are very fully stated in the present Report, under the head of Christ's Hospital, to which we must refer those desirous of more minute information than will probably be required by such as are only interested in the history of the hospital of St. Bartholomew; but to afford a general outline of the government in the long interval between 1557 and 1782, we here insert an abstract of the Act of 1782, which defines the present constitution of the governing body, and the recitals in which give a summary, substantially correct and tolerably concise, of the proceedings which led to an application to the legislature.

Act of 1782.

By this Act (22d Geo. III. cap. 77), which is entitled "An Act to render valid and effectual certain articles of agreement between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward the Sixth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle; and of the hospitals of Henry the Eighth, King of England, called the 'House of the Poor,' in West Smithfield, near London; and of the house and hospital called Bethelam; and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the said several hospitals," after reciting that differences had arisen between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said five several hospitals, and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the same, touching their respective powers and privileges in the government and disposition of the said hospitals, and the estates, possessions, and revenues thereof; and that several persons, deputed by the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, had had several meetings with persons deputed by the said presidents, treasurers, and acting governors, for the purpose of terminating such disputes; and in consequence of such meetings, and of the resolutions of a Court of Common Council of the City of London, and also of general courts held for the said respective hospitals, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens and the said presidents, treasurers, and acting governors, had respectively executed an agreement to the purport and effect therein hereafter mentioned (that is to say):—Articles of agreement made, concluded, and agreed upon, between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, by virtue of a resolution of a Court of Common Council, holden the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, of the one part; and the several persons therein named and described, being the president and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the president and treasurer of Christ's Hospital, the treasurer of Bridewell and Bethelam Hospitals, the president and treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital, and the several other persons acting as governors of the said several hospitals respectively, who, in behalf of themselves and others, acting as governors, had thereunto set their hands and seals, by virtue of certain orders made at several general courts of the said hospitals respectively; viz. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the twelfth day of June; of Christ's Hospital, the thirteenth day of June; of Bridewell and Bethelam Hospitals, the fourteenth day of June; and of St. Thomas's Hospital, the said twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two aforesaid of the other part. By which articles, after reciting that the government of the said hospitals, and every of them, and the several rights, revenues, and possessions thereof respectively were vested in the said mayor &c., and their successors, by certain charters, or letters-patent, of King Henry the Eighth and King Edward the Sixth, bearing date respectively the thirteenth day of January, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and twenty-sixth day of June, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, with such powers to such uses, and subject to such restrictions, limitations, and trusts, as therein expressed: and that the said mayor, &c., in pursuance and by virtue of such charters, or letters-patent, took upon themselves the management and government of the said several hospitals, and made several orders and regulations touching the same: and that whereas, at a general court holden at Christ's Hospital upon the twenty-seventh day of September, one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven, by the governors of all the said hospitals, it was ordered and agreed that the said hospital of St. Bartholomew should from thenceforth be united to the rest of the said hospitals and be made one body with them, and that for the government of all the said hospitals, Sir Martin Bowes, knt., (then an alderman of the City of London,) should be comptroller-general, and Sir Andrew Judde, knt., (then also an alderman,) should be surveyor-general, and that three aldermen, a treasurer, and eight other citizens, therein named and described, should be governors for each and every of the said hospitals; and that such hospitals respectively had from thenceforth conti-

nued under the same kind of management, with a small increase of governors, down to the year one thousand five hundred and sixty-four, when upon the twenty-first day of September in that year (being St. Matthew's-day), a president, treasurer, and other governors were chosen at Christ's Hospital for each of the said hospitals, and these elections upon St. Matthew's-day were continued annually down to the year one thousand five hundred and eighty-seven; and that from that period courts were at several times held at Christ's Hospital down to the year one thousand six hundred and fifty-two inclusive, for electing or confirming governors of the said hospitals respectively, but not yearly, or in the same regular manner as theretofore; and courts were also held during that period at and for the said hospitals, for nominating or electing governors of those hospitals respectively, and for the management thereof; and that from and after that time it did not appear that such annual elections on St. Matthew's-day were kept up or observed at Christ's hospital for nominating or electing governors of the said hospitals respectively, save only for confirmation of the governors elected at the said hospitals; but that the governors of the said hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ, Bridewell, and Bethelam respectively, had been chosen at general courts or committees holden at the said hospitals, from the said year one thousand six hundred and fifty-two down to the date of the now reciting agreement; and that it also appeared by ancient records or entries and otherwise, that lists of the governors chosen for the said hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and Bethelam, and St. Thomas, had been annually sent from those hospitals to Christ's Hospital previous to the meeting of the said governors on St. Matthew's-day for confirmation; and that such lists had constantly been delivered to the clerk of Christ's Hospital, and by him, together with a list of governors of Christ's Hospital, presented to the lord mayor of the City of London for the time being, and by his lordship immediately delivered over, or directed to be delivered over, yearly, and every year, at that time and place, to the town-clerk of the same city attending his lordship on those meetings, in the presence of the aldermen, or great part of them, without making any objection to, or attempting to alter in any respect the annual lists of governors so delivered, or that mode of confirmation, which practice or usage had been continued as to all the said hospitals to the present time, save and except that the presidents, treasurers, governors, and officers of the said several hospitals, were for some years appointed by certain Commissioners authorized by His late Majesty, King Charles the Second, for the regulation of the said hospitals; and that great benefit had been derived to the said hospitals from such mode of managing the same, and from the voluntary contributions, grants, bequests, and donations of the several persons so elected governors as aforesaid and others; and that disputes had arisen between the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and the persons acting as governors of the said hospitals, touching their respective powers and privileges in the management and government of the said hospitals, and the estates, possessions, and revenues thereof; and that it was conceived to be for the mutual benefit of the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and of the said hospitals, that all such disputes should be finally and amicably adjusted; and that the actual management and government of the said hospitals respectively should thereafter be continued in the mayor and aldermen of the said city, together with the other persons then acting as governors, or thereafter to be elected as such, in the usual mode of election of governors at the said respective hospitals; and such of the commoners of the said city as should be elected and chosen in the manner to be thereby directed with such powers to such uses, and subject to such restrictions and trusts as in the said charters or letters patents, and in the articles now in recital expressed. It was thereby witnessed that, in order to effectuate the purposes thereinbefore mentioned, it was thereby mutually agreed and declared by and between the said parties thereto in manner following (that is to say).—First, that the governors of the said several hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Bethelam, Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, named in the respective lists delivered in upon the twenty-first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, being Saint Matthew's-day, at Christ's Hospital aforesaid, to the town clerk of the City of London by the order of the lord mayor, and also those governors who had been elected since the delivery of such lists, together with the lord mayor and aldermen of the said City of London, and also the members of the said Court of Common Council, to be nominated and appointed as thereafter mentioned for the time being, should be established and confirmed governors of the aforesaid hospitals respectively, in such manner and with such rights, privileges, powers, and authorities as any governors of the same several hospitals, or any of them, at any time since the first appointment of the annual meetings at Christ's Hospital on Saint Matthew's-day, for the nomination, election, or confirmation of governors of the said hospitals respectively, had or ought to have had in the governing, management, and disposition of the business or concerns of the said hospitals respectively, and of the real estates and possessions of every denomination, and of the rents and revenues thereof, and also of the goods, chattels, and personal estate and effects whatsoever of or belonging to the same hospitals respectively; and such governors who had been so already elected, and as should be thereafter elected at general courts or committees to be held for the said hospitals respectively, in such manner as such governors then were or ought to be elected by the rules used and established, or thereafter to be used and established, in the said hospitals respectively, together with the lord mayor and aldermen of the City of London aforesaid, and the members of the said Court of Common Council for the time being, to be nominated and appointed as therein-after mentioned, should have good right, full power, and absolute authority thereafter to nominate, elect, and appoint the presidents, treasurers, and all other officers and ministers of and for the said hospitals respectively, and to do every other act for the good government of the same several hospitals, and in the management and disposition of the estates real and personal of the same respectively, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as the governors of the

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same hospitals respectively had at any time theretofore acted in or about the government, management, and disposition of the same, or in any wise relating thereto, without the lawful suit or interruption of or by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, whomsoever or whatsoever.—Secondly, that at all times thereafter when it should be necessary or expedient for the mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals to prosecute or defend any suit, distress, ejectment, or other proceedings at law or in equity, concerning the possessions, rights, titles, or revenues of the same hospitals, or any of them, it should be lawful for the lord mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals respectively, on such occasions and for the purposes aforesaid, to use and assume the names, style, and title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, as governors of the house of the poor, commonly called Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth; and as masters, guardians, and governors of the house and hospital, called Bethlem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate, of the said City of London; and as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward, late King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, or of such of the said hospitals respectively, concerning which or the rights, title, possessions, or revenues whereof such suit, distress, or other proceedings should be made or prosecuted; and that the costs and expenses incurred and sustained by reason of such suit or distress should be borne, paid, and disbursed by the treasurer for the time being of the said hospitals respectively, concerning which or the estates, revenues, or possessions whereof such suit or distress should be prosecuted, or made out of the general funds of the same hospitals respectively, or out of the rents and revenues thereof; and that the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city, and their respective goods and chattels, lands, tenements, and possessions belonging to them in their separate capacity, other than the estates and possessions vested in them for the use and benefit of the said several hospitals, should be indemnified against all such costs and expenses to be incurred as aforesaid; and further, that in case the treasurers of the said hospitals respectively, concerning which such suit should at any time be brought or such distress made, should refuse or neglect to make such payments, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens, or their respective estates or the estates which they enjoyed in their corporate capacity, other than the estates vested in them for the benefit of the said hospitals respectively, should become charged with the payment of such costs and expenses, it should be lawful for the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, to enter upon any of the said lands, tenements, and revenues belonging to any of the said hospitals, in respect of which any such action or suit should be brought, and whereof the legal interest was vested in them under or by virtue of the several charters granted to them by King Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth, and to hold the same and receive the rents and profits thereof, until the sum for which they or their estates should become so charged should be fully paid and satisfied, and no longer.—Thirdly, that the seal of or belonging to the aforesaid hospitals should be restored to the chamber of the said City of London, and be kept as theretofore by the chamberlain in a purse or box, sealed with the seals of the lord mayor and any of the aldermen who should be present at any time that the same seal should be used; and that all leases which should at any time thereafter be granted of any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of or belonging to the aforesaid several hospitals or any of them, and all other deeds, presentations, and other instruments relating to the same hospitals, or the estates, revenues, and possessions thereof respectively (after the same should have been examined, approved, and signed by the presidents or treasurers, and such a competent number of the aldermen and other governors of such of the said respective hospitals to which such leases, deeds, or instruments should relate, as have been used and accustomed to examine, approve, and sign the same) should be left at the chamberlain's office aforesaid, for the aforesaid seal of the said hospitals to be affixed thereto, with such docquet or writing explaining the purport of such leases, deeds, or instruments so to be left at the said office, in such manner and form as theretofore had been used and accustomed in that behalf, and the same leases and writings so to be left as aforesaid should thereupon be sealed with the said seal of the aforesaid hospitals in the next Court of Aldermen or of Common Council, which ever should first happen, without any reading, addition, examination, or alteration of the same.—Fourthly, that the said Court of Common Council should at their first court to be held after the twenty-first day of December then next, or at any subsequent court, nominate and appoint forty-eight persons (being members of the Court of Common Council of the said city), out of which number the names of twelve should be sent to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, twelve to the united Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem, twelve to Christ's Hospital, and twelve to Saint Thomas's Hospital, to be governors thereof respectively, and that such names should be entered in the books of the said hospitals, and in the lists of the governors thereof respectively, in the order in which they should be so sent; and they and every of them should from thenceforth be governors of the said respective hospitals, and should act as such in all matters relative to the said hospitals respectively, for so long time as they respectively should continue to be members of the said Court of Common Council, or should be re-elected as such members of the said court, and should have and enjoy the like privileges, benefits, and advantages which the other governors of the said hospitals (not being aldermen) had enjoyed or then enjoyed; and that when any one of the said twelve members of the said Court of Common Council, whose names should be sent to any of the said hospitals, should die or cease to be a member of the said Court of Common Council, or should not be re-elected into such office, the said Court of Common Council should nominate and appoint another member of the said court, in the place of him so dying or ceasing to be of the Common Council, or who should not be re-elected, and so in like manner when any new governor to be nominated and sent to any of the said hospitals as aforesaid should die or cease to be a member of the said Court of Common Council, or should not be

re-elected into such office, so as that twelve members of the said Court of Common Council and no more, so nominated and sent to the said several hospitals as aforesaid, might for the time being and for ever thereafter be governors in each of the said Hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Christ, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, and also that twelve members of the said Common Council might be governors of the said united Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethelam; and every person from time to time to be chosen by the said Court of Common Council upon any such vacancy (after his name should be sent to the hospital where such vacancy should happen) should act as a governor of the same hospital, and be entitled to the like privileges and advantages as the governor first to be chosen and sent by the said Common Council as aforesaid: provided that nothing therein contained should prejudice the rights of such members of the Court of Common Council as were governors of any of the said hospitals, or should thereafter become so by election or nomination of the governors of such hospital, in the manner theretofore used and accustomed, over and besides the twelve members of the said court who should be governors by virtue of that agreement.—And lastly, for removing all doubts touching the performance of the agreement now in recital by all the parties thereto and their successors, it was thereby further agreed by and between all the parties aforesaid, that the said agreement should be humbly submitted to the consideration of the Legislature, so as that the same might under the then existing application to Parliament for a bill for establishing and confirming the then governors of the respective hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, Bethelam, Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, of royal foundation, in the exercise and enjoyment of all such powers and privileges relating to the said hospitals, and the estates and revenues thereof as therein expressed, be established and confirmed by the authority of an Act of Parliament, if the Legislature should so think fit; which said articles were executed on the 15th day of June 1782. And by the said Act, after further reciting that it would be greatly for the benefit of the several royal hospitals if the said agreement could be confirmed and rendered effectual, it was enacted that the said articles of agreement thereinbefore set forth, and all and every the covenants, clauses, provisoes, stipulations, and agreements therein contained should be and the same were thereby ratified, confirmed, and established, according to the true intent and meaning of the same. And it was further enacted, that for rendering the said articles of agreement more effectual the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said City of London, and all other the parties thereto, should observe and perform the several matters and things therein contained, not only as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas the Apostle, but also as governors of “The House of the Poor in West Smithfield, near London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth,” and as masters, keepers, and governors of the aforesaid house and hospital called Bethelam, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, had been described in the said articles of agreement by the respective corporate names thereinbefore mentioned.

The mode in which the management of the charity is now carried on under the constitution imposed by the Act of 1782 will appear under a future head, “Government of the Hospital.” The acquisition of its possessions will form the immediate subject of attention.

Endowment of the Hospital by Gifts of Real Estate, Annuities, &c.

Omitting particular mention of the very numerous pecuniary gifts by individuals, we proceed to notice, as succinctly as possible, the different sources whence have been derived the real estates, the rent-charges, and annual payments, which have been vested in the governors in trust, for the general purposes of the hospital, and the alterations which, from time to time, have been effected in such possessions.

This statement may not improperly be commenced by an account of the annuity of 500 marks, the payment of which by the corporation of the city of London formed a principal condition of the original grant by King Henry VIII.

We have already seen, that by the indenture of covenant of the 13th April, 37th Henry VIII., for the payment of the annuity of 500 marks by the city of London, no charge was created upon any particular property of the corporation, but that the sum was raised by collections of fifteenths, or half fifteenths from the whole body of the city. That by an act of common council (20th December, 2d Edward VI.), the profits arising from the custody of “the King’s Beam,” and other duties, and from the office of keeper of the market, called Blackwell Hall (after answering the ordinary charges upon the said duties and office), were directed to be converted to the use of the hospital, to the amount of 500 marks per annum: and it was further enacted that the sum of 500 marks per annum so covenanted to be paid by the city as aforesaid, instead of being raised by common collection as theretofore, should be levied from the several companies and fellowships of the city, in the proportions therein mentioned, the quota of each to be paid quarterly. These were often in arrear, and early entries of remissions of sums which had thus accrued due occur in the hospital records. In the 7th year of King Edward VI. were granted the letters patent, by which the hospitals of Christ’s, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, were founded; and by an act of common council, 5th August, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, it was enacted, that the lord mayor and governors of the three last-mentioned hospitals should receive the profits arising by reason of the office of keeper of the Blackwell Hall Market, and also the nomination and appointment of such keeper for the said three hospitals, saving to all others, except the corporation, all such right as they previously had in such revenues and appointment, and at the same time confirming the former act.

London.

St. Bartholomew’s
Hospital,
continued.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

At a court holden at Christ's Hospital, 27th September, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary (1557), in the presence of the governors of the four hospitals, it was ordered that the whole profits of Blackwell Hall should be accounted for to Christ's, which should pay to St. Bartholomew's 200*l.* per annum, and should also pay to St. Bartholomew's quarterly the ordinary charge due of the said office (*viz.*, 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* farm-rent of Blackwell Hall), which was payable, and had been hitherto paid by St. Bartholomew's to the city, and the hospital of St. Bartholomew paying the said 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the city, was to receive 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the duties and profits of the Beams and other duties before mentioned.

In the 43d Elizabeth the governors of St. Bartholomew complained to the court of aldermen that they had not received the payment of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum of late years from Christ's when it was ordered by the said court, that the said annuities of 200*l.* and 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* should in future be paid out of the office of Blackwell Hall. These were paid by Christ's Hospital accordingly up to 1661, and the city out of the King's Beam and other duties paid the residue of the 500 marks (*viz.* 100*l.*) up to 1682.

About the year 1709 a suit was instituted under the advice of Sir Simon Harcourt, Solicitor-General, to recover certain arrears of both these annuities which had then accrued, and to secure their regular payment in future. Two decrees, bearing date respectively 25th October, 1711, and 23d November, 1711, were made in the suit, by which it was ordered that the arrears of the annuity of 100*l.* (being 3,214*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*) should be paid by the city, and that the annuity should be paid in future, and that St. Bartholomew's should be discharged of making the customary payment of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Blackwell Hall; and it was further ordered that the annuity of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* should be paid by Christ's Hospital, with the arrears (amounting to 6,773*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*), and that the said annuity should be continued, and the profits of Blackwell Hall be appropriated for that purpose, and all the duties and revenues appropriated by the Act of 20th December, 2 Edward VI., were to stand charged with the said 500 marks per annum, *viz.* the revenues of Blackwell Hall, with 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and all the other duties and revenues mentioned in the said Act, with the 100*l.* per annum, and the arrears thereof.

A treaty as to the terms of payment of the above-mentioned arrears and for securing the annuities was according entered into by the governors of St. Bartholomew's with the common council and the governors of Christ's Hospital, and proposals were made by committees from each body, which were finally approved by the committee appointed by St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the 26th March, 1712. The annuity of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the arrears thereof, were then charged upon the profits of Blackwell Hall, the assignment whereof to the use of Christ's Hospital was in the nature only of a second incumbrance; and in respect of the annuity of 100*l.*, an act was passed by the common council, b. d. 12th November, 1712, whereby after reciting the decree of October 1711, above mentioned, and that a proposal had been made by the common council to the committee of St. Bartholomew's Hospital for the liquidation of the arrears due in manner following; *viz.*, by the immediate payment of 714*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, part of the total sum of 3,214*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and for the payment of the remaining 2,500*l.*, by instalments of 500*l.* per annum, to which proposal the committee of St. Bartholomew's Hospital had consented: It was enacted that the said several sums or instalments should be paid accordingly, and that the chamberlain of the city should, out of the issues and profits of the other duties and revenues mentioned in the decree, annually pay to the treasurer the said growing payment of 100*l.* in future. From this time the two payments of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 100*l.* have been regularly made to the hospital from the funds of the corporation, the intervention of Christ's Hospital in respect of the assignment above-mentioned being abandoned.

As connected with the payments by the city it may here be noticed that a few years subsequent to this arrangement, in respect of the annuity of 500 marks, various counter claims appear to have been made between the corporation of the city of London and the hospital, in respect of certain ancient payments made by each to the other.

The claims on the part of the city arose out of a sum of 4*l.* per annum, payable for two vaults in Smithfield, and 2*l.* per annum for eight shops adjoining them, which had been laid into the gate of the hospital; and also in respect of certain garden ground near the Lock Hospital, in Southwark, held of the city, and a quit-rent of 3*s.* for some tenements in Golden-lane.

The claims of the hospital comprised the following matters; *viz.*, 1st, a payment of 5*l.* per annum for the library in Guildhall (which seems to have been built on part of Blackwell Hall), directed to be made to the hospital by an order of the court of common council, in 1550; 2dly, a rent of 4*l.* per annum alleged to be payable to the hospital, in respect of three acres of ground in Southwark, on part whereof the pest-house was built; and, lastly, a house in the passage from Newgate-street to Christ's Hospital, the front of which belonged to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In the year 1729 these questions were fully discussed, and the demand of 5*l.* per annum from the library at Guildhall, of which 71 years' arrears (355*l.*) were claimed, being disallowed, and the remaining claims being deemed to be about equally balanced, the possession of the site of the vaults and sheds, and of the garden in Southwark, was given up to the hospital as an equivalent for the ground on part whereof the pest house had stood, and for the house in Newgate-street.

The following account of the benefactions, from which the hospital has derived any portion of its lands, rent-charges, or annuities, has been extracted from the copies or abstracts of wills or deeds of gift entered in the will books of the hospital, except in a very few instances (specially noted) in which the information has been derived from the minute books of the proceedings of governors, or from documents not obtained at the hospital itself. The subject of each gift is, in most cases, readily identified on a comparison with the present possessions of the hospital.

It has been thought sufficient to notice the acquisitions by purchases made from the funds of the hospital in the observations annexed to the rental, by stating the names of the parties to the several conveyances, with the dates and the amount of the considerations paid, instead of giving a formal abstract of each.

The changes in the property of the hospital by sale or exchange have been few, and, with one exception, comparatively unimportant, and the instruments by which they have been effected have not, therefore, been set forth at length, save in the instance of an exchange with the governors of Christ's Hospital, completed in the year 1819, of which it appeared desirable to record the particulars.

Gifts to the use of the Hospital.

1551, 19th March. William Chester gave to the hospital 10 tenements (three in Tower-street and seven in Harpe-lane), to find six poor women. Minute book, 1. See London Rental, Tower-street and Harp-lane.

1552, 10th September. Robert Mellish gave to the hospital nine tenements in Golden-lane. Minute book, 1. See London Rental, Golden-lane, Barbican.

1552. Nicholas Slatham gave, for the relief of poor people in such hospital, wherein the king should give licence, 500 marks to be disposed of by way of loan by the Mercers' Company. The yearly sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, as interest of the 500 marks, at the rate of 5 per cent., is now paid by the Mercers' Company to this hospital. See Sixth Report, p. 286.

1556. Thomas Ormston, by Will, bearing date 24th February, 1556, (as stated in the Sixth Report, p. 218), gave certain property, now consisting of houses in Throgmorton-street and Cophall-court, to the Clothworkers' Company, upon trust, to pay, amongst other things, to the three hospitals then lately erected within the city of London, 6*l.* equally amongst them.

The yearly sum of 2*l.* is paid by the company of Clothworkers to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and the same sum to Christ's and to Bridewell Hospitals, which are understood to be the three hospitals designated by the Will.

1579. Sir Thomas Gresham, the particulars of whose charities are stated in the Sixth Report, p. 291, gave between Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, the Spittle in Bethlem, the hospital in Southwark, and the Counter in the Poultry, 50*l.* per annum among them, payable by the Mercers' Company out of the Royal Exchange and adjacent buildings. The sum of 10*l.* is regularly paid by the Mercers' Company to the hospital.

1579. Margaret Dane (the particulars of whose charity will be found in the Tenth Report, p. 234) gave 2,000*l.* to the Ironmonger's Company, to be applied in loans, in consideration whereof the company were to give security for the payment of 100*l.* per annum, 10*l.* thereof to be paid to each of the hospitals of Christ's, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas.

The yearly sum of 10*l.* is regularly paid to this hospital by the Ironmonger's Company.

1583. John Heyden (the particulars of whose charity will be found in the Sixth Report, p. 294) gave to the hospital 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable by the Mercers' Company. This sum is regularly received.

1588. Lawrence Ottwell gave all his lands and tenements near Old Fish-street to the master and governors of St. Bartholomew, paying out of the rents and profits thereof 5*l.* to the master and governors of the hospital in Southwark for the relief of the poor people, and 5*l.* to the master and governors of Christ's Hospital for the relief of the poor children there; the residue of the said rents and profits to be employed upon the poor of the said hospital of St. Bartholomew. See London Rental, Fish-street.

1599. William Hewitt, by Will, (as appears by the Sixth Report, p. 233), gave 300*l.* to the Clothworkers' Company, upon trust, amongst other things to pay 5*l.* per annum to this hospital. This is regularly received.

1601. Peter Blundell gave 250*l.*, with which lands were purchased in Coleman-street. See London Rental.

1609. Frances Clarke. By indenture, bearing date 6th January, 1609, the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company, in consideration of 200*l.* covenanted with Frances Clarke, widow, after her death to pay to the treasurer or governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, the yearly sum of 10*l.*, for the relief and maintenance of the poor, lame, and impotent people within the said hospital. This deed is not noticed in the Will or minute books, but the annuity is still paid.

1611. Josias Fawcether gave to the hospital 6*l.* 5*s.* per annum, to be paid by the treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital. This annuity is regularly received.

1612. Richard Jacob (as fully stated in the Eighth Report, p. 334) gave, out of houses in Eastcheap, to be paid by the Vintners' Company, 40*s.* per annum, which is still received.

1622. Roger Jeston (as fully stated in the Tenth Report, p. 211) gave 4*l.* per annum, to be paid by the Haberdashers' Company out of houses in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate. This rent-charge is regularly received.

1622. Edward Hewlett gave lands in St. Saviour's and St. George's, Southwark, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London, in trust, for the three hospitals of Bridewell, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomew. See London Rental, St. Margaret's-hill.

1633. Vincent Simpson gave 5*l.* per annum out of land called Beauchamp, near Runwell, in Essex. This rent-charge is annually paid by Mr. Bell, the occupier of the lands in question, which are situate near Billericay, in Essex.

1639. William Robson (the particulars of whose charity are stated in the Sixth Report, p. 331) gave, by Will, 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, to be paid by the Salters' Company, having previously given to the hospital 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum by deed. The sum of 5*l.* is received yearly.

1646. Henry Hazlefoot, by indenture, bearing date 22d August, 1646, (as appears from the Tenth Report, p. 218), conveyed to feoffees, for the use of the Haberdashers' Company,

London,

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital.
continued.

an estate and manor in the parish of Great Barfield, Essex; and directed that out of the rents the company should pay, amongst other charities,

	£.	s.	d.
To St. Thomas's Hospital . . .	8	0	0
Christ's	5	0	0
Bridewell	3	0	0
St. Bartholomew's	4	0	0

The yearly sum of 4*l.* is regularly paid by the company to this hospital.

1646. Sir Nicholas Rainton gave 12*l.* per annum, payable by the Haberdashers' Company out of houses in Lombard-street, as fully stated in the Tenth Report, p. 219. This rent-charge is regularly paid by the company.

1648. Robert Jenner, by deed, gave 15*l.* per annum, payable by the Goldsmiths' Company, out of premises in Foster-lane (as more fully stated in our Eighth Report, p. 336). This rent-charge is still paid by the company.

1652, 24th September.— Dickens gave to the governors of St. Bartholomew's a parcel of freehold land, called Nicholas Close, containing two acres, in St. Leonard's, S he-ditch, for their better support. (See London Rental, Shoreditch.)

1658.—Ralph Hanson (see Tenth Report, p. 238) gave certain premises in Crutched Friars, to the Ironmongers' Company, upon trust to pay (amongst other charities) to the four hospitals, viz. Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's, 40*s.* a-piece yearly. This hospital receives its proportion of the payment described.

1661.—William Robinson, by Will, gave to the Grocers' Company certain lands and messuages in Grub-street [now Milton-street], on trust (*inter alia*), to pay 5*l.* yearly to Christ's Hospital, 5*l.* yearly to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 5*l.* yearly to St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, and 5*l.* yearly to Bridewell. This rent-charge is regularly received by the hospital.

1665, September 30.—Margaret Astell devised to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the relief of the poor and maimed there, a messuage with 66 acres of land, called Lyne Brook or Legen Brook, in the county of Hereford. (See Rental, Herefordshire.)

1667.—William Cleave is recorded in the ancient minute-book of the hospital under this date as having given "houses, lands, and legacies to the four hospitals." The hospital appears to have derived the property in Kentish Town mentioned in the rental from this donor.

1671.—Captain Bond gave, by Will, a house in Leadenhall-street to the hospital.—Minute-book. (See London Rental, Leadenhall-street.)

1681.—Thomas Stretchley gave 10*l.* per annum out of the rents of certain premises (not here described), to be paid one year to St. Thomas's Hospital, the next to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the third to the Hospital of Bridewell for ever. (Minute-book.) This sum is paid every third year by Christ's Hospital, to which the premises were devised, and in the report of which a full statement of the gift will be found. (See Rent-charges.)

1685.—Thomas Moffat, by Will, bearing date 22d December 1681, gave, after the decease of his wife, a messuage and two gardens on the north side of Whitechapel-street, and two yearly rents of 34*s.* and 42*s.* issuing out of other copyhold messuages there; and also a messuage or tenement, with a garden and two cottages, and another customary garden, in Stratford Bow, in the manor of Stebunheath or Stepney, to the president, treasurer, and governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and their successors, for the better maintenance of the poor there kept, every Friday once a-week and every year for ever. The only property in the possession of the hospital traceable to this donor is the house in Whitechapel mentioned in the rental.

1685.—John Hayne gave 40*s.* per annum, tax free, for the care and comfort of the poor in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, issuing out of his tenement in St. John-street, called the Maidenhead. This sum is regularly received from — Sparkes, esq., the present owner.

1685.—John Butler, by Will, dated 7th January 1685, gave to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and their successors a parcel of land in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, containing six acres or thereabouts, in trust, to employ the rents and profits for the use and benefit of the poor children and other poor there. (See Rental, St. Mary, Islington.)

1691.—John Hall, by deed, bearing date 11th April 1691 (as appears from the Eighth Report, p. 390), gave 2*l.* per annum to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the use of the poor in the hospital, payable by the Weavers' Company out of a messuage or tenement in Nicholas-lane.

The sum of 2*l.* is now regularly received from the company.

1693.—Edward Colston gave two bills for 350*l.* and 500*l.*, making together 850*l.*, for the purchase of the manor and farm of Mayland, in Essex. (See Rental, Essex.)

1697.—Richard Gibbs, of Barnard's Inn, by Will, bearing date 18th August 1697, gave his manor of Lofelhurst or Lovehurst, in the county of Kent, and all his lands and tenements in Staplehurst, in the said county, subject to estates for life to his two sisters therein named, with remainder to their issue in tail, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and their successors, in trust, for the maintenance and relief of the sick, lame, and poor there.

The surviving tenant for life died without issue, November 1745, when the estate fell into the possession of the hospital. (See Rental, Kent.)

1701.—Prisca Coborn, by Will, bearing date 6th May 1701, gave to Robert Hardesty for his life her messuage, farm, and woodlands, and other hereditaments, in the parishes of Laver Marney, and Wigborough, in the county of Essex, in trust, for the relief and main-

tenance of poor persons brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and there found and adjudged to be incurable, and in human probability destitute of means to earn a livelihood by their own labour, for whose relief no charity had, as she was informed, been hitherto given, and after the decease of the said Robert Hardesty she gave the said lands and hereditaments to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and their successors on the same trusts. (See Rental, Essex.) The governors have not treated this devise as imposing any specific mode of appropriation.

1703.—John Parsons, by Will, by bearing date 3d July 1702, gave to the hospital of St. Bartholomew all his copyhold and halfpenny hold lying in the manor of Flamstead Beachwood and Market-street, in the counties of Hertford and Bedford, then let under the yearly rent of 18*l.*; and also two closes, then let at the yearly rent of 4*l.* 10*s.*; and also his house, in the occupation of William Collett, towards the relief and maintenance of the sick and poor there; and he also bequeathed to the president and governors of the said hospital 500*l.* (See Rental, Flamstead, Hertfordshire.) The hospital seems to have acquired nothing in Bedfordshire.

1707.—William Rawlins, by Will, bearing date 3d May 1707, devised all his estate in Fore-street, Moore-lane, and Purse-alley, to the president and governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to the use of the said hospital, to whom he also bequeathed 50*l.* (See London, Rental, Fore-street and Moore-lane.)

1714.—John Radcliffe, M.D., by Will, bearing date 13th September 1714, gave to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield, London, the yearly sum of 500*l.* towards mending their diet, and the further yearly sum of 100*l.* for ever for buying linen. The above testator, the founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford, and other charities, also gave a sum of 2,000*l.* for the enlargement of the hospital, to which he was attached as one of the physicians. His Will was proved in Chancery, and by the decree in the cause these annuities were secured on an estate in Buckinghamshire, and are now regularly received from the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's charities. A contribution of 500*l.* was made by the trustees towards the expense of the anatomical theatre, and other buildings connected with the medical school, in the year 1822.

1715.—Richard Newcourt, by Will, bearing date 31st May 1710, and by a codicil thereto, bearing date 6th January 1715, devised to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital certain lands and houses near Rotherhithe Church; two houses in Great St. Helen's, held for a term of 1,000 years; certain lands, called Polling Lands, in the parish of Odiham, Hants; and also the sum of 300*l.* East India bonds, for the use of the said hospital. This Will is not noticed either in the will-book or minute-books. (See London, Rental, Rotherhithe and Great St. Helen's; see also Rental, Hants.)

1722.—Paul Jervis (the particulars of whose charity will be found in the Fourteenth Report, p. 137), by Will, bearing date 16th April 1717, gave to the minister and churchwardens of St. Sepulchre Without, London, five freehold closes, containing 30 acres, called Cottensworth, situate at South Mimms, in the county of Middlesex, upon trust (*inter alia*), to pay to the president, treasurer, and governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on St. Paul's-day yearly, 4*l.*, after the sermon thereby directed to be preached at St. Sepulchre's church aforesaid, and to the clerk of the said hospital 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. (See Annuities.)

1726.—Ann Lyte gave the residue of her estate to charitable uses, out of which her executrix, Sarah Bowerman, gave 2,025*l.* to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which by her desire was invested in the purchase of the reversion (expectant upon the death of the Duchess of Montague) of a farm called Steeple Hall, in the county of Essex, then let at 112*l.* 10*s.* (See Rental, Steeple, Essex.)

1754.—Richard Holland, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 13th and 14th August 1754, granted the reversion of 22 acres of marsh land in Barking, in the county of Essex, to the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, upon trust, that they should every Sunday in the year allow to the patients on the milk diet six ounces of roasted or boiled leg of veal, with butter, for dinner, over and above the usual allowance. (See Rental, Barking, Essex.)

The additions to the hospital estates by purchase are distinguished in the column of observations in the rental.

The alterations of its property by sales are not numerous, and seem to have been made almost without exception in furtherance of public objects. In the year 1766, three houses in Bartholomew-lane, which adjoined the Bank of England, and which were then under lease to the governors of the Bank for a term of 99 years, at a rent of 100*l.* per annum, were sold to that body for the improvement of their premises, for the sum of 3,500*l.*, being the amount at which the damages were assessed by a jury summoned under the powers of the local Act of Parliament. The hospital is not in possession of a counterpart of the deed of conveyance, nor is it distinctly to be traced how the houses originally became vested in the hospital.

In 1780, ground on the north side of the Greyhound Inn, Southwark, was sold to the trustees for making a road from the Borough to Blackfriars' Bridge, for 1,400*l.*

So in 1786-9, certain houses in Giltspur-street and Cock-lane, part of the property comprised in the charter, were sold to the corporation of London, for 1,050*l.*

In 1820, a plot in Goswell-street was sold to the Commissioners for building Churches, for 100*l.*; three rods of land, near the Lock Hospital, in the Borough, sold for 30*l.* to the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge; and one or two other unimportant transactions complete this list.

The transaction next mentioned effected an alteration in the property of greater extent than the preceding, and highly conducive to the convenience of both the institutions concerned.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
*continued.*Exchange between
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital and
Christ's Hospital.

By indenture, bearing date 1st July 1819, between the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's, as governors of Christ's Hospital, of the one part, and the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of the other part, reciting that, by an Act passed in 35 Geo. III., for enabling the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's Hospital, to purchase houses and grounds for enlarging the hospitals in London and at Hertford, and for erecting additional buildings thereto, it was enacted, that it should be lawful for the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's Hospital, and also for the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's, to sell, convey, or exchange with each other all such houses, buildings, and hereditaments as they should see proper, and that all sums of money agreed upon, or which should be awarded by a jury to be paid for the purchase of any such houses, &c., belonging to any corporation or trustees for charities, or for other public purposes, should be laid out in the purchase of other lands, houses, &c., which should be conveyed to, and vested in, such corporation or trustees upon the same trusts: and further reciting, that the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's, &c., and as governors of St. Bartholomew's, had agreed upon the exchange thereafter mentioned for the enlarging of Christ's Hospital and widening the avenues thereof, and also for the improvement of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and that the said respective messuages, grounds, and hereditaments had been surveyed and valued on the part of the governors of each of the said hospitals, and that it had been found that the messuages and hereditaments first thereafter mentioned, being those of which the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's, were seised (subject to the several leases or lettings therein mentioned), were worth the sum of 11,177*l.*; and that the messuages, grounds, and hereditaments secondly therein mentioned, being those of which the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's, were seised, were worth the sum of 11,154*l.*, the difference being 23*l.*, which was paid to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's; it is witnessed that, in consideration of the exchange thereafter made, and in consideration of the said sum of 23*l.*, the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's, conveyed and exchanged to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's, a parcel of ground in a small court-yard at the back of the then new grammar-school of Christ's Hospital, two messuages on the west side of Little Britain, a gateway, No. 51, and certain shops and sheds behind the said messuages and gateway, and behind the messuage, No. 52, and the piece of vacant ground thereafter mentioned, which said two messuages, gateway, and shops were let for 61 years, from Michaelmas 1798, at a rent of 12*l.*, a piece of vacant ground on the west side of Little Britain, between Nos. 52 and 54, all situate in the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, and, with the exception of the said first-mentioned parcel of ground, charged, together with divers other hereditaments of much greater value belonging to the governors of Christ's Hospital, with the payment of 100*l.* yearly to the heirs of the body of Mary Wollascot, or their assigns, and 100*l.* yearly to the use of the poor of the several parishes of St. Botolph aforesaid, of Harleton, in the county of Cambridge, and of Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, and with a further yearly sum of 10*l.* to the poor of Aldersgate; also a messuage, No. 52, in Little Britain, and the buildings adjoining thereto behind the same, then in the occupation of James Mayor and George Mayor, for a term of 50½ years, from Midsummer-day 1802, at a rent of 100*l.* for the last 48½ years of the said term; and also the divided moiety of the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's Hospital, of a messuage or warehouse on the east side of Bagnio-court, in the parish of Christchurch, in the city of London, in the occupation of Messrs. Ford and Wheelton, at a rent for the whole of the said premises of 36*l.*; the other moiety thereof, already belonging to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's, and also a yard behind the messuage, No. 4, in Bagnio-court aforesaid, abutting on the Queen's Arms Tavern, together with four rooms on part of the said yard, and a passage under the messuage, No. 4, which said yard, rooms, and passage were let to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at the rent of 10*l.*, and occupied with the said tavern; and also a messuage, tenement, and gateway, No. 62, in Barbican; and also a piece of ground on the north side of Barbican, with two messuages thereon, Nos. 63 and 64, with the yards behind the same, situate in the parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, demised by the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's Hospital, to Richard Panton for 61 years, from Lady-day 1780, at a rent of 5*l.*; and also a messuage, workshop, yard, and premises, No. 15, on the east side of Aldersgate-street; and also a messuage, No. 7, on the east side of Aldersgate-street; and also a messuage, No. 9, on the east side of Aldersgate-street; and also a piece of ground, situate between the two last-mentioned messuages, Nos. 7 and 9, on part of which formerly stood the Nagg's Head public-house, since pulled down, and a gateway therefrom into Aldersgate-street; and also a newly-erected messuage, No. 17, being a corner house in West Smithfield, next St. John-street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, demised to William Holmes from Michaelmas 1786, for a term of 61 years, at a rent of 10*l.*; to have and to hold to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of St. Bartholomew's, and their successors, in exchange for the messuages thereafter conveyed by them to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of Christ's Hospital: and it was further witnessed that, in consideration of the said exchange, and for the nominal consideration therein mentioned, the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's, under the authority of the said recited Act, conveyed and exchanged to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of Christ's Hospital, two messuages, formerly one, and called Stonegate House, situate on either side of and over the gateway in Newgate-street, opposite Warwick-lane, and into Grey Friars, numbered respectively 108 and 109, in Newgate-street; four messuages, numbered

respectively 110, 111, 112, and 113 ; a messuage, carpenter's shop, stables, outbuildings, and yard, on the south-west side of Windmill-court ; and also 10 other messuages and yards on the south-west side of the said court, formerly on lease, with four other messuages on the east side of Windmill-court, to Joseph Pagett ; and also certain parcels of ground, thereafter particularly described, being a piece of land, formerly part of the burial-ground of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, situate on the south-east corner of Windmill-court ; and another piece of ground on the west side of the Long Walk, within the precincts of St. Bartholomew's Hospital ; part of the site of two brick houses, numbered respectively 10 and 11 ; and also a parcel of ground on the east side of Long Walk aforesaid, whereon lately stood two messuages, Nos. 12 and 13 ; and also a parcel of ground, also on the east side of Long Walk, part of the site of a messuage and premises, No. 14, all situate in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less ; and also a piece of ground, part of the site of a messuage lately pulled down, situate in Pilkington-place, in the parish of St. Botolph, abutting towards the south on Town-ditch, on part of which said piece of ground was then standing the south-west angle of the new grammar-school belonging to Christ's Hospital, and another part thereof formed a portion of the play-ground or court-yard of Christ's Hospital ; to have and to hold the said messuages, lands, and premises to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, in exchange for the messuages and premises thereinbefore conveyed by them as thereinbefore mentioned : and the said indenture contained a covenant on the part of the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of Christ's Hospital, to indemnify the said governors of St. Bartholomew's against payment of the said rent-charges of 100*l.*, 100*l.*, and 10*l.*, respectively so charged as aforesaid upon the premises situate in the parish of St. Botolph.

We have enumerated above the different grants or devises of land or rent charges to the hospital since the date of the charter, so far as its records and the other sources of information within our power exhibit them. To have recorded even the more considerable of the pecuniary donations and bequests to the institution would have occupied much space ; and it will suffice here to say that the total amount of contributions in money for the general purposes of the establishment at the time of our Inquiry (September 1836) had reached 195,040*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of the four following subscriptions, successively raised for the special purpose of erecting the quadrangle of the hospital : viz.,

	£.	s.	d.
For the first wing, commenced in 1729	12,668	4	0
For the second wing, commenced in 1735	9,182	10	0
For the third wing, commenced in 1742	10,787	15	0
For the fourth wing, commenced in 1748	8,340	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£40,978	9	0
	<hr/>		
Making the total pecuniary contributions	£236,019	7	6

We do not find that to any part of the funds in the possession of the governors of this establishment any trusts have been attached by the donors for the benefit of objects foreign to the hospital, as is the case to a very great extent at Christ's Hospital. In a few instances directions for the specific application of the income arising from their respective donations have been given by the donors, but always for purposes more or less connected with the establishment. Among these may be noticed the gifts of William Chester, Prisca Coborn, Dr. Radcliffe, and Richard Holland. In the two former cases the governors have contented themselves with applying the fund to the general purposes of the institution ; in respect of the two last mentioned, an addition is stated to have been made to the comforts of the patients by raising the general scale of the diet provided for them.

We proceed to exhibit a statement of the actual property of the hospital, together with the more temporary or fluctuating sources of its income, arranged as follows : viz.,

- 1st. The rental of the houses belonging to the hospital in London and its immediate vicinity, arranged in the alphabetical order of the streets, comprising the earliest acquired and the larger portion of the estates.
- 2d. The rental of the landed estates of the hospital, situate in different parts of the kingdom, let on farming leases or at rack-rent.
- 3d and 4th. The quit-rents comprised in the charter of Henry VIII., and the rent-charges, together with the annuities and fixed payments, not charged upon land.
- 5th. The produce of land-tax redeemed at successive periods by the hospital.
- 6th. The tithes of the parish of Christchurch within Newgate.
- 7th. The funded property of the hospital.
- Lastly. The produce of certain casual or temporary and fluctuating sources of income, classed under different heads.

1st. *London Rental.*

The mode usually adopted in letting the houses in London, which form the bulk of the property of the hospital, is as follows :—
Upon the expiration of a lease the hospital surveyor inspects the premises, and makes his report to the treasurer and almoners, who then also view the premises, accompanied by the surveyor, and report their estimate of the value to the house committee. The tenant in possession, if no objection is raised to his character, is usually invited to make a tender for a new lease at a subsequent day to the house committee. If they are unable to come to terms, the house is then advertised to be let by tender. The party who is finally accepted

London.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital,

continued.

Pecuniary Contributions.

Actual Property.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

by the committee makes a small payment, usually from 10*s.* to 20*s.*, as earnest-money, and is bound by agreement to repair the premises to the satisfaction of the surveyor within the first year of the term ; and when the house has been so repaired, and certified as such by the surveyor, a lease is prepared by the clerk of the hospital. The lease, when approved by the committee, is carried to the office of the chamberlain of the city of London, there to receive the hospital seal, and, as provided by the statute of 1782, a docquet or note, briefly expressing all the material contents of the lease, is appended to it, upon the authority of which the seal is accordingly affixed at the next Court of Aldermen or Common Council. A small fee, varying from 5*s.* upwards, is paid upon the sealing to the city officers.

By an Act, passed in the year 1826, the hospital estates in London were withdrawn from the operation of the disabling statutes, and the governors were empowered to let upon leases for building purposes for the term of 90 years, and upon repairing leases for 40 years. Their building leases are, however, almost uniformly for 61 years, the shortest period recognised for leases of this description.

By the provisions of the Act above mentioned no fine or premium is taken ; but the annual rent is fixed at as high an amount as can fairly be expected to be maintained. The sum in which the houses are to be insured is fixed by the surveyor ; it is usually to about two-thirds of the value of a new building, and three-fourths of an old house, and is paid by the hospital, and subsequently repaid to it by the tenant.

It was stated as his opinion by the hospital surveyor (a gentleman of much experience), that the present rental of the London property will in all probability be sustained, the falling in of the leases fully compensating for the decay of the older portion of the houses.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
ALDERSGATE STREET.						
White Bear public-house	Hannah Stuckey	21	Lady-day 1835	£. s. d. 70 0 0	}	Comprised in the charter of Henry VIII. Ditto.
House and warehouse No. 127	Joseph Ezra Tibbs	”	Lady-day 1824	150 0 0		
House No. 7	Thomas Goodyear	”	Michaelmas 1834	70 0 0	}	{ Acquired under the exchange with Christ's Hospital in 1819.
Ditto No. 8	Robert Fleet	”	Ditto	25 0 0		
Ditto No. 9	Francis Bailey	”	Ditto	55 0 0		
Warehouses and ground at the back	J. and S. Maw	”	Michaelmas 1833	40 0 0		
House No. 15	W. D. Saul	”	Michaelmas 1834	200 0 0		
BAGNIO COURT, NEWGATE STREET.						
House and warehouses	Wheelton and Co.	18½	Christmas 1824	50 0 0	50 0 0	In charter.
BALDWIN STREET.—(See Peerless Pool.)						
BARBICAN.						
House No. 62	George Suggett	21	Christmas 1825	190 0 0	}	{ In charter.
Ditto No. 61	James Smith	”	Ditto	40 0 0		
Two houses and warehouse	W. F. Reynolds and Co.	61	Lady-day 1803	80 0 0	}	{ In charter.
House No. 60	Edward Cross	”	Ditto	17 0 0		
Two houses Nos. 58 and 59	Henry Soames	”	Ditto	33 0 0	}	{ Derived under the exchange with Christ's Hospital in 1819.
House and shop	Richard Pantou	”	Lady-day 1780	5 0 0		
BARTHOLOMEW SQUARE.						
Parcel of ground and three houses Nos. 17, 18, and 19.	Richard Ford, William Martin, — Athersal.	61	Midsummer 1812	15 0 0		Original lease granted in 1811, assigned to — Athersal.
White Bear public-house	Messrs. Calvert and Co.	”	Ditto	10 10 0	}	{ In charter.
Two houses	George Bagley	”	Ditto	52 10 0		
Houses Nos. 1, 2, and 3	William Martin	”	Lady-day 1823	3 10 0	}	{ In charter.
Ditto Nos. 4 and 5	Executors of John Davidson	”	Ditto	8 10 0		
Ditto Nos. 6 and 7	William Grubb	”	Ditto	9 0 0		
BARTHOLOMEW TERRACE, formerly BRIDLE WAY.						
Houses Nos. 1 and 2	William Carter	61	Lady-day 1818	7 10 0	}	{ In charter.
Ditto Nos. 3 and 4	James Gilbert	”	Ditto	7 10 0		
Ditto Nos. 5, 6, and 7	William Dore	”	Ditto	11 5 0	}	{ In charter.
House No. 8	Samuel Horrod	”	Ditto	4 0 0		

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—continued.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.		
		Years.	Commencement.					
Houses Nos. 9 and 10	Thomas Brassington	61	Lady-day 1818	£. s. d. 7 10 0	} 142 16 0 In charter.			
House No 11	Benjamin Neave	"	Ditto	3 15 0				
Houses Nos. 12 and 13	John Jones	"	Ditto	7 10 0				
British Lion public-house	Jeremiah Compton	"	Ditto	7 5 0				
Houses Nos. 16, 17, and 18	Jonathan Barratt	"	Midsummer 1818	13 10 0				
Ditto Nos. 19 and 20	Richard Barratt	"	Christmas 1818	9 0 0				
House No. 21	John Lynch	"	Michaelmas 1820	4 10 0				
Houses Nos 22 and 23	Wm. Marshall and John Hux	"	Lady-day 1819	9 0 0				
House No. 24	Elizabeth Lucas	"	Ditto	4 10 0				
Ditto No. 25	John King	"	Ditto	4 10 0				
Houses Nos. 26 and 27	George Jones	"	Ditto	9 14 0				
House No. 28	Ditto	"	Ditto	4 17 0				
Houses Nos. 29 and 30	Ditto and Richard Wright	"	Michaelmas 1818	9 0 0				
Ditto Nos. 31 and 32	James Anderson	"	Michaelmas 1819	9 0 0				
House No. 33	Ditto	"	Ditto	4 10 0				
Ditto No. 34	Ditto	"	Ditto	4 10 0				
BATH BUILDINGS.—(See Peerless Pool.)								
BATH STREET, OLD STREET.								
Jolly Angler public-house	John Wood	"	Midsummer 1812	10 0 0	} 39 16 0 Ditto.			
Three houses Nos. 39, 40, and 41; and Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Richmond-street.	James Dore	"	Lady-day 1819	13 10 0				
Three houses	Robert Morrison	"	Christmas 1819	6 6 0				
Two ditto	John Jones	"	Lady-day 1833	10 0 0				
(See also under heads of Peerless Pool and Old-street.)								
BENGAL PLACE, NEW KENT ROAD.								
Ground and 10 houses	Alexander Harper	70	Midsummer 1811	110 0 0	110 0 0	Ditto.		
BETHNAL GREEN, CHURCH STREET.								
Black Dog public-house, and two other houses	John Farrington	21	Michaelmas 1817	45 0 0	45 0 0	Purchased of John Sugar, esq.		
BISHOP'S COURT, COLEMAN STREET.								
House	John Trego	61	Lady-day 1834	30 0 0	30 0 0	See Coleman-street.		

BOW LANE.		City of London . . . . .	. . . . .	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	In charter. Let by the corporation of London.
One seventh part of a house, corner of Bow-lane.							
BRICK LANE.—(See under head of Wellington Street.)							
LITTLE BRITAIN.							
House No. 36	John Tibbs	61	Christmas 1776 . .	5 0 0	} 171 0 0	} In Charter.	} Derived under the exchange with Christ's Hospital in 1809.
Five houses Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48	J. W. Long	30	Midsummer 1798 . .	24 0 0			
Two houses Nos. 49 and 50, and workshop	K. D. Long	33½	Michaelmas 1829 . .	12 0 0			
House No. 52	George Mayor	18½	Lady-day 1819 . .	100 0 0			
Warehouse	Messrs. Mayor and Yates . .	61	Midsummer 1834 . .	30 0 0			
BROAD STREET.							
House near Union court	Messrs. Royston and Brown.	31	Lady-day 1776 . .	20 0 0	20 0 0	Stated to be derived from the gift of Constance Bennett in 1557.	
BROMLEY, NEAR BOW.							
House	W. S. Turner	21	Michaelmas 1806 . .	40 0 0	40 0 0	Given by Thomas Moffatt in 1680.	
BULL HEAD COURT, NEWGATE STREET.							
House No. 1	James Castle	21	Christmas 1815 . .	30 0 0	} 230 0 0	} In charter.	
Houses Nos. 2 and 3	John Dowding	30	Midsummer 1834 . .	30 0 0			
House No. 4	Messrs. Ford and Green . .	42	Michaelmas 1815 . .	42 0 0			
Ditto No. 5	Jacob Davis	45	Ditto	45 0 0			
Ditto No. 6	William Bennett	25	Lady-day 1833 . .	25 0 0			
Ditto No. 7	John Woodward	40	Midsummer 1815 . .	40 0 0			
Ditto No. 8	Richard Harris	18	Christmas 1833 . .	18 0 0			
BUTCHER HALL LANE, NEWGATE STREET.							
House	John Laws	14	Michaelmas 1831 . .	28 0 0	} 78 0 0	} Ditto.	} Lease expired Midsummer 1836. New terms not settled. Tenant to pay the same rent in the interim.
White Hart public-house	— Lubbeck	61	Yearly tenant. . .	45 0 0			
House	John Tibbs	61	Midsummer 1775 . .	5 0 0			
CHANCERY LANE.							
House	Messrs. Fenning.	21	Midsummer 1819 . .	35 0 0	} 255 0 0	} In charter.	
Ditto	Messrs. Fowler and White-church.	30	Michaelmas 1832 . .	40 0 0			
Ditto	Mary and Edwin Living . .	70	Michaelmas 1833 . .	50 0 0			
White Hart public-house	Samuel Joice	40	Ditto	70 0 0			
House	John Torkington	40	Michaelmas 1819 . .	40 0 0			
Ditto	John Pope	20	Lady-day 1834 . .	20 0 0			

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.
Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—continued.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
CHARTERHOUSE LANE.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Stables, part of an inn yard	Messrs. R. V. and J. K. Hooper.	21	Midsummer 1832 .	60 0 0	60 0 0	In charter.
(See also under head of St. John Street.)						
CITY ROAD.						
Several small houses	Mrs. Stronge.	61	Christmas 1800 .	30 0 0	111 0 0	Ditto.
The Lying-in Hospital		42	Midsummer 1826 .	50 0 0	. . .	{Renewable every 14 years on payment of a fine of £50, being one year's rent.
Ground, forming part of Vinegar-yard	Thomas Champion	61	Lady-day 1828 .	30 0 0		
Small piece of vacant ground	— Brookes . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant.	1 0 0		
(See also Windsor Place and Windsor Terrace.)						
Cock Court.—(See Ludgate Hill.)						
COLEMAN STREET.						
House	Richard Debanfre	21	Christmas 1831 .	65 0 0	100 0 0	{Purchased with money given by Peter Blundell in 1601.
Ditto	Anthony Shepherd . . . . .	..	Lady-day 1834 .	35 0 0		
CONGREVE STREET.—(See Pancras.)						
DALSTON TERRACE, KINGSLAND.						
Houses Nos. 1 and 2	James Swiney	20½	Lady-day 1820 .	28 0 0	28 0 0	In charter.
DEVONSHIRE BUILDINGS, DOVOR ROAD.						
Four houses	W. J. Williams	70	Lady-day 1821 .	20 0 0	104 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	John Cooper. . . . .	..	Ditto	20 0 0		
Two ditto	E. A. Reynal . . . . .	..	Ditto	10 0 0		
Four ditto	Thomas E. Sherwood . . . . .	..	Ditto	28 0 0		
Two ditto	A. Borland . . . . .	..	Ditto	16 0 0		
One ditto	John Claxon Pocklington and Co. . . . .	..	Ditto	7 0 0		
11 ditto Nos. 1 to 11	W. C. Dyer . . . . .	..	Ditto	3 0 0		
DUKE STREET, SMITHFIELD.						
Britannia public-house.	John Keen	21	Midsummer 1830 .	106 0 0	106 0 0	

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

House No.	Yearly tenant	Michaelmas 1834 Christmas 1820	30 40 45 40 40 35 35 30	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	651 0 0
House No. 39	James Adlard	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 40	Ovid Thompson	16½	..	..	..
Ditto No. 41	John Flather	21	..	..	..
Ditto No. 42	— Walker	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 43	— Mills	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 44	Thomas Piggott	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 45	— Morgan	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 46	Catherine Orrell	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 47	Benjamin Pratt	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 48	Robert Carpenter	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 49	John Wheeler, hospital car- penter, rent free.	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 50	Ann Cragg	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 51	Vacant	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 52	Robert Johnson	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 53	Jeremiah Nicholls	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 54	John Grant	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 55	John Henry Powell	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 56	G. P. Timbrell	21	..	..	..
Ditto No. 57	Charles Gwillam	31	..	..	..
Ditto No. 58	Peter Leonard	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 59	Matthew Ellwall	61	..	..	..
Ditto No. 60	J. O. Jaques	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 61	William Fowler	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 62	J. P. Holmes	21	..	..	..
Ditto No. 63	George Flowers	..	..	..	..
Ditto No. 64	Mrs. Gawthorne	58½	..	..	..
Ditto No. 65	W. K. Alder	61½	..	..	..
Ditto No. 66	Messrs. Soames	61	..	..	..
Ditto No. 67	Nathan Martindale	19½	..	..	..
Ditto No. 68	Benjamin Smith	..	..	..	..

These are contiguous to the hospital, and the leases having lately expired are now held by yearly tenants, subject to quit at three months' notice, it being probable that some of them may be required for the hospital.

(See also under head of Monkwell Street.)

FISH (Old) STREET.

FLEET STREET.

FORE STREET.

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—continued.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
GOLDEN LANE, BARBICAN.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Two houses Nos. 119 and 120	Thomas Thomas	61	Michaelmas 1776 .	8 8 0	8 8 0	Derived from the gift of Robert Melish in 1552.
Four ditto in a ruinous state . . . . .	. . . . .		. . . . .	. . .	. . .
Eight ditto, Turk's Head Court, ditto . . . . .	. . . . .					Leases lately expired, no new terms settled.
GOSWELL STREET.						
Two houses Nos. 91 and 92	Joseph Evans	59½	Christmas 1812 .	14 8 0	39 8 0	In charter.
House and dye-house	Edward Seward	61	Michaelmas 1787 .	25 0 0		
(See also under head of Wellington Street.)						
GRAY'S BUILDINGS, KINGSLAND.						
Houses Nos. 1, 2, and 3	William Homan	19½	Midsummer 1830 .	45 0 0	70 0 0	Ditto.
House No. 4	Sarah Penn	21	Christmas 1828 .	25 0 0		
GREEN DRAGON COURT, SMITHFIELD.						
Eleven houses	William Elston	7	Christmas 1834 .	55 0 0	55 0 0	Ditto.
GROVE PLACE, GOSWELL STREET.						
Ground and 16 houses	Edward T. Pilgrim	60	Michaelmas 1824 .	20 0 0	20 0 0	Ditto.
(See also under Rayhere Street, houses let to James Stevenson.)						
HARP LANE, TOWER STREET.						
House	Robert Edgar	21	Midsummer 1828 .	80 0 0	255 0 0	Given by William Chester, 1551.
Ditto	James Morrison	"	Christmas 1829 .	110 0 0		
Ditto No. 22	Ralph Rosse	"	Yearly	65 0 0		
House (vacant.) . . . . .	. . . . .	"	. . . . .	. . .
(See also under head of Tower Street.)						
HENRY STREET, OLD STREET.						
Stable	James Colson	57	Midsummer 1816 .	2 0 0	33 12 6	In charter.
Three houses	William Martin	61	Michaelmas 1817 .	8 10 0		
One ditto	Edward Weller	59	Midsummer 1814 .	2 0 0		
Ditto	John Boyer	61	Michaelmas 1821 .	3 7 6		

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One house	Mr. Pugh	61	Midsummer 1822	3	12	0	}
Two houses	William Martin Smith	61	Christmas 1821	7	3	0	
Ditto	William Grubb	61	Michaelmas 1822	7	0	0	
HOLBORN.							
House No. 295	John Graham	21	Lady-day 1820	140	0	0	}
Ditto No. 296	William Babb	61	Ditto	140	0	0	
Ditto No. 297	Matthew Oliver	61	Lady-day 1799	21	0	0	
Ditto No. 300	Thomas Corbyn	61	Lady-day 1788	50	0	0	
Ditto No. 301	John Harrison	61	Ditto	15	0	0	
Ditto No. 302	John Harrison	61	Ditto	15	0	0	
Ditto No. 303	William Drake Colson	21	Michaelmas 1833	90	0	0	
Ditto No. 304	James Godwin	61	Ditto	95	0	0	
Ditto No. 305	Robert Emerson	61	Ditto	105	0	0	
Ditto No. 306	John Mules	61	Ditto	100	0	0	
Ditto No. 307	J. T. Rudderforth	61	Ditto	100	0	0	
Ditto No. 308	Mr. Tucker	61	Ditto	90	0	0	
House also numbered 308	William Thompson	61	Ditto	110	0	0	
Ditto No. 309	Henry Norton	61	Ditto	105	0	0	
Ditto No. 310	James Webb	61	Ditto	80	0	0	
HOSIER LANE, SMITHFIELD.							
Houses Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24	Joseph Badger	61	Lady-day 1823	21	10	0	}
Ditto Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30	John Gray	61	Ditto	21	10	0	
Horse and Groom public-house	G. D. Hobson	61	Ditto	10	0	0	
House	M. H. Hollyer	61	Lady-day 1819	4	16	0	
House	B. Denham	61	Ditto	4	16	0	
Ditto No. 35	George Priest	61	Ditto	4	16	0	
Ditto No. 36	Messrs. Munn and Elston	61	Ditto	4	16	0	
Ditto No. 37	J. P. Hayward	61	Ditto	4	16	0	
Ditto No. 38	James Bond	61	Michaelmas 1817	5	0	0	
IVY LANE, NEWGATE STREET.							
House	Robert Willson	21	Christmas 1823	30	0	0	}
Ditto	Edward Proctor	21	Midsummer 1823	35	0	0	
KENT ROAD.—(See Portland Place, Bengal Place, and Warner Street.)							
KENT STREET, SOUTHWARK.							
Ten houses on the west-side	John Arnold	31	Midsummer 1813	130	0	0	}
Bull inn and stabling	Palmer	58	Lady-day 1814	45	0	0	
House	John Rolls	61	Lady-day 1803	30	0	0	
				281	0	0	}
				Ditto.			
Two houses No. 23 and 24, purchased in 1797, for £412. Two other houses purchased in the same year for £460 and £165.							
				82	0	0	}
				In charter.			
Ditto.							

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Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—*continued.*

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
Three houses	Miss E. A. Reynal	70	Lady-day 1821	£. s. d. 6 0 0	£. s. d.	
Ten houses	John Cooper	"	Ditto	20 0 0		
KENTISH TOWN (BARTHOLOMEW PLACE.)						
House and a field	Duncan Watt	"	Yearly tenant.	60 0 0		Given by William Cleave in 1667.
Five houses Nos. 1 to 5	William Haw	61	Midsummer 1824	26 0 0		
Houses Nos. 6 and 7	J. W. Eeles	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Christmas 1808	6 0 0		
House No. 8	Mr. Underwood	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	Midsummer 1808	6 0 0		
Ditto No. 9	Robert Brown	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Midsummer 1807	6 0 0		
Houses No. 10 and 11	J. F. Rance	61	Lady-day 1803	12 0 0	161 16 0	In charter.
House No. 12	H. Dave	"	Ditto	5 12 0		
Ditto No. 13	Edward Bennett	"	Midsummer 1806	5 12 0		
Ditto No. 14	J. W. Eeles	59	Michaelmas 1808	5 12 0		
Houses No. 15, 16, and 18	Thomas Oxenham	61	Lady-day 1807	23 12 0		
House No. 17	John Knapp	"	Ditto	5 8 0		
KING SQUARE, GOSWELL STREET.						
House No. 1	James Oliver	61	Michaelmas 1820	5 0 0		
Houses No. 2 and 3	Thomas Finney	"	Lady-day 1821	12 0 0		
Ditto No. 13 and 14	Griffith Gittens	"	Lady-day 1826	10 10 0		
House No. 15	William Bennett	"	Ditto	6 5 0		
Ditto No. 16	Thomas Jones	"	Ditto	6 5 0		
Houses No. 17 and 18	John Simpson	"	Ditto	10 10 0		
Ditto No. 19, 20, 21, and 22	John Atherley	"	Ditto	25 0 0		
Ditto No. 23, 24, 25, and 26	— Loveland	"	Ditto	21 0 0		
Ditto No. 27 and 28	— Coldwell	"	Michaelmas 1823	7 17 6		
House No. 32	William Clay	60	Lady-day 1827	5 5 0		
Ditto No. 33	Robert Smith	61	Lady-day 1827	5 5 0		
Houses No. 34 and 55	J. F. Parkinson	61	Lady-day 1826	12 5 0	182 5 0	In charter.
House No. 35	Thomas Lovitt	63	Lady-day 1824	6 0 0		
Ditto No. 37	J. Brocker	61	Lady-day 1826	5 5 0		
Houses No. 47 and 48	Thomas Elsom	"	Ditto	10 0 0		
House No. 51	Joseph Marston	"	Christmas 1823	7 0 0		
Ditto No. 52	John Lyon	63	Lady-day 1824	7 0 0		
Ditto No. 53	John G. Holmdon	"	Ditto	7 0 0		
Houses No. 56 and 57	Samuel Dougal	62	Lady-day 1825	8 0 0		

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North-side, 9 houses, Nos. 4 to 12 inclusive. South-side 11 do., Nos. 29, 30, 31, 36, 38, to 44 inclusive. West-side, 5 do., Nos. 45, 46, 49, 50, and 54. Powell-street West 3 houses; President-street East 7 houses.									
KING STREET, OLD STREET.									
House	Edward Moore	59	Lady-day 1828	4	17	6			
Four houses.	John Eaton	61	Lady-day 1822	3	13	6			
Two ditto	John Martin	"	Ditto	13	10	0			
Nine ditto north-side	James Wing	"	Midsummer 1823	6	15	0	63 6		
Five ditto south-side	William Martin	"	Lady-day 1824	23	10	0			
One ditto	Ditto	"	Ditto	12	10	0			
	Richard Marriner	"	Midsummer 1823	3	7	6			
KING STREET, SMITHFIELD, (formerly Cow Lane.)									
House	Thomas Burchfield	61	Michaelmas 1817	8	8	0			
Ditto, No. 9	Isaac Ward	"	Ditto	7	0	0			
Two houses, Nos. 10 and 11	James Fisher	"	Ditto	16	10	0			
Two ditto	Messrs. Munn and Elston	"	Michaelmas 1818	16	10	0			
One ditto No. 14	John Maltott	"	Christmas 1819	8	5	0			
One ditto	Messrs. Munn and Elston	"	Ditto	8	5	0			
House No. 18	George Winns	21	Lady-day 1820	80	0	0	335 18 0		
Ditto No. 19	James Thomas Hayward	21½	Michaelmas 1826	30	0	0			
Ditto No. 20	John Winter	"	Ditto	20	0	0			
Ditto No. 42	Nicholas Yarrow	21	Christmas 1833	60	0	0			
Ditto No. 43	David Elston	"	Yearly tenant	21	0	0			
Ditto No. 44	J. L. Kennaby	"	Ditto	60	0	0			
KINGSLAND.									
House formerly the Lock Hospital	W. Soutter	61	Michaelmas 1784	50	0	0			
Small bit of ground part of high road	H. S. Parkes	28	Michaelmas 1815	1	10	0			
No. 1 Kingsland-place	John Skinner	21	Christmas 1828	45	0	0			
No. 2	W. J. Frodsham	"	Ditto	48	0	0			
No. 3	— Bowerbank	"	Ditto	45	0	0			
No. 4	James Morrison	20	Christmas 1829	40	0	0			
No. 5	Frederick Filston	21	Christmas 1828	48	0	0			
No. 6	William Eyre	"	Ditto	45	0	0	565 10 0		
No. 7	W. H. Price	"	Ditto	45	0	0			
No. 8	Francis M. Goodliff	"	Ditto	45	0	0			
No. 9	John Dennis Daniel	19½	Lady-day 1830	48	0	0			
No. 10	Empty	"							
No. 11	Sophia Tween	21	Midsummer 1834	30	0	0			
No. 12	Henry Jacob	"	Christmas 1828	20	0	0			

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Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—continued.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
Nos. 13 and 14 Kingsland-place	George Treweek	21	Christmas 1828	£. s. d. 30 0 0	£. s. d. 385 0 0	In charter.
No. 15 "	William Marsh	"	Ditto	25 0 0		
(See also Dalston-terrace, Kingsland.)						
LITTLE KNIGHT RIDER STREET.						
Warehouse	Robert Slade	61	Michaelmas 1795	48 0 0	385 0 0	In charter.
Ditto	Wright	"	Christmas 1816	80 0 0		
House	James Farquhar	31	Christmas 1806	100 0 0		
The Fleece public-house	Joseph S. White	21	Michaelmas 1820	35 0 0		
Sugar-bakers' house	Houghton	"	Yearly tenant	42 0 0		
Parr's Head public-house	John Paine	21	Michaelmas 1820	80 0 0		
LEADENHALL STREET.						
Warehouse	East India Company	99	Lady-day 1753	20 0 0	20 0 0	Derived from the gift of Martin Bond in 1671.
LIMEHOUSE.						
Brewhouse	Messrs. Harford and Co.	61	Midsummer 1789	70 0 0	70 0 0	In charter.
LUDGATE HILL AND COCK COURT.						
House, corner of the Court	Christopher Quelle	21	Lady-day 1829	220 0 0	346 0 0	Ditto.
Ground where Ludgate formerly stood	City of London	999	Michaelmas 1756	6 0 0		
House adjoining Quelle's	Robert Gould	21	Michaelmas 1823	120 0 0		
MAIDEN LANE.—(See Pancras.)						
MONKWELL STREET.—(Corner of FELL STREET.)						
Rose public-house	Messrs. Combe, Delafield, and Co.	30½	Christmas 1816	50 0 0	248 0 0	Ditto.
House	William Ward	12	Midsummer 1831	14 0 0		
Ditto	Margaret Law	"	Ditto	35 0 0		
Ditto	Harry Harland	24½	Michaelmas 1823	30 0 0		
Ditto	Henry Smith	21	Michaelmas 1816	111 0 0		
Ditto	Ditto	13½	Lady-day 1824	8 0 0		

Moor Lane, Fore Street.		Hughes . . .	Yearly tenants . .	35 0 0	Given by William Rawlins in 1707.
House and stables	{	Barlow . . . . .	. .	45 0 0	
Shed	{	Cuthbert . . . . .	. .	10 0 0	
		John Morgan . . . . .	. .	
New Street, Old Street.					
Two houses		Thomas Tribe	61	5 5 0	
One house		William Hobson	"	5 5 0	
Ditto		John Phillips	"	4 0 0	In charter.
Ditto		John Brogden	"	2 2 0	
Ditto		Thomas Tribe	"	4 4 0	
Vacant ground not let.					
Newgate Street.					
Nos. 67 and 69		Thomas Devas	21	250 0 0	
No. 68		Mrs. Devas	"	60 0 0	
Queen's Arms public-house		Thomas Edwards	"	225 0 0	
No. 70		R. R. Chubb	"	110 0 0	
No. 78		Mrs. Franchomb	"	90 0 0	
No. 79		R. B. Thompson	"	110 0 0	
No. 80		Joseph Beadmore	25½	100 0 0	
No. 81		Mrs. Young	30	65 0 0	
No. 82		Ann Wheeler	"	65 0 0	
South-side.					
House vacant.					
House		Thomas Newman	21	125 0 0	
Ditto		James Mallcott	"	105 0 0	
Ditto		Mary Taylor	31	140 0 0	
Ditto		Thomas Cobb	61	25 0 0	
Ditto		J. W. Long	"	35 0 0	
Ditto No. 32		Edward Peppercorn	"	50 0 0	
Nos. 46 and 47		Samuel Ridley	21	240 0 0	
Old Street.					
St. Luke's Hospital . . . . .		. . . . .	40	200 0 0	Renewable every 14 years on payment of a fine of £200.
Ground, corner of Bath-street, on which a house has been built.		John Simmonds and Nicholas Stevens	61	57 0 0	
Seven houses (Esther-place), and ground in Bath-street and Old-street, on which houses are now built.		Ditto	"	48 17 9	
Seven houses		William Gates	"	42 0 0	In charter.
One house		James Coulson	60½	5 5 0	The governors are the lessees under the prebend of Wenlock Barn, in the cath-
Ground (houses now building).		William Martin	61	60 0 0	
				646 2 9	

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Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—continued.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent. £. s. d.	Total Rent. £. s. d.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
One house	Henry Gosbell	61	Lady-day 1833	10 0 0	}	} dral of St. Paul, at a rent of £20, of an open space in Old-street, which they underlet to the occupiers of three adjoining houses, which communicate with it by doorways.
House No. 89	—Hans	”	Lady-day 1812	9 0 0		
Ditto No. 90	William Henry Wilson	”	Ditto	9 0 0		
Ditto	Edward Weller	”	Lady-day 1833	10 0 0		
Public-house	Ditto	66	Midsummer 1828	75 0 0		
House formerly public-house	Ann Taylor	21	Michaelmas 1818	50 0 0		
Ditto	Thomas Tribe	”	Ditto	35 0 0		
Ditto	Elizabeth Watherstone	”	Ditto	35 0 0		
PANCRAS.						
Ground in Maiden-lane	Imperial Gas Company	70	Michaelmas 1823	179 0 0	}	} In charter.
House in Maiden-lane	Gerald Walsh Ireland	69	Michaelmas 1824	50 0 0		
13 houses in Stephenson-street	Ditto	67	Michaelmas 1826	39 0 0		
8 ditto Congreve-street	Ditto	”	Ditto	24 0 0		
2 ditto Maiden-lane	Ditto	”	Ditto	8 0 0		
PEERLESS POOL.						
130 houses in Bath-street, Baldwyn-street, Bath-buildings, and Pool-terrace.	J. Watts	61	Lady-day 1808	600 0 0	Ditto.	
POOL TERRACE.—(See Peerless Pool.)						
PORTLAND PLACE, KENT ROAD.						
House No. 1	Alexander Harper	70	Midsummer 1818	5 10 0	}	} Ditto.
Houses Nos. 2 and 3	R. S. Goddard	”	Ditto	12 12 0		
House No. 4	Charlotte Woolcock	”	Ditto	6 6 0		
Houses Nos. 5 and 6	William Jegon	”	Ditto	12 12 0		
House No. 7	James Holder	”	Ditto	6 6 0		
Houses Nos. 9, 10, and 11.	Thomas Evans	”	Ditto	3 12 0		
PORTLAND TERRACE, KENT ROAD.						
House No. 1	William Fraser	70	Midsummer 1818	4 12 4	}	} Ditto.
Four houses, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5	Alexander Fraser	”	Ditto	18 9 8		
POWELL STREET EAST, GOSWELL STREET ROAD.						
House	Andrew Dimond	61	Lady-day 1820	3 15 0	}	

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Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—*continued.*

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
House No. 6	Thomas W. Brown	61	Christmas 1816	£. s. d. 6 16 0	135 6 6	In charter.
Ditto No. 7	John Atkinson	"	Ditto	6 16 0		
Ditto No. 8	Johan Jackson	"	Ditto	6 16 0		
Ditto No. 9	A. S. Dixon	"	Ditto	6 16 0		
Ditto No. 10	— Foote	"	Lady-day 1817	6 7 6		
Ditto No. 11	— Lancaster	"	Ditto	6 7 6		
Ditto No. 12	Francis Horne	"	Christmas 1816	6 7 6		
Ditto No. 13	Thomas Wells	"	Ditto	6 7 6		
Houses Nos. 14 and 15	David Williams	"	Lady-day 1817	12 15 0		
Ditto Nos. 16 and 17	A. S. Dixon	"	Midsummer 1818	12 15 0		
Ditto Nos. 18 and 19	James Armsby	"	Midsummer 1817	12 15 0		
Ditto Nos. 20 and 21	Thomas Bromley	"	Michaelmas 1817	14 12 6		
RAYHERE STREET, GOSWELL STREET ROAD.						
Five houses, Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, and 9	James Stevenson	"	Lady-day 1821	18 15 0	254 10 0	Ditto.
Two ditto Nos. 2 and 3.	Charles Lovekin	"	Ditto	7 10 0		
One house No. 5	Jonas Smith	"	Ditto	3 15 0		
Ditto No. 7	Richard Stubbing	"	Ditto	3 15 0		
Ditto No. 10	Joseph Carmack	"	Ditto	3 15 0		
Two houses Nos. 11 and 12	Robert Hone	"	Christmas 1821	7 15 0		
Ditto Nos. 13 and 14	Charles Lovekin	"	Michaelmas 1822	7 10 0		
Ditto Nos. 15 and 16	Henry Giles	"	Christmas 1822	7 10 0		
Three ditto Nos. 17, 19, and 20	James Henderson	"	Michaelmas 1823	10 17 6		
One house No. 18	William Clark	"	Ditto	3 12 6		
Ditto No. 21	William Fielder	"	Ditto	3 12 6		
Ditto No. 22	— Shick	"	Ditto	3 12 6		
Four houses Nos. 23, 24, 28, and 29	Thomas Manley	"	Ditto	14 17 6		
Three ditto Nos. 25, 26, and 27	J. Bray	"	Ditto	10 10 0		
Two ditto Nos. 30 and 31	Thomas Green	"	Michaelmas 1825	6 0 0		
One house No. 32	Samuel Milbank	59	Ditto	3 0 0		
Nos. 33, 34, and 35 included in lease with other pre- mises in President-street East.	David Williams	"		
One house No. 36	— Hux	61	Midsummer 1818	3 15 0		
Two houses Nos. 37 and 38	Thomas Manley	"	Michaelmas 1823	7 0 0		
Ditto Nos. 39 and 40	Andrew J. Smith.	"	Ditto	7 0 0		
Ditto Nos. 41 and 42	Henry Lynch.	59	Michaelmas 1825	7 0 0		
Ditto Nos. 43 and 44	Robert Pinder	"	Ditto	7 0 0		

One house No. 45	John Davis	59	Michaelmas 1825	2	15	0			
Two houses Nos. 46 and 47	— Travilliou	58	Michaelmas 1826	8	8	0			
Four ditto Nos. 48, 49, 50, and 51	James Stevenson	„	Ditto	3	0	0			
Two ditto Nos. 52 and 53	Henry Dunford	61	Michaelmas 1823	8	0	0			
Two ditto Nos. 54 and 55	Ditto	59	Michaelmas 1825	2	0	0			
Four ditto in Rayhere-street, Nos. 56, 57, 58, and 59, and Nos. 17, 18, and 19 in Grove-place.	James Stevenson	61	Michaelmas 1823	4	0	0			
One house No. 60	David Williams	59	Michaelmas 1825	2	10	6			
Ditto No. 61	Executors of Isaac Giles	61	Michaelmas 1823	4	0	0			
Five houses Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66	Charles Lovekin	„	Midsummer 1822	19	7	6			
Eight ditto Nos. 67 to 74 inclusive	Ditto	„	Michaelmas 1823	25	4	0			
Seven ditto Nos. 75 to 81 inclusive	Ditto	„	Midsummer 1822	27	2	6			
RED-CROSS STREET.									
Ground now forming part of brewhouse premises.	John Hale	„	Lady-day 1783	10	0	0		10	0
RICHMOND STREET, OLD STREET.									
Three houses	Thomas Newman	„	Lady-day 1819	9	0	0			
Six ditto	Joseph Powell	„	Ditto	19	10	0			
Three ditto	James Dore	„	Michaelmas 1820	3	10	0		40	0
Two ditto	Samuel Moore	„	Lady-day 1828	8	0	0			Ditto.
(See also under head of BATH STREET.)									
ROTHERHITHE, (adjoining the river.)									
Wharf and shed	James Spearman	61	Michaelmas 1774	24	0	0			
House	John Selby	22½	Midsummer 1823	7	7	0		46	7
Two houses and yard	William Pearce	21	Michaelmas 1831	15	0	0		0	
ST. BRIDE'S PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.									
Part of a house	Samuel Chamberlain	61	Lady-day 1796	50	0	0			
Baker's shop	Henry How	21	Lady-day 1818	27	0	0		77	0
GREAT ST. HELENS.									
Two houses	Richard Packer	„	Michaelmas 1815	90	0	0		90	0
ST. JOHN STREET, SMITHFIELD.									
Golden Lion inn	Thomas Bruin	20	Michaelmas 1833	160	0	0			
Two houses and warehouse in Charterhouse-lane	Messrs. Bedwell and Yates	21	Michaelmas 1832	250	0	0			
House	— Hobbs	„	Lady-day 1817	35	0	0			
House	Thomas Andrews	„	Yearly tenant	16	0	0			

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Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—*continued.*

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
House	Jacob Davis	Ditto	34 0 0	} 554 10 0	to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of St. Bartholomew and their successors, in consideration of £300, described as No. 82, called the Three Hats.
House	Alexander Baden. . . . .	..	Ditto	34 10 0	
Two houses Nos. 125 and 126 vacant.	Messrs. Ambridge and West	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christmas 1828	25 0 0		
One house No. 124.						In charter.
ST. MARGARET'S HILL, SOUTHWARK.						
One-third of the Bell inn, and of several houses, the remainder belonging to St. Thomas's and Bridewell Hospitals.		..		266 13 4	266 13 4	Given by Edward Hewlett in 1622, under the management of St. Thomas's Hospital, now let at £800 per annum.
SEWARD STREET, GOSWELL STREET.						
House	Edward Seward	99	Midsummer 1785	25 10 0	} 40 0 0	In charter.
Six houses	Ditto	80	Midsummer 1804	14 10 0		
SHOREDITCH.						
Several small houses called Botwright's Buildings	Thomas Botwright	65	Michaelmas 1822	130 0 0	} 180 0 0	Given by N. Dickens, 1653.
Ditto called Thomas-street.	Ditto	,,	Ditto	50 0 0		
SMITHFIELD.						
House No. 19	David Crichton	61	Lady-day 1792	10 0 0	} 70 0 0	In charter.
Ditto No. 20	Charles Lamborn	,,	Ditto	20 0 0		
Ditto No. 21	— Buckerton	,,	Ditto	20 0 0		
Ditto No. 34	William Gill	,,	Yearly tenant	65 0 0		
Ditto No. 35	Ann Brown	,,	Michaelmas 1781	4 0 0		
Ditto No. 36	James Henning	,,	Ditto	4 0 0		
Ditto No. 37	John Wood	,,	Ditto	4 0 0		
Ditto No. 38	William Young	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Michaelmas 1821	50 0 0		
Ditto No. 39 . . . . .		..		70 0 0
Ditto No. 40	Robert G. Paget.	21	Midsummer 1832	40 0 0		
Ditto No. 41	John and Alfred Jones	,,	Midsummer 1833	50 0 0		
Ditto No. 42, Bartholomew Coffee-house	Anu Hoare	,,	Michaelmas 1818	70 0 0		

House No. 47	John Withers.	31	Lady-day 1823	30	0	0	}	1,274	0	0	}	Purchased of --- Rumball.		
Other part of 47	William Winter	31	Ditto	40	0	0								
Ditto No. 51	Empty	31	Yearly tenant.	84	0	0								
Ditto No. 52	W. W. Farnes	31	Lady-day 1818	90	0	0								
Ditto No. 53	Messrs. Crease and Co	21	Lady-day 1822	20	0	0								
Ditto No. 22	William Surridge.	61	Lady-day 1824	55	0	0	}				}	In charter.		
House and livery stables	Messrs. Parker	31	Lady-day 1827	35	0	0								
House	William Hickson.	31	Midsummer 1824	35	0	0								
Two houses.	Henry J. Dickson	31	Ditto	60	0	0								
George inn and house adjoining	Ditto	31	Lady-day 1824	150	0	0								
George yard and house adjoining	Isaac Circuit	31	Lady-day 1832	150	0	0	}				}	Acquired under the exchange with Christ's Hospital in 1819. In charter.		
Greyhound inn and yard	G. T. R. Reynal	51	Ditto	8	0	0								
House in King-street	Ditto	31	Michaelmas 1786	10	0	0								
House	William Holmes	61	Yearly tenant.	100	0	0								
Ditto	W. Williams	31	Michaelmas 1820	50	0	0								
Also four houses in Smithfield, formerly let, but now used as additional wards to the Hospital.	Messrs. Cookson and Co.	21	Ditto	250	0	0	}				}	Ditto.		
	Alexander Nesbitt	31	Lady-day 1822	50	0	0								
	Ditto	19½	Michaelmas 1820	200	0	0								
	Crowley Millington	21	Lady-day 1836	75	0	0								
	Thomas Banning	21	Ditto	80	0	0								
	William Evans	31	Michaelmas 1780	15	0	0	}				}	In charter.		
	Joseph Horlock	61	Christmas 1781	6	16	0								
	William Wyatt	31	Ditto	8	4	0								
	William Watts	31	Michaelmas 1782	5	0	0								
	John Cooks	31	Michaelmas 1786	10	0	0								
	Edward Ludlow	57	Michaelmas 1782	10	0	0	}				}			
	Surrey Dispensary	61	Christmas 1822	25	0	0								
	Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co.	70												

House No. 148

Ditto No. 149

Ditto No. 150

Ditto No. 151

TOWER STREET.

House

Queen's Head public-house and house adjoining in Harp-lane.

UNION STREET, SOUTHWARK.

House

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

WARNER STREET, KENT ROAD.

Bee Hive public-house

SOUTHWARK.—(See St. Margaret's Hill & Union Street.)

STEPHENSON STREET.—(See Pancras.)

THAMES STREET.

House No. 148
Ditto No. 149
Ditto No. 150
Ditto No. 151

TOWER STREET.

House
Queen's Head public-house and house adjoining in Harp-lane.

UNION STREET, SOUTHWARK.

House
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto
Ditto

WARNER STREET, KENT ROAD.

Bee Hive public-house

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—*continued.*

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent. £. s. d.	Total Rent. £. s. d.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
Ground and stables.	George Atkinson.	70	Midsummer 1823	£. s. d. 5 0 0	100 0 0	In charter.
Four houses	Thomas Miller	"	Ditto	16 0 0		
Two ditto	Charles A. Craig	"	Ditto	1 0 0		
Eight ditto	Ditto	"	Christmas 1822	15 0 0		
Stables	Robert Wood.	"	Midsummer 1823	5 0 0		
Three houses	— Feversham.	"	Ditto	13 0 0		
Eight ditto	John Claxton	"	Ditto	20 0 0		
Vacant ground	Davis, Hoad, and Wadey	"	Midsummer 1818	. . .		
WARWICK LANE.						
House	David Elston	21	Michaelmas 1827	30 0 0	30 0 0	In charter.
WATLING STREET.						
House	William Fulton	61	Midsummer 1802	100 0 0	136 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	John Heathcote	"	Michaelmas 1801	36 0 0		
WELL YARD.						
House No. 1	Charles Turrell	80 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto No. 2	William Gates (Hospital beadles, rent free.)	..	. . .	. . .
Ditto No. 3.	Vacant	..	. . .	. . .
Ditto No. 4.	— Stanley	..	Yearly tenant	16 0 0		
Ditto No. 5.	John Brookes	..	Ditto	20 0 0		
Ditto No. 6.	Vacant	..	. . .	. . .
Ditto No. 7.	— Geary, Hospital carpenter, rent free.	..	. . .	. . .
Ditto No. 8.	Vacant	..	. . .	. . .
Ditto No. 9.	Joseph Davey	..	Yearly tenant	24 0 0		
Ditto No. 10	William Smith	..	Ditto	20 0 0		
WELLINGTON PLACE, GOSWELL STREET.						
Marquis Wellington public-house	John Watson	61	Lady-day 1812	12 0 0	46 0 0	Ditto.
House	— Hitt	59½	Michaelmas 1813	8 0 0		
Ditto	— Miller	59	Lady-day 1814	13 0 0		
Ditto	Richard Stillwell	59½	Michaelmas 1813	13 0 0		

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Houses in London and the Vicinity—*continued.*

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Total Rent.		Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.				
Warehouse and loft	John Outhwaite	21½	Michaelmas 1821	£. s. d. 12 0 0	£. s. d. 130 0 0	In charter.	
Bull's Head public-house	Henry Deaves	61½	Ditto	50 0 0			
WEST STREET, SMITHFIELD, (formerly CHICK LANE.)							
House No. 14	David Isaacs	21	Michaelmas 1835	30 0 0	130 0 0	In charter.	
Ditto No. 15	James Bird	21	Lady-day 1835	40 0 0			
Ditto No. 16	Vincent and James Figgins	„	Ditto	60 0 0			
WHITECHAPEL ROAD.							
House No. 33	John Truelock	21	Lady-day 1834	50 0 0	50 0 0	Given by Thomas Moffatt in 1681.	
WINDMILL COURT, SMITHFIELD.							
Now part of Hospital premises . . . . .	. . . . .	„	. . . . .	. . .	. . .	Inch ar ter.	
WINDSOR PLACE, CITY ROAD.							
Ground called the One Acre Piece, and 24 houses thereon.	Thomas Freeman	61	Lady-day 1801	30 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.	
WINDSOR TERRACE, CITY ROAD.							
Ground called the Three Acre Piece, and 50 houses thereon, Nos. 1 to 50, and the Windsor Castle public-house.	Ditto	„	Ditto	80 0 0	80 0 0	Ditto.	
WOOD STREET, CHEAPSIDE.—(See under head of Fell Street.)							
WOOD STREET, KING SQUARE, (North and South.)							
Houses Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	James Stevenson	61	Midsummer 1823	15 0 0	34 0 0	Ditto.	
House No. 6	John Davis	63	Lady-day 1824	4 0 0			
Houses Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11	John Reckie	61	Midsummer 1823	15 0 0			
WORMWOOD STREET.							
One house	William Hanson	21	Christmas 1822	30 0 0	30 0 0	Ditto.	
				£	17,011 19 1		

London.


St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

2d.—RENTAL OF LANDS.

The same mode of letting the estates held on farming leases, or at rack rent, is adopted as in the case of the London estates. The tenants are required to enter into covenants to repair the buildings and fences, to permit the inspection of the premises to ascertain their state of repair, and also into the several husbandry covenants usual in the counties in which the farms are respectively situate.

They also covenant to pay the land-tax and all other taxes, and not to assign without licence. Every agreement contains a clause that the lease shall be prepared by the clerk of the hospital, but in fact the tenant is not usually put to this expense, the governors relying upon the agreement which is signed on the acceptance of the tenant's offer.

As in the case of the London estates no lease is ever actually executed by the hospital authorities until such conditions as may have been imposed on the tenant have been fulfilled. The buildings are insured by the hospital, and the premium repaid by the tenant. The erection of new buildings or the repair of old ones is always conducted under the superintendence of the architect, usually by contract upon tenders, but these are not the subject of public advertisement. The present amount of the country rental is stated to be proportioned to the existing prices of produce.



London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

COUNTY RENTAL.

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity of Land.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.		
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	A. R. P.				£. s. d.	
<i>Bottisham.</i>						
Long Meadow Farm	336 0 10	William King	12	Michaelmas 1833 .	200 0 0	The money with which this estate was purchased was given by — Rand in 1710. 39A. 3R. 29P. were given up to the Rev. Mr. Jenyns, under the powers of an Inclosure Act in 1802, in exchange for woodland and open field land of equal value, but the quantity received by the hospital is not stated in the hospital books. A portion of this farm is stated to be only peat ground, and flooded the greater part of the year.
House and garden . . . . .	. . .	Trinity College	21	Michaelmas 1835 .	25 0 0	
ESSEX.						
<i>Asheldham.</i>						
Badnock Farm	402 1 29	William Bushell	12	Michaelmas 1824 .	350 0 0	Purchased from John Duke of Montague in 1726.—(See Steeple Hall Farm.) Also 5A. 0R. 12P., called Hodges, purchased of Joseph Green for £320, and conveyed by him to the mayor, commonalty, &c., by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 3d and 4th November 1835. The rent of the last mentioned parcel of ground is esti- mated at £10. It was purchased in order to merge a right of way to it across the hospital land. It is subject to a quit-rent of 4s. to the manor of Asheldham. A very few acres only of Badnock farm are pasture land, the rest is stated to be a cold stiff clay of difficult cultivation.
Marsh land, &c.	82 0 23	Ditto . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant . .	96 0 0	
<i>Barking.</i>						
Marsh land at Rippleside	22 3 10	Robert Freeman . . . . .	..	Ditto	60 0 0	Given to the hospital by Richard Holland in 1754.
<i>Burnham.</i>						
Oyster bed called South Ware, in Burn- ham Channel, about 250 yards in length and 130 yards in breadth.	. . .	John Gilson Auger	21	Michaelmas 1822 .	20 0 0	In charter.
Marsh land	20 0 0	Thomas James Tatham . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant . .	40 0 0	
<i>Layer Marney, Wegborough, and Tolleshunt Knights.</i>						
Rockingham Farm	220 0 0	Robert Keyes	21	Michaelmas 1822 .	190 0 0	Devised by Prisca Coborn, 1701. This farm also comprises a parcel of land purchased of Peter Keyes in 1758 by the hospital for £105.

<i>Downham Runwell, and Wickford.</i> Fryern Farm	166	0	39	Sarah Clarke . . . . .	..	21½	Yearly tenant	140	0	0	In charter. This quantity includes 5a. 0r. 24r. of woodland in hand.
<i>Dunton and Little Burstead.</i> Fryern Manor Farm	309	1	20	Warner Wilby . . . . .	..	21½	Lady-day 1830	100	0	0	In charter. The rent for the first seven years is £100, for the following seven £200, for the remainder of the term £300. This farm having been left in an impoverished condition by a bankrupt tenant, and having remained vacant two years, although advertised to be let, the terms of the present letting were suggested by the hospital surveyor and were accepted by the present tenant.
<i>Hatfield Broad Oak.</i> Fryern Manor Farm	169	0	0	James Dixon	21	..	Michaelmas 1817	230	0	0	A temporary abatement of 35 per cent. has been made to this tenant.
Pool's Farm	80	0	10	David Surridge . . . . .	..	..	Yearly tenant	78	0	0	Conveyed by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 7th and 8th January 1835, by William Selby Lowndes and others to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew, and their successors, in consideration of £1,800.
<i>Hockerill.</i> Entrance and garden to the Crown Inn and three paddocks.	3	0	35	— Percival . . . . .	..	..	Ditto	20	0	0	In charter.
<i>Mayland, Althorn, and Burnham.</i> Mayland Hall Farm	387	0	13	— Denne . . . . .	..	..	Ditto	270	0	0	Purchased with monies given by Edward Colston in 1693. This amount was received in 1835 under a composition. Occasional abatements have been made.
Great Tithes of Mayland . . . . .	.	.	.	In hand . . . . .	..	..	. . . . .	351	13	0	
Profits of the manor of Mayland . . . . .	.	.	.	. . . . .	..	..	. . . . .	1	10	4	
<i>St. Laurence and Steeple.</i> Shoate's Farm	493	0	26	Robert Laver	12	..	Michaelmas 1826	540	0	0	Conveyed by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 1st and 2d April 1726, by John Duke of Montague, and another to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of St. Bartholomew, and their successors, together with Badnock farm above mentioned, in consideration of £3,906, but subject to the life interest in both the said estates of Elizabeth Dowager Duchess of Montague. In this letting are also included the parcels comprised in the following conveyance. By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 23d and 24th November 1830, Joseph Holden Strutt, William Cant, and another, in consideration of various sums, amounting

London,
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Lands and Estates—*continued.*

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity of Land.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.		
	A. R. P.				£. s. d.	
						together to £1,400, conveyed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, a messuage and lands called Richness, containing about 12 acres, in the parish of St. Lawrence; and the said William Cant covenanted to surrender certain customary lands, called Paynes and Dunnings, containing about 24 acres, held of the manor of Steeple Grange, to the use of Walker William Wilby and Thomas Wilby the younger, in trust, for the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Steeple Hall Farm	377 1 30	Executors of Luke Clarke.	12	Michaelmas 1826 .	400 0 0	Conveyed by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 1st and 2d April 1726, by John Duke of Montague and another (subject to the life interest of the said Duchess), to Sarah Bowerman and Robert Witham, treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and their heirs, in trust for the governors of the said hospital, in consideration of £2,025 paid by the said S. Bowerman, part of the residuary estate of Ann Lyte, by her bequeathed to charitable uses 2d January 1719.
<i>Little Wakering.</i>						
New England Farm	124 0 7	Christopher Parsons . . .	14	Michaelmas 1827 .	130 0 0	) In charter. { £8. 5s. of this rent is paid as interest of money expended by governors for repairs and improvement of house. { Amount received in 1835 under a composition.
Parsonage Farm	18 1 12	Francis Bannister . . .	21	Michaelmas 1833 .	33 5 0	
Tithes of Little Wakering. . . . .	. . .	In hand . . . . .	..	. . . . .	334 5 8	
HAMPSHIRE.						
<i>Odilam.</i>						
Farm at Murrell Green called Polling or Scotland Farm.	79 0 0	William Goodechild . . .	10	Michaelmas 1832 .	80 0 0	Devised to the hospital by Richard Newcourt, 1715.
HEREFORD.						
<i>Wignmore.</i>						
Limebrook Farm	36 0 3	John Beaumont . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant . . .	17 0 0	Devised to the hospital by Margaret Astell, 1665.

HERTFORD.										
<i>Buckland, Throcking, Laystone, and Widdall.</i>										
Chipping farm.	350	3	29	W. and W. French	12	Michaelmas 1831.	250	0	0	Part of these premises, comprising 258 acres, (then worth £122 per annum,) were purchased of William Allen, in 1714, for £2,440, being money given by John Rand. This includes a wood called Popsall Wood, kept in hand. In 1828, the governors laid out £2,306, in the purchase of a messuage, and 67½ acres of freehold land in Buckland and Laystone, and 2A. 32P. of copyhold land in Long Catins. The freehold lands were conveyed by indentures, bearing date 22d and 23d December 1828, by Henry Law and another, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of St. Bartholomew, and their successors, subject to a quit-rent of 15s. 11½d., and a rent-charge of £5 to the free school of Buntingford, and the copyholds were conveyed to be surrendered, subject to a quit-rent of 2s. 1d., to John Wood and Walker William Wilby, and their heirs in trust, for the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and their successors. This farm consists principally of common field land, lying detached in small parcels.
<i>Flamstead.</i>										
Farm at Market-street	57	2	31	Mrs. Queenborough	7	Michaelmas 1831.	60	0	0	Devised to the hospital by John Parsons in 1703.
<i>St. Albans.</i>										
Small piece of garden ground	.	.	.	Thomas Gape	21	Midsummer 1817.	20	0	0	In charter.
<i>KENT.</i>										
<i>Stalisfield and Eastling.</i>										
Holbeam farm.	171	1	10	Frederick Wise	„	Michaelmas 1817.	130	0	0	
<i>Staplehurst.</i>										
Lovehurst farm, Mill farm, with a mill and cottage	266	0	0	S. Ditch	„	Ditto	210	0	0	Devised to the hospital by Richard Gibbs in 1697, and vested in possession in the governors on the death of Mrs. Gibbs in 1745.
Quit-rents	.	.	.	.	„	.	2	10	3
<i>LINCOLNSHIRE.</i>										
<i>Wrangle.</i>										
Wrangle Hall farm	244	1	29	Joseph Rinder	7	Michaelmas 1833.	230	0	0	The purchase money paid for this estate was bequeathed to the hospital by John Watt.

London.
—
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.
—

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Rental of Lands and Estates—continued.

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity of Land. A. R. P.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent. £. s. d.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.		
MIDDLESEX.						
Edmonton.						
Piece of land, about	1 2 0	Mrs. Williams . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant . .	2 0 0	In charter.
Enfield.						
House and garden. . . . .	..	Richard Brailsford . . .	61	Lady-day 1832 .	15 0 0	Ditto.
Marsh land	4 2 15	William Walker	7½	Lady-day 1830 .	16 0 0	
Hackney.						
Marsh land	2 2 0	John Davis . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant . .	2 5 0	Ditto.
Hendon.						
Clitterhouse farm	215 1 13	John Caley	7	Michaelmas 1831 .	500 0 0	Ditto.
St. Mary, Islington.						
Barnes Close	6 2 0	R. E. Steel	21	Michaelmas 1820 .	42 0 0	Devised by John Butler in 1685.
Pancras.						
Land on west-side of Maiden-lane, Battle- bridge, called Elm-fields. }	65 1 20	Thomas Flight	7	Michaelmas 1835 .	350 0 0	In charter.
Wilsden.						
Small piece of land, about	1 0 0	Marmaduke Selson . . .	..	Yearly tenant . .	4 0 0	Ditto.
NORTHAMPTON.						
Woollestone.						
Farm	157 3 22	Geo. and Elizabeth Walker	12	Michaelmas 1830 .	200 0 0	Ditto.
OXFORD.						
Heath.						
Farm	44 2 15	John Harrison	11½	Lady-day 1831 .	70 0 0	Ditto.

London.
—
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Land	9	0	0	Earl Poulett	140	Lady-day 1698	6	13	4	In charter.
SOMERSETSHIRE. <i>Hinton St. George.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	The consideration for this extraordinary lease (now on the eve of expiring) was £150, paid at the time of granting it, and the further sum of £150 to be paid at the end of every 20 years of the term.
WARWICKSHIRE. <i>Monks Kirby.</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Conveyed by indentures of bargain and sale enrolled, and also of lease and release, bearing date 20th and 21st March 1722, by the Earl of Macclesfield, and others, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, as governors of St. Bartholomew, and their successors, in consideration of £7,200, and therein described as several closes, containing 300 acres, lying in Chesterover, Monks Kirby, and Churchover, and certain closes of meadow, containing 80 acres, lying between Streetfield and the river Avon. The purchase money was bequeathed to the hospital by Mr. John Watt.
Streetfield farm	381	2	12	George Cook	..	Yearly tenant	370	0	0	
							£ 6,187 2 7			

London.

QUIT-RENTS derived under the Charter of Henry VIII.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Situation of Houses on which the Payments are charged.	Owner or Name of Person by whom paid.	Amount.
		£. s. d.
Bishopsgate-street, west-side, No 65 .	— Coleby	0 6 0
Ditto east-side	George Gwilt	1 10 8
Ditto ditto	Tallow Chandlers' Company	0 7 0
Corner of Hosier-lane	J. J. Daw, tenant	1 7 0
No. 262, Old Fish-street	Churchwardens of St. Nicholas	2 11 4
Leg Tavern, formerly the Angel, Fleet- street	Churchwardens of St. Christopher.	1 3 4
Monkwell-street	Goldsmiths' Company	0 6 0
Foster-lane	Ditto	0 13 4
Wood-street, Cheapside	Ditto	1 0 0
West Cheap, formerly the Eagle	Ditto	1 0 0
St. Martin Vintry, Thames-street	Merchant Tailors' Company	10 13 4
Bread-street, west-side	John Paynter	2 5 0
Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street	— Boyce	1 10 0
Brian's houses, St. Andrew, Castle Baynard	Churchwardens of the parish	1 0 0
Bush-lane No. 31	Tenant	0 5 0
Ditto No. 32	House empty, not paid for three years.	0 2 6
Ditto No. 33	Mrs. Innott	0 2 6
Nicholas-lane, No. 13, not paid for two years	— Davey	1 6 8
Ship Tavern, Poultry	— Salt, tenant	0 2 6
St. Paul's bakehouse	Eleventh minor canon of St. Paul's	0 6 8
Brewhouse at Broken Wharf	Corporation of London.	4 0 0
Old Change	Wax Chandlers' Company	0 16 0
	£	32 14 10

RENT-CHARGES or Annual Payments in respect of Gifts.

Date.	Donor or Origin of Payment.	By whom paid.	Out of what Property.	Amount.
				£. s. d.
1579	Margaret Dane	Ironmongers' Company . .	Company's funds	10 0 0
1658	Ralph Hanson	Ditto	Houses in Crutched Friars	2 0 0
1579	Sir Thomas Gresham . .	Mercers' Company	Royal Exchange and adjacent buildings	10 0 0
1538	Nicholas Slatham . . .	Ditto	Company's funds	16 13 4
1579	John Hayden	Ditto	Ditto	6 13 4
1556	Thomas Ormston	Clothworkers' Company . .	Houses in Throgmorton-street and Cophall-court	2 0 0
1599	William Hewett	Ditto	Houses in King-street, Cheapside, and Billiter-lane	5 0 0
1646	Sir Nicholas Rainton . .	Haberdashers' Company . .	Houses in Plough-court and Lombard- street	12 0 0
1646	Henry Hazlefoot	Ditto	Lands at Great Bardfield, Essex	4 0 0
1633	Vincent Simpson	Mr. Bell	Land at Beauchamp, or Runwell's, near Wickford, and Billericay, Essex	5 0 0
1633	William Robson	Salters' Company	Houses in Lombard-street and Birchin- lane	5 0 0
1648	Robert Jenner	Goldsmiths' Company. . . .	House in Foster-lane	15 0 0
1682	John Hayne.	R. Sparkes, esq.	House in St. John-street, West Smithfield	2 0 0
1611	Josias Fawether	St. Thomas's Hospital . .	Lands at Dringhouse and Sextondale, York	6 5 0
, ,	Sir Thos. and Lady Ram- say	Christ's Hospital	Out of lands devised by the donors	10 0 0
1546	Agreement between the City of London and King Henry VIII., upon his refounding the hos- pital	City of London	Corporation funds	233 6 8
		Ditto	Ditto	100 0 0
	Unknown	Ditto	Ditto	10 0 0
1661	William Robinson	Grocers' Company.	Premises in Grub-street	5 0 0
1717	Paul Jervoise	St. Sepulchre's Parish . .	Land at South Mimms	4 0 0
1714	Dr. Radcliffe	Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's Charities through Messrs. Hoare, bankers	Lands in Buckinghamshire	500 0 0
, ,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100 0 0
1691	John Hall	Weavers' Company	House in Nicholas-lane	2 0 0
	Matthew Jumper	Mrs. Pearson	Tenements in Redcross-street	2 0 0
1609	Richard Jacob	Vintners' Company	Houses in East Cheap	2 0 0
1609	Frances Clarke	Merchant Tailors' Company	Companies' funds	10 0 0
1681	Thomas Stretchley	Christ's Hospital	Out of land devised by donor. £10 every third year	3 6 8
1622	Roger Jeston	Haberdashers' Company . .	Houses in Haberdashers'-square and Grub-street	4 0 0
			£	1,087 5 0

The hospital has from time to time invested considerable sums in the redemption of the land-tax, chargeable upon portions of its property in London, being principally in the streets in the vicinity of the hospital. The gross amount received is 635*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The parties from whom it is collected are very numerous, and the respective payments extremely small, and a distinct rental (occupying too much space to be here set out at length) is kept for this purpose by the officers of the hospital. At the close of the accounts for 1835, 555*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* had been received, and there was an arrear on the books of 79*l.* 19*s.*

The hospital is also entitled to the rectorial tithes of the parish of Christ Church, by virtue of the charter, and for these likewise a separate rental is kept. The respective payments from the houses in the parish are made quarterly, and from their trifling amount are very troublesome in the collection: the highest quarterly payment does not exceed 10*s.*, the lowest is under 1*s.* The average amount of receipts for six years preceding Michaelmas 1835 was 186*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*

The investments in the Government securities, which the governors have been enabled to make, either from donations or savings of annual income now amount to the following sums:—

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Redeemed Land-tax.

Tithes of the Parish
of Christ Church

Funded property of
the Hospital.

Names of Trustees.	Amount of Stock.			Description of Stock.	Annual Dividend.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Matthias Prime Lucas Thomas Helps . . Thomas Hodgkinson Thomas Pritchard . }	535	10	0	New Three and a half per Cents. .	18	14	10
Ditto	53,000	0	0	Consols	1,590	0	0
Ditto	100,000	0	0	Three per Cent. Reduced . . .	3,000	0	0
Ditto	1,500	0	0	Bank Stock	120	0	0
Ditto	3,937	10	0	Three and a half per Cent. Reduced	137	16	2
Thomas Helps . . S. R. Durrant . . Robert Wells Eyles . Richard Percival . }	4,000	0	0	Ditto	140	0	0
Matthias Prime Lucas Thomas Helps . . Thomas Hodgkinson Thomas Pritchard . }	6,400	0	0	Old South Sea Annuities. . .	192	0	0
Ditto	138	16	1	Consols (2d stock)	4	3	2
Accountant-General .	386	17	6	Three per Cent. Reduced . . .	11	12	2
Thomas Helps . . .				Long Annuity.	22	5	0
					£5,236	11	4

The hospital is also in possession of the following casual or temporary sources of income, of which separate accounts have been kept:—

1. Payments received from the tenants of the hospital in Old-street for doorways into a vacant space of ground held on lease for years from the prebend of Wenlock Barn, in the cathedral of St. Paul, alluded to in the observations on rental, Old-street. In 1835, 29*l.* 10*s.* was received.

2. *Sale of timber, and old materials.*—The timber, which is of trifling amount, is principally produced on the estates at Staplehurst, Buntingford, and Laver Marney. The receipt of the last six years has averaged about 156*l.* per annum.

3. *Burial Fees.*—These are in respect of burials at the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, and in the chancel of Christ Church, of which the hospital has the rectory. The receipts from both sources do not exceed 13*l.* per annum.

4. *Parish Poor.*—A payment of 9*d.* per diem is required in respect of parish paupers received into the hospital, but it is very generally evaded,—this class usually obtaining tickets of admission from the lord mayor or sitting alderman. In 1835 the receipts on this account did not reach 14*l.*

5. *Poor's Boxes.*—This item comprises the small donations of strangers, or accidental visitors to the boxes affixed to the wall of the hospital in each wing. It also includes the small sums which are paid by way of earnest by the party tendering for a lease or contract, whenever an offer is accepted. The total amount received averages about 24*l.* per annum.

6. *Other casual Receipts.*—This head in the hospital books seems to comprise little that is reducible to any less general head: the produce of kitchen-stuff sold by the hospital cook is entered here; so any small sum returned, as discount from a bill, or for receipt stamps. But for any considerable sum arising from a source quite casual, as a payment by an insurance in case of a fire, or for interest from a temporary investment in Exchequer bills, distinct heads are kept and entries made in the hospital books.

7. *Benefactions and Legacies.*—These have amounted on an average of the last six years to 440*l.* per annum. A principal class of persons from whom they are stated to be received, are the strangers invited by governors to the annual hospital dinners.

London.

We here annex a summary of the existing and average income arising from the above sources.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

	£.	s.	d.
Rental of London estates (1835)	17,011	19	1
Ditto farms and tithes (1835)	6,187	2	7
Quit rents under charter of Henry VIII.	32	14	10
Rent charges and annuities	1,087	5	0
Land-tax redeemed	635	4	4
Tithes of Christ Church (average annual receipt)	186	18	1
Dividends on stock	5,236	11	4
Payments for doorways in Old-street (1835)	29	10	0
Timber and underwood, and old materials sold. Average annual receipt	156	6	1
Burial fees ditto	12	16	9
Parish poor ditto	26	10	10
Poor's box ditto	24	16	7
Other casual receipts ditto	97	17	8
Benefactions and legacies ditto	440	1	10
	£31,165 15 0		

Ecclesiastical Pre-
ferment in the gift
of the Governors.

A summary of the actual receipts of the hospital for the six years preceding Michaelmas 1835 will be found prefixed to the summary of the hospital expenditure for the same period.

The unproductive property of the hospital comprises the advowsons of the vicarage of Mayland, in Essex, held by the Rev. — Griffenhooffe, and of the vicarage of Little Wakering, in the same county, held by the Rev. — Cummins.

The governors have also the right of presentation to the vicarage of St. Bartholomew the Less (held by the hospitaller), and the right of presenting, alternately with the Dean of Westminster, to the vicarage of Christ Church within Newgate.

The latter right is the result of an arrangement made after the fire of London, upon an union which then took place between the parishes of Christ Church within Newgate and St. Leonard Foster, the advowson of which latter parish then belonged to the Dean of Westminster. The present incumbent is the Rev. Isaac Preston, second master of Westminster school.

Object of the
Charity.

The right of presentation to the above livings is exercised by the majority of governors assembled at the general courts.

The purpose to which the income of this establishment is devoted, is the provision of medical or surgical aid for such individuals requiring it as are unable to procure it at their own expense, by receiving and treating within the hospital the more pressing and important cases; and by supplying advice and medicine in those of less urgency. The treatment of incurable diseases, or the relief of persons in competent circumstances, are not strictly within the scope of the charity, but there is no other restriction of the objects entitled to participate in its benefits.

Hospital Buildings.

A description of the buildings of the hospital, showing the accommodation that has been thought best adapted for carrying into effect the objects of the charity, will be found hereafter, page 63, and a ground-plan of the whole is given at the conclusion of the Report.

Government of the Hospital.

Government of the
Hospital.

From the time of passing the Act of 1782, and in conformity with its provisions, the entire control of the affairs of the hospital and the election of its officers have rested with the general body of governors, who are now distinguished as corporation (or chartered) governors and donation governors. The former class comprises the whole court of aldermen, ex-officio, and 12 common council men, who are elected by that body in pursuance of the Act, and remain governors so long as they continue members of the common council. The donation governors are unlimited in number, and are elected from such persons as have subscribed 100*l.* to the funds of the hospital, being proposed, or nominated and approved, first at a house committee of the governors, and subsequently at one of the general courts. If nominated by any governor who has served the office of steward of the anniversary dinner, the party is considered eligible upon subscribing 50*l.* only to the hospital. The president and treasurer have likewise the privilege of appointing, the former two governors, the latter one governor, every year upon the same terms, but subject in like manner to the approval of the house committee and the general court. The present list of governors contains 281 names. From the whole body of governors are selected by the general court the president, the treasurer, the almoners, and the different committees of management.

General Courts.

Four general courts of governors are held at the hospital annually; namely, on the 4th Wednesday in January, April, July, and November; besides such special courts as may, in the opinion of the president or treasurer, be required, for which the summonses are usually issued a week previously; 13 governors constitute a quorum. The assent of two successive general courts is necessary to the validity of any new standing order.

At these courts are elected the president, the treasurer, the almoners, and the three committees. Here also are filled up vacancies in the offices of chaplain or hospitaller, physician, surgeon, apothecary, clerk, steward, renter, surveyor, matron, or cook, after receiving a report from the house committee upon the duties and salary of the office, and any changes therein that may be desirable. The duty of every officer or servant is read in open court, and a copy delivered to the party upon the election.

Almoners.

Almoners.—These officers are four in number, who serve four years each; one vacancy being annually declared at the July court, and filled up at the same court from the governors who have been or are on the house committee. A vacancy happening otherwise than by lapse of

the period of four years' service, is filled up at the next general court. To hold or to have held this office (the duties of which are hereafter stated), constitutes the party a member of every committee.

House Committee.—This committee is in effect the governing body of the establishment. It consists of the president, treasurer, the almoners, past almoners, and 21 governors, who serve two years, and of whom either 10 or 11, as the case may be, go off annually at the July court, when their places are usually filled from the governors, who have served the office of steward at the anniversary dinner; but no governor is eligible to this committee a second time without having ceased to be a member of it for at least one year. For the years 1835-6 there have been four chartered governors in the committee, besides the president. In the preceding years we rarely find any of this class in the list of the house committee, and never more than two at the same time. This committee meets whenever occasion requires, but usually once every month, and five members make a quorum. Its members receive proposals for and let all the lands and houses, and regulate generally the affairs of the hospital, subject to the approbation of the general court. They likewise approve before submitting to the general court such names as may be nominated for governors. The duties of such officers or servants as are not appointed by the general court are read over, and a copy delivered to them at a meeting of the house committee.

The committee of auditors consists of the president, treasurer, almoners, past almoners, and 13 governors who serve for two years, and of whom either six or seven go off annually at the July court, when their places are supplied from the governors who have served on the house committee. They meet quarterly on days appointed by the treasurer, and examine and audit the treasurer's and renter's general accounts, which, if found correct, are signed previously to the annual view day.

The apothecary's committee consists of the president, treasurer, almoners, past almoners, and of all such governors in any way connected with the medical profession as have been stewards at an anniversary dinner; they are summoned to meet quarterly to direct the purchase of drugs for the use of the hospital. About four or five of the committee usually attend for the performance of this duty, in which they have the assistance of the medical officers.

View Day.—A general inspection of the hospital takes place annually on the 2nd Wednesday in May, to which all committee governors and all governors who have been elected within the preceding year are summoned. The annual account of the hospital is then presented for the signature of such of the committee of auditors as have examined and approved the same. On this day are distributed the prizes offered for the competition of the pupils attending the lectures delivered in the medical school upon examinations in the subjects of the several courses. The governors who attend the view usually dine together afterwards in the hall of the hospital, at the expense of the Institution.

There is likewise a dinner at the expense of the hospital on Easter Tuesday, and on St. Matthew's day (21st September), which such governors as please attend without invitation.

The stewards' or anniversary dinner takes place on the 4th Wednesday in July, after the court for the election of an almoner and of the different committees. It is paid for by the stewards themselves, 12 in number, each of whom has the liberty of inviting three friends; the cost is now about 19*l.* to each steward. Each has the privilege of nominating one governor, who is eligible on payment of 50*l.* to the hospital fund.

Officers and Internal Management.

The officers to whom the immediate management and superintendence of the hospital are intrusted (independently of the medical and surgical establishment) are the president, treasurer, almoners, hospitaller, clerk, steward, renter, and matron. For the care of the buildings and estates of the hospital a surveyor is appointed, and under him a principal carpenter, or clerk of the works.

President.—The office of president, which is for life, is merely honorary. He is the chairman of all courts and committees, which he has the power of summoning in case of need; he has by a standing order the privilege of nominating two governors annually, upon payment of 50*l.* instead of the ordinary donation of 100*l.* No residence is provided for him. In his absence his duties are discharged by the treasurer. For many years the general court has always conferred the situation upon an alderman, very frequently upon the lord mayor in office at the time of the vacancy occurring. On an election, however, in 1806, the then lord mayor appears to have disclaimed the existence of any custom conferring on him a right to the office of president.

Treasurer.—The treasurer and all the subordinate officers appointed by the general court, are annually re-elected at the general court in July.

The treasurer, to whom is assigned a house within the precincts of the hospital, has the control over all the other officers and servants in every department, with a power of suspension *ad interim*, in case of misconduct. He receives and reports to the house committee all legacies and benefactions, receives the dividends and interest upon funded and other securities, and the money in the renter's hands when it exceeds 200*l.* All payments above 20*l.* are made by him when the bills have been audited, and the sums necessary for payment for provisions are advanced by him to the steward upon an order of the almoners acting as a committee for auditing the steward's account. His receipts and payments are entered in a book and are produced to the auditors on the view day in May yearly. From the cash balance to his credit, investments at the discretion of the almoners, are made in the names of the president, treasurer, and two other governors, a sufficient sum being retained to meet the current expenses of the hospital. Summonses for general courts and committees are ordered

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

House Committee.

Committee of Au-
ditors of the General
Account.The Apothecary's
Committee.

View Day.

Officers and Inter-
nal Management.

President.

Treasurer.



London.
 St. Bartholomew's
 Hospital,
continued.

by the treasurer. He is also directed to view the houses, or lands of the hospital, with two of the almoners, or of the house committee and such other officers of the house as may be necessary, and to report thereon previous to their being let.

The only remuneration to this officer, besides the residence in the hospital, is the liberty of retaining in hand a balance of 3000*l.* beyond the sum necessary for the current expenses of the establishment, while he is at the same time required to give security by investing in the funds the sum of 7000*l.* in the joint names of himself and three of the governors.

The present treasurer resides at a short distance from London, but visits the hospital at least 250 days in the year, including a residence in his official house of about three or four months. No allowance is made to him for servants, furniture, fuel, or lights in the house appropriated to his use, the expense of which, as well as of many small disbursements necessarily incident upon the situation, more than consumes the whole profit to be reaped from the balance retained.

The total balance remaining in the treasurer's hands has averaged, at the close of each successive month during the two years preceding August 1836, 3828*l.*

The account is made up monthly, and checked with that of the renter, both being submitted to the almoners, and signed on the first Thursday in every month, and directions are then given for the employment of the balance usually in some permanent investment.

The Almoners.

Almoners.—The duty of the almoners is to attend at the counting-house of [the hospital every Thursday at 11 o'clock, to discharge and receive in-patients, and to admit or continue out-patients. They direct the steward to provide all the necessary stores for consumption. They inspect and sign all bills before they are paid by the treasurer. They audit the treasurer's and renter's cash accounts every month, the steward's account every quarter, and the general account annually. They also attend the treasurer whenever summoned on the business of the hospital, and occasionally visit and inspect the wards.

There is no emolument nor any patronage whatever attached to this office.

Hospitaller and
 Vicar.

The Hospitaller, as the chaplain of the establishment is designated in the charter of Henry VIII., is also the vicar of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, the whole of which, comprising 28 houses only, belongs to the hospital. This gentleman (the Rev. S. Wix), performs divine service in the parish church, which is situate within the precincts of the hospital, every Sunday morning, and discharges the usual parochial duty. He also performs a service in one, two, or three of the wards between nine and ten in the morning, and between two and three in the afternoon of every Sunday: he reads prayers in one of the wards in each wing of the hospital alternately, at or before ten o'clock on three mornings in the week; he attends daily to pray with and administer the Sacrament to such patients as desire it, and to perform the funeral service when necessary. He also reads prayers at the general courts, and at other meetings when required by the governors.

He has a commodious house adjoining the church, where he resides about eight months in the year; for the remaining four months he is allowed to discharge the duty by deputy. His salary (in both capacities) was raised to 250*l.* in 1808, and was increased to 350*l.* in 1821, at which sum it remains. His emoluments from fees as vicar do not exceed 10*l.* per annum.

The Clerk.

Clerk.—The clerk, who resides in a convenient house within the hospital, attends all the sittings of committees and general courts, issues the summonses and registers the proceedings in the minute book and journal, enters the reports of governors upon views of the hospital property, and assists the renter in preparing the annual rental and the yearly accounts. His salary is 350*l.* per annum. The present clerk, Mr. J. Wood, has been 37 years connected with the hospital.

Steward.

Steward.—The duty of the steward (Mr. W. Wix) extends to the whole interior economy of the establishment; he attends the treasurer and almoners upon the admission and discharge of patients on Thursdays; he enters the names and dates of admission, discharge, or death; takes care that the patients are examined for the purpose of being made clean, if necessary, before placing them in the wards, and attends to their accommodation when there: he keeps a register of their respective diets, and an account of all provisions and stores brought in, and checks the weight and quality thereof, and the distribution among the sisters of the respective wards by the cook. He visits the wards, and reports any irregularity to the treasurer and almoners at their weekly meetings; takes account of the clothes and money of the patients who die in the hospital, that they may be delivered to their representatives; and also takes a quarterly inventory of the goods, bedding, and utensils of the hospital. He pays the wages of the sisters quarterly, and those of the nurses weekly, with money received from the treasurer for the purpose. He enters in the order book such articles as are wanted, and obtains at the weekly meeting the authority of the treasurer and almoners to provide them. He keeps an account of all monies received in respect of the payment of 9*d.* per diem required with parish poor. He provides clothing for such patients as at quitting the hospital are absolutely destitute; if they are ordinary patients, from the hospital funds, or from a private subscription among the officers; if city patients, at the expense of the corporation.

He is not permitted to receive or to allow any officer or servant of the hospital to receive for his own use any bread, beer, coals, candles, or other thing, (except the allowances to the sisters and nurses hereafter mentioned) or to take any fee or gratuity from any person connected with the hospital. He is expected to devote his whole time to the institution, to superintend the inferior officers and servants, and on no account to be absent from his residence in the hospital without leave. His salary is 400*l.* per annum. It is due to this officer, upon the proper discharge of whose duty so much depends, to say that he is zealous in introducing to the notice of the committee, and in carrying into execution when sanctioned, suggestions for the extension of the benefits of the charity to as large a class and in as efficient a manner as possible.

Renter.—This officer, who also has a house within the building, keeps the rental of the hospital, collects the yearly rents both in town and country, the tithes and other annual payments, and pays the amount to the banker of the treasurer, from whom he receives from time to time cash for small payments on account of the hospital. He is not allowed to retain above 200*l.* in his hands. He enters every item of the receipt and expenditure of the hospital first in the day-book, and then in the pay-ledger or receipt-ledger.

He makes up the cash-books of receipts and payments as between himself and the treasurer monthly, for the examination of the almoners; also the annual account of the hospital affairs rendered in May yearly, which contains an account of rents due to the Michaelmas preceding, and of receipts and payments to the 31st December preceding.

For these duties he receives a salary of 210*l.*, and a commission of 1½*l.* per cent. (or 3*d.* in the pound) on the amount of the rents collected; this usually amounts to about 300*l.* per annum, and is paid by a cheque from the treasurer at the close of the year.

The present renter (Mr. William Walker Wilby) had been steward of the hospital for 13 years previous to his appointment as renter in 1828, and in consideration of his services in that capacity, a gratuity of 150*l.* per annum was granted him in addition to his other emoluments. This payment has since been continued, thus raising the total amount of his remuneration to about 600*l.* per annum.

Matron.—The matron attends to the accommodation of the patients in the wards. She exercises a general superintendence over the sisters and nurses, and sees that they perform their duties in cleansing the wards, and in constant attendance during the night. She keeps the linen bedding, &c., of the hospital; and in case any of the female patients are incapable of taking care of their clothes and money, she takes charge and keeps an account of them.

A residence is provided for her within the hospital, in which she is expected to be constantly in attendance except on leave from the treasurer or two almoners; she is forbidden to receive any fees or other gratuity from the patients.

Surveyor.—The surveyor (Philip Hardwicke, Esq.) is elected annually by the general court; he attends the treasurer, almoners, and committees, and the views when required. His duty is to inspect the buildings of the hospital and upon the estates, to measure and estimate the necessary repairs, to arrange the terms of lettings, to make out plans for leases to the tenants, schedules of fixtures, to fix the amount in which buildings should be insured, and to watch encroachments on the property. He superintends the department of the carpenter in the execution of repairs. His salary is 210*l.* per annum. No residence is provided for him.

Carpenter.—The duty of the clerk of the works, or carpenter, is to superintend the repairs of the hospital, for which purpose he has an establishment of five or six men under him. He keeps the time bills of the workmen employed, and the accounts of all materials used. His salary is 3*l.* 3*s.* per week; he has also a house in the hospital.

Medical and Surgical Establishment.

The medical and surgical establishment is appointed by the General Court. It comprised, at the commencement of this Inquiry (September, 1836) three principal physicians, and three assistant physicians, three principal surgeons, and three assistant surgeons, of whom none reside within the hospital. There are also three house surgeons, for whom apartments are provided within the building, a resident principal apothecary, who is considered as the resident medical officer, and an assistant apothecary.

The first, second, and third assistant physicians and surgeons are considered as being respectively attached to the first, second, and third principal physicians or surgeons, unless some other special arrangement for the convenience of such of them as give lectures in the hospital be made. There was no assistant physician until November, 1834, when the first was appointed. The augmentation of their number was rendered necessary in July, 1836, by the rapid increase of the medical out-patients.

The principal physicians attend each three days in the week throughout the year, and oftener if required to visit and prescribe for such patients as are admitted to the hospital on the weekly days of admission when they are respectively in attendance; these being considered as peculiarly under their charge. If necessary, they visit their patients every day in the week, or occasionally (principally in cases of fever) twice in the course of the same day. On the stated admission of patients which takes place at noon every Thursday, one physician and one surgeon in rotation attend the almoners for the purpose of the requisite examinations. The medical out-patients are not considered to be under the charge of the principal, but of the assistant physicians, unless in particular instances where the party has been an in-patient under the care of a physician who is desirous not to lose sight of the case. They are also expected to attend every Saturday throughout the year before 11 o'clock to go through the hospital with the surgeons and apothecary, and examine and consult upon the different cases. A rule exists, but is not observed, that his name, day and hour of attendance shall be inscribed by each physician in a book kept for the purpose in the apothecary's shop.

The only emolument to the physicians from the hospital funds is a salary of 105*l.* each; but the fees paid by the pupils attending the medical practice of the hospital (being 15 guineas for the privilege of attending 18 months and 30 guineas for the perpetual right) form a very considerable source of profit; as does also the opportunity of becoming one of the lecturers to the students attending the hospital school. One guinea out of every fee for the entrance of a medical pupil is paid to the apothecary.

Each principal physician has one, two, or three pupils in constant attendance on him in the character of clinical clerks; they are not recognised as part of the establishment, but they are nevertheless allowed under his direction to prescribe simple remedies in his absence, and are thus gradually initiated into practice. No additional fee is paid to the physician for this privilege.

London.
—
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.
—
The Renter.

Matron.

Surveyor.

Carpenter.

Medical and Surgi-
cal Establishment.

Physicians.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
*continued.*Assistant Physi-
cians.

The assistant physicians who, as mentioned above, have been recently introduced, are bound to attend at the hospital in turn on alternate days (Sundays excepted) from 11 o'clock in the forenoon till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and longer if required to examine and prescribe for the out-patients and the medical casualty patients; the latter term comprises all such as apply at the hospital for medical aid on any day of the week without having been made either in or out-patients; their names with their diseases and the physician's remarks thereon are directed to be entered in a book.

The assistant physicians are permitted to admit into the hospital, with the sanction of the treasurer or one of the almoners, any urgent or dangerous cases that offer themselves; but after having seen casualty patients two or three times they are directed to require that such parties obtain an order from a governor to be continued under their care as out-patients.

They are required to take the routine duty of the senior or principal physicians, to whom they are attached respectively, whenever the latter are absent through illness or upon leave.

In point of fact, they are daily occupied very much beyond the hours above specified, as they see all the patients who present themselves at the hospital within the fixed time. The period for which an assistant physician discharges the duties of his principal seldom exceeds three or four weeks, usually in the summer or autumn.

The assistant physicians receive a stipend of 100*l.* per annum each, but are not allowed to take pupils, so as to confer any of the advantages of the hospital practice, or to participate in the emolument arising from the fees paid by the pupils of the principal physicians for attending such practice. It is open to them, however, to become lecturers to the classes.

Surgeons.

The rules for the attendance of the principal surgeons at the hospital are the same as for that of the principal physicians. Their actual attendance is, however, much more frequent than is prescribed in the charge delivered to them. Besides the three regular days for seeing their patients, each surgeon appropriates a day for seeing his out-patients, and in the weeks in which the duty of attending to the accident patients devolves (in rotation) upon each, a daily visit is usually made by him. In going through the wards he is attended by the pupils, frequently to the number of 60 or 80 or even 100.

The patients admitted on the day of each surgeon's attendance for that purpose are considered as under his charge, whether in-patients or out-patients. In case of his absence from illness or on leave the duty devolves on the assistant surgeon.

The stipend of the principal surgeons is 40*l.* per annum. In addition a gratuity of 30*l.* is annually voted to each by the General Court. A payment of 7*l.* 10*s.* is also made quarterly to one of the three in rotation for the performance of the operation of cutting for the stone. A further payment of 2*l.* 2*s.* quarterly is made to each of them in lieu of certain small sums which used formerly to be paid them on every operation on an hospital patient.

Each of the principal surgeons has the privilege of nominating six Dressers, who in addition to the payment of 25 guineas for the privilege of attending the hospital practice, pay a further fee of 25 guineas each. Out of these one is named by the surgeon as his house surgeon for the year, and for this office is paid a further fee of 50 guineas. The fees paid by the pupils for attending the hospital practice are carried into one fund, in which the three principal surgeons only participate. The number of pupils annually entering has varied in the four years preceding 1836, from 70 to 110. During the last two years the average has been 97, of whom about 70 enter for 12 months, the remainder for six months only.

The ordinary practice has been to permit the senior assistant surgeon, to succeed as principal surgeon as a vacancy occurred. The first principal surgeon became an assistant about the year 1807, having been an apprentice to a surgeon of the hospital; and has regularly advanced by seniority. The second surgeon has advanced in the like manner, having been appointed as assistant about 1816. Although it is not admitted that this understanding any longer exists, and the appointments are stated to be now all open to competition, there seems no doubt that the fact of being connected with the establishment still forms a very important element in the probability of the success of a candidate for any one of the medical or surgical offices of the hospital.

Assistant Surgeons.

The assistant surgeons have no duties in the hospital except when called upon to act as deputies for their respective principals, to whom the responsibility for the patients is considered to attach. They receive no salary, nor in any way participate in the emoluments derived from the admission of pupils, or the appointment of dressers or house surgeons. The only source of pecuniary profit which their connection with the hospital opens to them is the opportunity of becoming lecturers. The situation is, in fact, looked upon only as a step in the ladder of promotion, and is of advantage only to the occupant, or to the principal whom he is enabled occasionally to relieve. Nor in the latter point of view is the accommodation derived of much extent, for the jealousy with which the principal surgeons are watched by their pupils prevents their devolving much duty upon a substitute. The practical monopoly which long prevailed in this hospital, excluding any but the apprentice of a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the hospital from the office of assistant surgeon, was broken through in the case of Mr. E. A. Lloyd the second assistant surgeon, about 12 years ago; but we are not aware of any other instance in which a gentleman, educated wholly out of the hospital, has been introduced as an assistant surgeon by a vote of the general court in opposition to the recommendation of the medical staff of the establishment, or in which the order of seniority has not prevailed in the subsequent promotion.

Apothecary.

The apothecary (Mr. Philip Hurlock) is the resident medical officer of the establishment, which he never quits without leave of the treasurer or 2 almoners. His situation is one of great trust and responsibility. He is required to have passed his examination at Apothecary's Hall, and (usually) also at the College of Surgeons. His duty is to attend the weekly boards held for the admission and discharge of patients, to attend upon the admission of

accidents, to visit the Wards every morning and night, and to watch those patients who are pointed out to him by the physician as requiring peculiar care, or to whom his attention is called by the sister, the clinical clerk, or the Dresser, upon any remarkable change of symptoms, in which event he is expected to prescribe on his own responsibility. He is required to keep open the apothecary's shop for the dispensing of the medicines ordered by the physicians or surgeons from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M., to keep an account of all the drugs, medicines, and other articles used in pharmacy, which are received and expended; and to submit the same monthly to the medical committee, consisting of the three principal physicians and surgeons. His salary is 400*l.* per annum; a commodious house is provided for him; but he is strictly debarred from private practice, in which the present officer had been engaged about 18 years before he obtained the situation. He is allowed a head dispenser or assistant with a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and two assistant dispensers in the apothecary's shop, whose salaries are respectively 2*l.* and 1*l.* 15*s.* per week. He is permitted to take two apprentices; but the second is not to be received until the first has served three years.

The three House Surgeons are nominated annually by the three principal-surgeons from among their dressers, upon payment of a fee of 50 guineas, subject to the approval of the house committee, and of the general court, which, however, is never withheld. They are required to be members of the College of Surgeons, and have usually attended the hospital practice as physician's pupils. A residence, adapted merely for the reception of unmarried men, is provided for them within the building adjoining the Northern Gateway into Smithfield; and they are expected to be, by turns, constantly in attendance by day and night, to receive and attend immediately to all cases of accident, or others requiring surgical aid. The object in obtaining the situation being the completion of their education, all three are generally in attendance. They superintend and direct the dressers in the absence of the surgeons, take charge of the instruments and assist at all operations, but, though they are stated to be chosen from the most skilful and promising of the dressers (the comfort and reputation of the surgeons nominating them being involved in their competency), they are not permitted to perform any but minor operations, and those only in cases of urgency. They receive a salary of 25*l.* per annum each from the hospital funds, but no allowance is made them for coals, candles, or attendance.

Although the Dressers do not, properly speaking, form any part of the Hospital Establishment, and receive no emoluments from its funds, but attend merely with a view to their own instruction, a notice of their duties appears to be proper, as they are highly instrumental in extending its benefits to a large class, who attend without being made out-patients, for casual injuries of minor importance, as well as in contributing to the comfort of the in-patients whose symptoms they observe and report to their respective principals. As mentioned above, they are 18 in number, including the three house surgeons. Their duties, as prescribed by the rules drawn up in the year 1823, are as follow:—

To receive the instructions of the Surgeons respecting the treatment of the patients, and to execute them personally, or superintend their execution.

To write on the paper hung up at the head of each bed, the name and age of the patient, the name of the complaint, (under the dictation of the Surgeon) the date of admission and their own names. To minute on the same paper the diet, the medicines, and the local applications ordered by the surgeon, and to make an entry on each visit of the surgeon, either of any alterations in the medicine, or treatment, or of the continuation of that previously directed. They are required to take down full histories of such cases as may be pointed out to them for that purpose by the surgeons, and to register the admission, disease, and discharge of each patient, with the event of the case.

They are required to be always ready to attend upon their respective surgeons on their visits to the hospital, to collect a history of each new case for the information of the surgeon, to report the progress of the old cases, and not to absent themselves without leave.

To be in strict attendance on their accident days, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 9 P.M., and to assist the house surgeons as they may direct, in taking care of all surgical cases without delay.

To dress all cases of fracture, wounds, ulcers, and all affections that require local applications, and to see that poultices are properly made and applied.

On those days when their respective surgeons do not go round the hospital, they inspect and dress all the patients confided to their care, personally making or superintending the prescribed applications.

They are not allowed to make any alteration in the treatment directed by the surgeon, except in case of urgent necessity; and they are to communicate such alteration to the surgeon on his next visit.

The Dressers of each surgeon assemble on the days when he does not go round the hospital at 11 o'clock, and proceed together to visit and dress the patients, taking care that their visits shall be finished before 2 o'clock, P.M. The prescriptions of the dressers are limited to such formulæ of the hospital pharmacopœia as the surgeons think proper. The signature of the house surgeon to a duplicate prescription of the dresser is always required. It does not appear that any precaution is taken by examination to ensure competency in a dresser, and the situation is frequently filled up without the surgeon having had the means of ascertaining the fact of competency. The responsibility, however, of deciding upon calling in superior assistance, in cases of casualty, is not here as in many similar institutions, thrown upon them, but on the house surgeon, and the greater part of their duties are discharged under observation. No practical mischiefs were adduced to us as evidencing inefficient practice on their part, and the performance of their services in the ordinary way, was stated to be such as to be gratefully acknowledged by the patients. Indeed painful instances frequently occur, some of

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

House Surgeons.

Dressers.

London.
 —
 St. Bartholomew's
 Hospital,
continued.
 —
 Sisters.

which were brought to our knowledge, of the sacrifice of health and life by young practitioners in this class, arising out of their devotion to their profession and humane and unremitting attention to their patients.

The Sisters of the wards are 29 in number, one superintending each ward, and one attending upon the casualty patients; their duty is to be in constant attendance on the patients, and to carry into effect the directions of the medical officers, to attend to the cleanliness of the patients' persons and bedding; to report to the cook daily the diet ordered for the patients in their respective charge, to receive the provisions from the cook, and distribute them, and to take charge of, and administer the medicines from the apothecaries' shop. They are expected to report to the medical officers any change of symptoms in the patients.

The salaries of the majority of the Sisters vary from 14*s.* to 20*s.* per week. The four seniors receive 22*s.*, 25*s.*, 27*s.*, and 31*s.* 6*d.*, per week, the casualty-nurse 12*s.* They have each yearly a gown and cap, provided by the hospital, and a gratuity of 21*s.* if attached to single wards, and 31*s.* 6*d.* if attached to double-wards. A dinner is provided for them on Sundays only, at the cost of the hospital.

Besides the assistance of the nurses, the Sisters occasionally receive the help of such of the convalescent patients as are competent; but the total amount of assistance so obtained is very small, and scarcely to be taken into the account as diminishing the number of attendants. Neither a sister nor a nurse is permitted to be executrix to a patient without the permission of the treasurer or almoners. The sisters have usually been persons who have received some education, and have lived in a respectable rank of life, and, till recently, they were not often taken from among the nurses, but some of the most active and trustworthy have of late been promoted from this class to that of sisters, and it is stated, that the experiment has fully succeeded. Every testimony was borne to the general good discharge of their duties.

Nurses.

The nurses are 75 in number, being generally two to a single ward and three to a double ward; they act under the sisters, and are required to attend constantly, except on leave of absence; they perform all the usual duties of servants, in waiting on and cleaning the patients, the beds, furniture, wards, and stairs. They receive from the steward 7*s.* each, weekly. They are allowed two gowns and a cap per annum: half a loaf and a pint of beer daily, with the meat from the hospital broth, also a dinner on Sundays. 50 of the number also discharge, in rotation, the duty of night-nurses, for which 1*s.* 9*d.* per week additional is ordinarily allowed them. In the female accident ward, and in the wards in the houses in Smithfield, the service being heavier, this payment is increased to 2*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 7½*d.* per week, which is paid by the matron.

This remuneration is considered by the hospital authorities to be, on the whole, inadequate; and it is in contemplation to provide them with a dinner of meat and potatoes every day, and to make the wages of all 8*s.* 9*d.*, per week.

A copy of the following rules for the conduct of the sisters and nurses is hung up in every ward:—

“Ordered, That, on the Sundays, the outward doors of the hospital shall be open only during the hours allowed for the admission of visitors.

“That no sister or nurse shall go out of the hospital to fetch porter or other liquor after the outward gates are closed.

“That the sisters and nurses before they retire to bed (not later than 10 o'clock every night), shall carefully observe if any patient be out of the ward, and, if any patient be absent, the sister must give notice thereof the next morning to the steward or matron, who shall report the same to the treasurer.

“That no sister or nurse shall allow any provisions, beer, or other liquor, to be brought into the ward other than those prescribed by the physician, surgeon, or apothecary of the hospital.

“Sisters or nurses acting contrary to the foregoing rules will be reported by the steward or matron to the treasurer, in order that they may be admonished or discharged.”

Cook.

The cook, who is appointed by the general court, has the charge of the stores issued by the steward, and dresses the provisions for the patients in the kitchen of the hospital. She receives a salary of 100*l.* per annum, and has apartments in the basement story, but is not allowed any diet or perquisites of any description.

Laundress.

The laundress washes all the sheets, bed curtains, and other linen from the wards and other departments of the establishment, in the laundry of the hospital, where two rooms are provided for her use and residence. She receives a salary of 62*l.* 12*s.* per annum, and an allowance of 20*l.* per month, out of which she pays for soap, and for such assistance as she requires; coals and candles only being provided for her. These arrangements are not, however, found convenient nor contemplated as permanent.

She is not permitted to absent herself without the leave of the treasurer or two almoners.

Other Servants.

The establishment of the hospital further includes the several servants next mentioned.

A porter, who attends to the opening and closing the gates, the order and cleanliness of the square, the courts and yards, as well as of the lamps, pumps &c., his salary is 130*l.* per annum.

Four beadles, one of whom is usually the sexton of the church of St. Bartholomew. They are constables of the parish, and attend to the police of the establishment. The senior beadle is responsible for the wine supplied to the patients. They carry round the wine and beer to the different wards; attend to render their assistance when an accident patient is brought in, or at the performance of operations, and to remove the bodies of such as die in the hospital. They receive, respectively, 120*l.*, 115*l.*, 110*l.*, and 100*l.* per annum.

A bath-keeper, who attends the patients for whom the bath is ordered, and receives 20*l.* per annum.

Three box-carriers, who are respectively attendant on the three principal surgeons, and are liable to be called on for assistance on the arrival of an accident patient; their wages are 21s. per week each.

Two attendants, to assist in the laboratory, receiving 20s. each per week.

Two coal-carriers, receiving 17s. 6d. each per week.

Three day watchmen, and three night watchmen, whose wages are, to the former 16s. to the latter 17s. per week.

A barber receives a salary of 16s. a week for shaving all the male patients twice a-week, and also the heads of those for whom it may be prescribed by the medical officers.

The following table exhibits a list of the officers of the hospital, the medical establishment, and the servants, resident and non-resident, who are engaged in the conduct and management of the Institution, with the salary and emoluments of each :—

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

President	Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq., Alderman	Non-resident. No salary.
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Officers appointed by the Court.

Resident.		Appointed	£.	s.	d.
Treasurer	Thomas Helps, Esq. . . .	January, 1829	No salary.		
Vicar and Hospitaller	Rev. Samuel Wix	July, 1803	350	0	0
Clerk	John Wood	January, 1799	350	0	0
Steward	William Wix	May, 1828	400	0	0
Renter	W. W. Wilby	May, 1828	{ 210 0 0 300 0 0 per centage 150 0 0 gratuity.		
Matron	Henrietta Baker	February, 1837			
Non-resident.					
Surveyor	Philip Hardwicke. . . .	April, 1826	210	0	0
Head Dispenser and Assistant to Apothecary	— Linton	September, 1836	150	0	0

Medical Officers appointed by the Court.

Resident.					
Apothecary	Philip Hurlock	November, 1835. . . .	400	0	0—with a fee of 1 guinea from each medical pupil.
3 House Surgeons		Appointed in October, yearly	75	0	0
Non Resident.					
1st Physician	Dr. Hue	May, 1823	105	0	0—with one-third of fees paid by medical pupils.
2nd ditto	Dr. Latham	November, 1824	105	0	0—with ditto.
3rd ditto	Dr. Roupell	June, 1834	105	0	0—with ditto.
1st Assistant Physician	Dr. George Burrows	November, 1834	100	0	0
2nd ditto	Dr. F. Farre	July, 1836	100	0	0
3rd ditto	Dr. Jeaffreson	July, 1836	100	0	0
1st Surgeon	J. P. Vincent	January, 1816	{ 40 0 0 salary 30 0 0 gratuity, also 7l. 10s. every 9th month, and 2 guineas quarterly; also one-third of fees paid by surgeon's pupils.		
2nd ditto	William Lawrence	May, 1824			
3rd ditto	Henry Earle	August, 1827			
1st Assistant Surgeon	Edmund Stanley	January, 1816	{ The like salary, gratuity, and emoluments. The like. No Salary.		
2nd ditto	E. A. Lloyd	May, 1824			
3rd ditto	C. F. Skey	August, 1827			

Servants appointed by the Court.

Cook	Mary Barwick	May, 1803	120	0	0
Porter	James Richardson	January, 1821	130	0	0
1st Beadle			120	0	0
2nd ditto	Charles Turrel	July, 1821	115	0	0
3rd ditto	Thomas East. . . .	May, 1828	110	0	0
4th ditto	Charles Cooper	January, 1829	100	0	0

Appointed by the Committee, subject to approval of the Court.

Clerk of the Works	George Grayson	November, 1836	157	10	0
Laundress	Mary Davidson	May, 1836	62	12	0
Barber	Abner Wheeler	1828. . . .	43	0	0

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Servants appointed by the President, Treasurer, and Almoners.

		Per Week.			
		£.	s.	d.	
29 Sisters—1,389 14 0 paid quarterly.	Per annum.				An annual gratuity of 21s. to those in single wards, and 31s. 6d. to those in double wards,—a gown and cap yearly,—also a cloak, called a night rail, in which they attend church. After the 1st year 1l. 2s. 6d. is allowed to each sister to provide a dinner on Sundays.
	£.	s.	d.		
	3 Sisters, at	0	14	0	
	7 . . .	0	16	0	
	10 . . .	0	18	0	
	4 . . .	1	1	0	
	1 . . .	1	2	0	
	1 . . .	1	5	0	
	1 . . .	1	7	0	
	1	11	6		
	1 Casualty.	0	12	0	

29

	Per Annum. £. s. d.				
	£.	s.	d.		
75 Nurses . . .	1,610	14	0	paid weekly	Each receives 7s. per week. In addition to this a sum of 18l. 18s. per month is divided as follows among 50 of the nurses for sitting up at night :—
1st Assistant Dispenser (Apothecary shop).	104	0	0	—2 0 0	Per week. Per month. £. s. d. 39 at 1s. 9d. 3l. 8s. 3d. . . 13 13 0 5 at 2s. 1½d. 10s. 6d. . . 2 2 0 6 at 2s. 7½d. 15s. 9d. . . 3 3 0 £18 18 0
2nd ditto . . .	91	0	0	—1 15 0	
3 Box Carriers . . .	157	10	0	—1 1 0 each.	A dinner on Sundays, a pint of beer, and half a loaf, and the meat from broth daily ; 2 gowns and a cap yearly.
2 Coal Carriers . . .	91	0	0	—0 17 6	
2 Laboratory men . . .	104	0	0	—1 0 0	
Bathman	20	0	0		
3 Night Watchmen . .	132	12	0	—0 17 0	
3 Day ditto	124	16	0	—0 16 0	

Admission.

The strict practice of the establishment requires that each applicant for admission should procure the recommendation of a governor by his signature to a printed petition, of which forms are given at the hospital. It is understood to be the privilege of every governor, (whether a chartered or a donation governor) to recommend one in-patient every week. It, however, often happens that two or more are received at the same time on the recommendation of the same individual.

Patients are also received upon the recommendation of the Lord Mayor, or the Alderman presiding, in their magisterial capacity, at the Mansion House, or Guildhall. These are called city patients, and are admitted (though apparently only by courtesy) at any time in the week. They seem, in fact, to be the only cases to which a preference is always allowed. These admissions amount to between 200 and 250 per annum.

Another authority recognized in the hospital for the admission of patients is the order of the Board of Admiralty. The number of patients sent to this hospital from the Admiralty, is now not more than five or six per annum. Till about the year 1830 a small fee was paid to the steward with every patient so recommended, when the steward declined to receive it, and the officers of the Admiralty have since, for some reason which was not explained to us, almost abandoned the practice of sending patients to this hospital. The cases that still find their way to the hospital are principally of chronic affections, as rheumatism, &c.

The real criterion of admission may, however, be fairly stated to be the degree of urgency of the patient's case, as not only have all cases a preference on the ordinary admission day according to the degree of their urgency, but cases of accident are admitted at all hours without any order whatever, and in other cases the physician, surgeon, or house surgeon in attendance, or the apothecary, do not hesitate at any time to take into the hospital, on their own responsibility, such cases as appear to them to be sufficiently urgent.

Foreigners are admitted upon equal terms with natural-born subjects.

Infancy is not a bar to admission, and, if necessary, the mother of a child of tender years is received into the hospital to attend it.

The majority of those received as patients into the hospital are mechanics, labourers, reduced tradesmen or servants. There are, however, numerous admissions of individuals of both sexes, and particularly females of the very lowest class of society and the worst character. It occasionally happens that, in serious cases of casualty, opulent persons are brought to the hospital and admitted as accident patients, but there is no apartment peculiarly appropriated for them, and they are placed in the ordinary wards indiscriminately with the poor patients.

Thursday is the ordinary admission day. The applicants attend at the steward's office of admission room in the north wing of the hospital at 11 o'clock, where they are met by one of the principal physicians and one of the surgeons, (who take this duty in rotation,) the apothecary, the steward, the house surgeon, and the treasurer, or one or both of the acting almoners, and usually by two or three of the principal surgical and medical pupils. The men occupy benches on one side of the room, the women on the other ; the applicants are first examined by the house surgeon and one of the medical pupils, who report the particulars to the principal physician or surgeon. On these occasions, where private examination is necessary, it is conducted in a closet which has been taken off the room, and the examiners and the patient are usually the only parties present. This preliminary investigation, however, is stated not to supersede the subsequent more minute examination of each patient by the principal physician or surgeon, on the meeting of the board above mentioned, at 12 o'clock.

When the board are assembled, the names of the patients, which are obtained from their several petitions are called over seriatim, and each of the cases is discussed.

Of these applicants many come without the usual petition or any other recommendation but the urgency of their case, when a petition is made out for them at the admission room.

If the number of vacant beds be insufficient to receive all the applicants, advice and medicine are afforded to those whom it is found impossible to admit, and, in the more serious cases, the option of being made out-patients is usually given.

Parties applying on the remaining days of the week attend at the apothecary's shop, where they are seen by the house surgeon or the apothecary, whose certificate is the steward's authority for receiving a patient into the hospital. The want of an apartment in which these applicants can wait, and the undesirable mixture of all classes of patients, appear to occasion confusion, and to interfere with the convenient discharge of the duties of this department.

Small pox is the only disease against which the doors of the hospital are absolutely closed. Cases of itch are reluctantly received, though unavoidably when accompanying other complaints, as is very frequently the case; and for patients suffering under any other disease of which the communication is dreaded, as cholera, separate accommodation is provided.

Upon a serious casualty, or other surgical case being brought to the hospital, it is committed, in the first instance, to the care of the house surgeon, who, by day or night, immediately sends for the principal surgeon of the week, or in his absence for his assistant surgeon. In a very urgent case, the services of any of the surgeons who might happen to be present in the hospital, though otherwise occupied, would immediately be put in requisition.

A fee of 2*s.* was formerly payable on the admission of every clean patient, and a fee of 7*s.* on that of a foul (or venereal) patient; but, under a regulation adopted July, 1821, these fees, as well as a fee of 1*s.* to the steward on the admission of patients sent by the Lord Mayor or Aldermen from the city of London, were abolished; a sum of 150*l.* being awarded to him as compensation, and no payment whatever is now required on the admission of a patient of any class.

The security of a householder is still nominally required for the removal of a patient when cured, or his burial, should he die in the hospital; for which purpose the form of an undertaking, to be signed by the surety, is annexed to the printed petition for admission. It often happens, however, that a patient, if very ill, is placed in a ward before any demand or inquiry for security can be made; and that the answer to the inquiry, when subsequently made, is, that the party has no friends, or perhaps, a reference to fictitious persons. In point of fact, not half the patients admitted tender any security at all, and among those whose signature is accepted are often the keepers of the meanest lodging-houses, or other persons of a class, and in circumstances inducing little hope of making the security available.

The present steward does not recollect an instance in eight years of having succeeded in enforcing the claim against a security, although the application is always made; and the practice of requiring it thus laxly followed up cannot be said to be any check on admissions.

In the case of parish paupers, the steward, upon discovering the fact, which is very difficult to ascertain, applies to the parochial officers for the usual security, and also for the payment of 9*d.* per day for the support of the party, which ought to be made in advance; but the demand is constantly met by the assertion that the officers have not sent, or desired the party to apply at the hospital, and will not be responsible; leaving to the governors the painful option (which is never exercised) of refusing a deserving case, or ejecting a patient already admitted. For the patients of this class between 200 and 300 orders are obtained from the Lord Mayor and Aldermen yearly. The daily payment to be made for the maintenance of parish paupers was increased from 4*d.* to 6*d.* in the year 1789, and from 6*d.* to 9*d.* in 1821. The amount actually realised by the hospital under this head does not, however, exceed 20*l.* per annum.

Wards.—The hospital contains in all 28 wards, including 2 recently-fitted up in a temporary manner, for the reception of patients, in a building near the north gateway, in Smithfield. Of these, four wards, in which are 169 beds, are devoted to medical cases; and 21 wards, in which are 364 beds, to surgical cases.

The medical wards comprise one of the two, in the building in Smithfield, containing 23 beds, and 3 other double wards, usually containing 22 patients each, in all 89 beds devoted to male patients; and 3 double wards, usually containing 26 or 27 beds each, (in all 80 beds) appropriated to females.

Of the 21 surgical wards 8 (including one of the 2 wards in Smithfield, containing 36 beds) are double, and 13 are single; of the double wards 3 are for females, and the rest for males; and of the 13 single wards, 5 containing about 13 patients each, are for females, and 8 for males.

Of the surgical wards, 5 are appropriated to venereal patients; viz. 1 single and 1 double ward to males, and 2 single and 1 double to females. For accident patients there are 4 single wards and one double one for males, and two single wards for females; these wards, which for convenience of access, are on the ground-floor, are occasionally used for ordinary patients; but accident patients, in urgent cases, are never refused admittance, and are therefore necessarily placed, if the wards appropriated to their use be occupied, in any other having vacant beds.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Fees.

Security for
Removal or Burial.

Wards.

London.
 St. Bartholomew's
 Hospital,
continued.

The following tabular list of the wards exhibits the state of the hospital in September, 1836 :—

EAST WING.				SOUTH WING.			WEST WING.		
Wards.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Wards.	Female.	Total.	Wards.	Male.	Total.
Kenton . .	11	—		Queen . .	14		Watt . . .	Nurse's Dormitory.	
Harley . .	12	—		Treasurer .	27		Rahere . .		22
Baldwyn . .	11	—		Elizabeth .	14		Colston . .		11
Pitcairn . .	12	—		President . .	27		Matthew . .		21
Powell . .	12	—		Hope . . .	27		Mark . . .		22
Henry . .	23	—		Faith . . .	27		Luke . . .		22
Darker . .	10	—		Mary . . .	26		John . . .		23
Sitwell . .	11	—		Charity . .	14		Job . . .		13
Magdalen . .	..	12		Patience . .	26		Lazarus . .		24
Total East Wing. }	..	..	114	Total South Wing. }	..	202	Total West Wing. }	..	158

East Wing 114
 South Wing 202
 West Wing 158
 New Ward, physicians, male . . . 23
 New Ward, surgeons, female . . . 36

(14 of these beds were not in use at the time
 of this inquiry, in consequence of repairs
 then in progress.)

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In the medical wards the beds are apportioned equally among the three physicians, giving about 56 to each. A similar division in the surgical wards gives about 120 beds to each surgeon, but from these numbers a deduction is to be made, as from 12 to 20 beds are ordinarily vacant for the purpose of cleaning them. The physician or surgeon in attendance on the Thursday is not limited to the admission of such a number of patients as will supply the vacancies in his own beds, but proceeds to fill all the vacancies of which he is apprized by the steward. Fifteen or 20 beds, three-fourths of them in the male wards, are usually reserved, if practicable, on the taking-in-day for the reception of casualties during the week. In cases of pressure this number is sometimes diminished by nearly half, and the steward is compelled to rely on vacancies occasioned by discharges during the week.

If a great demand for room occur from an epidemic or any other cause, as, for instance, the casualties incident upon any great assemblage of people on public occasions, additional beds are introduced into the wards. One or two, or, in cases of children, three extra beds in a ward have been thus occasionally fitted up.

There are no wards appropriated to infectious diseases, cases of which are generally placed, by way of precaution, between two windows. When the cholera prevailed in 1834, additional accommodation was provided out of the hospital building for the cases which were brought in. So when a patient is in such a state, either from delirium or any other cause, as to occasion great annoyance to the other inmates of the same ward, he is removed to a private room, usually one or other of the hospital drying rooms at the top of the building, and is attended by an extra nurse engaged for the purpose. About four patients may be separately accommodated in this manner.

Experience has shown that the double wards are managed with much greater convenience and economy than the single wards: the services of one sister and three nurses sufficing for a double ward, while one sister and two nurses are required for a single ward; and in the alterations and improvements that are constantly going on in the establishment, this has been kept in view.

It is also in contemplation to pull down the two temporary and inconvenient wards in Smithfield, and to convert the garrets in the east wing, which are spacious and airy, into wards for the reception of venereal patients.

It appears that, since the establishment of medical officers has been raised to its present footing, about 130 persons, including the venereal patients, apply for admission at the hospital every week. The venereal patients vary very much, their numbers fluctuating from about 20 to 60 weekly. The governors are desirous, in order to prevent any interference with the regular admissions on Thursdays, that none but extremely urgent cases should be taken in by the medical officers on Wednesdays. This is in some measure attended to, but the total admissions on the extra days still exceed in number those made on the regular days.

The actual admissions on the first 33 Thursdays, or regular admission-days in the year 1836, were 1725, giving a weekly average of 52; of these, 582 were venereal cases, giving an average of about 18 weekly; of the remaining 1143 (being clean patients), 687 were medical cases, and 456 surgical.

During the same period the accident admissions and those which took place on other days of the week than Thursday, were 1797; showing a weekly average of about 54. Of these, 201 were venereal; giving a weekly average of six. Of the 1596 remaining cases (being clean cases), 476 were medical and 1120 surgical.

As soon as the patients have been examined by the principal physician or surgeon, such of them as are admitted and require it are washed in the warm bath, of which there is one fixed

Treatment, Diet,
 and Attendance.

on every floor except the upper floor, and are then put to bed. Their money, if, which is but rare, they have any on their persons, is taken charge of by the steward, to be given up to them on their dismissal, or to their relations in case of their death. Their clothes, if so ragged or filthy that they cannot be permitted to wear them again, are sometimes destroyed and new clothes are provided for them out of the hospital funds. They are immediately visited by the physician or surgeon in attendance, accompanied by the house surgeon and the pupils. Of the latter, a large number in the surgical wards, occasionally as many as 70, 80, or even 100, go round. The attendance on the medical wards (which contain, it must be remembered, not one-third of the total number of beds) seems to vary between 20 and 40. We were assured, however, that no inconvenience from this concourse is complained of by the patients. Attached to each bed is a board on which is written by one of the dressers the name, age, complaint, and date of admission of the patient, and the name of the attending medical officer. As soon as the patient has been visited by the physician or surgeon, the medicine and diet prescribed are also written upon the board by one of the dressers; and, on the other side, such directions in English as to the diet and treatment as fall more particularly within the duties of the sisters. In the surgical wards all the directions are usually written in English, with the exception of the medical prescriptions. The directions as to diet have reference to the columns in the following scale, but whatever the medical officers certify to be required beyond the customary diet, is procured by the steward, who obtains an order for that purpose from the almoners, if the article in question be anything beyond rice, sago, or tapioca. The order-book is regularly kept, and is signed by the almoners every Thursday, forming a part of the steward's vouchers.

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St. Bartholomew's

Hospital,

continued.

DIET SCALE.

	Meat Diet.	Broth Diet.	Milk Diet.	Thin or Fever Diet.
Sunday ..	Milk porridge 12 oz. of bread 6 oz. of mutton or beef 1 pint of broth, with peas or potatoes 2 pints of beer—men 1 pint of beer—women	Milk porridge 12 oz. of bread 2 pints of broth 1 pint of beer 1 oz. of butter Same every day	Milk porridge 12 oz. of bread Barley water 2 pints of milk, with tapioca, arrowroot, sago, or rice, as may be prescribed Same every day	Milk porridge 6 oz. of bread. This is scarcely ever adhered to 1 pint of milk, with tapioca, arrowroot, sago, or rice, as may be prescribed Barley water Same every day
Monday ..	The same			
Tuesday ..	Milk porridge 12 oz. of bread 6 oz. of beef 1 pint of broth 1 oz. of butter 2 pints of beer—men 1 pint of beer—women			
Wednesday	The same as Sunday			
Thursday .	The same as Tuesday, except butter			
Friday ...	The same as Tuesday			
Saturday .	The same as Sunday			

The only difference between the diet for males and females appears from the above table to be in the quantity of beer. The extra diet forms a considerable proportion of the consumption. From 10 to 40 patients commonly appear in this list. Alterations have at various times been made in the diet table, and the whole scale is stated to have been formerly raised on the occasion of benefactions bestowed for the express purpose of improving it, as in the cases of the gifts of Thomas Moffatt, Dr. Radcliffe, and Edward Holland. Tea and sugar are not included in the list of provisions; but, to the poorest class of patients, an allowance of 1s. or 1s. 6d. a-week to purchase these articles is made by the steward.

If there is no particular urgency in the case, the patient is visited in the ward by the physician who admitted him three times a week. In cases of urgency the physicians attend as much oftener as is necessary; but neither the assistant-physicians nor the assistant-surgeons attend the in-patients unless specially deputed by their principals.

The apothecary or resident medical officer goes round all the wards twice every day, on which occasion he visits such of the medical cases as require particular care, and such others as his attention is more particularly directed to by the physicians or sister in attendance.

The house-surgeon in attendance also exercises a continual superintendence over the surgical cases.

No capital operation is ever performed, either upon an in-patient or an out-patient, except by one of the principal surgeons, usually the party under whose care the patient is, and rarely without the approbation or acquiescence of his colleagues. In chronic cases these are usually reserved till the Saturday, on which day the medical officers meet in consultation; but, if the circumstances require it, they are performed on any day of the week.

The medicines are administered by the sister, or nurse, who carries to the apothecary's shop, as a guide for the preparation, the board affixed to each bed. The medicines are labelled with the name and directions as in private practice.

The provisions are prepared in the hospital kitchen by the cook, from the directions issued by the steward, and are by her delivered to the nurses of the respective wards.

A board is kept in the kitchen on which are inscribed the names of the several wards, and

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

the different diets used in the hospital; the number and description of the diets required by the patients in each ward, including the extra diets, are filled up in chalk; the totals corresponding with the number of patients in the hospital, of which the steward, as a check upon fraud, obtains stated returns.

The patients breakfast usually between eight and nine o'clock, and dine between one and two o'clock. Their remaining meal is at no fixed hour, but when the wards are quiet, and the convenience of the nurses permits.

The assistance received by the hospital servants from the patients in the discharge of their ordinary duties is but little, and the latter appear on the whole to spend more time in bed than is the case at some other London hospitals, and more attendance is consequently here required.

A small library of religious books is kept for the use of the patients; but no books of any other class, except the Saturday Magazine (which is in all the wards), appear to be provided.

The church is not open on the week-days, but the frequent attendance of the hospitaller in the wards, as stated in the account of his duties, affords to all the opportunity of following up with advantage such serious thoughts as their situation may be supposed to inspire. If they are dissenters, and request to be attended by a minister of their own persuasion, their wishes are always attended to.

The patients are permitted to receive the visits of their friends on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between the hours of nine and ten, A.M.; and on the afternoon on Sunday between the hours of five and seven, P.M., in summer, and the hours of three and four, P.M., in winter; also on other special occasions by the permission of the steward.

Rules for Preservation
of Order.

A copy of the following rules for the conduct of the patients is hung up in each of the wards of the hospital:—

“That the patients shall be obedient to the regulations respecting the admission of visitors, and that the visitors are on no account to drink tea, wine, beer, or other liquor, or remain longer in the ward than the time allowed by the governors.

“That no patient go out of the hospital without permission from the physician or surgeon under whose care such patient may be placed, and without the knowledge of the steward or the matron. Any patient having obtained leave of absence must return on the same day, before the gates of the hospital are closed.

“That no other provisions or liquors of any kind be brought into the wards than those which have been regularly ordered and supplied for the use of the patients.

“That every patient who may be able shall attend Divine Service on the Sunday morning, at the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, if not contrary to their religious principles.

“That no patient drink in a public house, or play at cards, dice, or gamble or quarrel, blaspheme, or smoke tobacco in the wards.

“That every patient strictly obey the directions of the physician, surgeon, or apothecary under whose care he or she may be placed.

“That no reward in any shape be given by a patient, or his or her friends, to any beadle, sister, nurse, or any servant of the hospital.”

Opportunity is always afforded by the steward for such of the patients as have complaints to make of the servants, to communicate them, but it very rarely happens that either in the wards, or (which may appear a more probable time of preferring a complaint) on quitting the hospital, any such communication is made to him. Neither did it appear that complaint is ever made of injury or inconvenience sustained by the patients resulting from the very numerous attendance of pupils upon the visits of the medical and surgical officers to the wards. The preservation of order among the patients in the hospital is among the duties of the steward. The most frequent complaints of disorderly conduct are from the male venereal wards; the patients in the female venereal wards are stated, contrary to what might be anticipated, to be usually of quieter demeanour than in the other female wards.

The most common offences against the regulations of the house are smoking, swearing, gambling, and fighting. If the offender be in the male foul wards, the steward often takes upon himself to make him an out-patient, but in the other wards he usually mentions the case to the medical officers attending the patient, or the house surgeon, by whom, if his state will permit, the party is then recommended to be made an out-patient.

In the clean wards the most usual offences are refusals to attend to the directions of the medical officers under whose care the parties are placed.

It occasionally happens that the conduct of a patient is so violent as to render the interposition of a peace officer necessary. In several instances, even in the clean wards, the lives of the sisters or nurses have been threatened by patients of the lowest and most abandoned class. In such cases two of the beadles, who are constables, are directed immediately to expel the party from the hospital, but it has not often been found requisite to take further measures.

The Margate Sea
Bathing Infirmary.

Since the year 1832 the governors of the hospital have been in the habit of engaging in the Margate Sea-Bathing Infirmary a number of beds, regulated by the number of patients in the hospital whose diseases require sea air or sea bathing. It usually varies from 10 to 20, for which the payment is 5*l.* per bed; for this sum lodging, baths, and attendance are provided; but, in addition thereto, the expenses of diet, washing, and conveyance to and from Margate, usually amount to about 5*l.* per patient.

The patients admitted are all previously examined by a board of medical examiners appointed by the governors of the infirmary. Of these examiners Mr. E. A. Lloyd, one of the assistant surgeons, is one, and discharges this duty for the patients of the hospital. Security for the burial expenses of the party, in the event of death while in the infirmary, is required by the governors of that institution.

Discharge.

In the event of a cure in the hospital it is not required that an express order of dismissal

should be made by the treasurer or almoners, but patients are removed under the direction of the steward on receiving the certificate of the physician or surgeon in attendance that the party is in a fit state to leave the hospital. Patients are ordinarily allowed to remain in the hospital on the day of their dismissal until after dinner; but if the sister is aware that a patient is about to be discharged in the course of the day, the bed is not returned as full, and no diet is drawn on account of its occupant.

It has sometimes happened that a patient has remained for many years in the hospital, being in such a state as that no physician would take upon him to pronounce that the removal might be safely effected. A patient was in the hospital at the time of this inquiry who had been there 28 years.

Although the treatment of persons afflicted with incurable diseases as in-patients is not, strictly speaking, within the scope of the institution, an ample trial is always given them. No complaints are rejected altogether as incurable, but the best relief, by way of palliative, that can be afforded is always given to the parties as out-patients.

Among the gifts to the hospital is that of Prisca Coborn, for the specific purpose of assisting destitute patients upon their removal from the hospital, when cured or pronounced incurable. The instances of absolute destitution are, however, far too frequent to be relieved from the means thus appropriated to them. In these cases, articles of clothing are occasionally (though not perhaps legitimately) supplied, under the head of steward's disbursements, from the hospital funds; but it is never left to the discretion of a patient to apply money given him for that purpose: the want of a fund for clothing, for bearing the expenses of removal of patients, or assisting them to find employment, and in some cases, for providing assistance for the family, while the patient is in the hospital, has been so much felt that a number of the governors and officers of the institution have, of late years, instituted a private subscription among themselves for this object. From this fund small donations, or, in a few cases, weekly allowances, are made by the treasurer and almoners, to whom the cases are submitted for consideration by the steward every Thursday.

The patients recommended by the Board of Admiralty, are occasionally clothed, and the cost repaid by the board to the hospital. Those who are recommended by the Lord Mayor and Alderman sitting as Magistrates, being of the most needy class of vagrants, likewise often obtain orders for clothing as well as medical attendance; and the cost of the clothing so furnished is advanced in the first instance from his own funds by the steward, and subsequently repaid him by the corporation. About one-third of the city patients, a large proportion of whom are rather cases for relief in the workhouse than proper inmates of an hospital, are thus clothed at the expense of the city.

The expenses attending the burial of such patients, recommended by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as die in the hospital, and are not buried by their friends, are also defrayed by the city.

By a resolution of the governors in October, 1834, passed in consequence of the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 75, it was determined that no body should be opened, if the patient, in his life time, should have expressed a disinclination, or his relations after his decease, should dissent, nor unless at the request of one of the physicians, surgeons, or assistant-surgeons of the hospital, who should enter in a post mortem book the name, the ward, and day of the death of the patient; and various precautions are thereby directed to be adopted for the safe custody of the body previously to its being given to the relations for interment and for the proper conduct of the examination.

The book is kept as prescribed, and it is stated that these directions are strictly attended to in practice; and that if the principal surgeon be absent from the examination, the house surgeon is always required personally to superintend it. The great jealousy on this head and readiness to complain that is ordinarily found to exist among the relatives of deceased patients, sufficiently ensure attention to the regulations. In about half the cases in which death occurs in the hospital, including those in which coroners' inquests are summoned, the requisite permission for a post mortem examination is obtained.

The subjects for dissection are now assigned to the school of the hospital, under the directions of the public inspector, in pursuance of the Act 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 75.

The body of a patient whose friends are unwilling to permit it to be made a subject for dissection, but are too poor to bear the expense of burial, is usually interred in the hospital burial-ground, at Seward Street, Goswell Street; and the charge (about 25s.) is defrayed from the hospital funds. These burials amount to between 20 and 30 in the year.

The out-patients consist of such as, being in want of medical aid, either do not apply for, or (from the nature of their cases, or the want of room) cannot obtain admission into the hospital; or of convalescents who, when partially cured in the hospital, are removed to make room for others. They are prescribed for and supplied with medicines at the cost of the establishment, but are not provided with diet.

The medical out-patients are considered as being exclusively under the care of the assistant-physicians, whom they have the liberty of consulting at the hospital twice a week, upon the days of their respective attendance. Dr. Jeaffreson attends on Mondays and Thursdays, Dr. Farre on Tuesdays and Fridays, Dr. Burrows on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 1 each day. The ticket given to each patient specifies the hour of attendance and the name of the physician under whose charge the party is placed. For the sake of distinction the physicians' tickets are printed upon paper of a different colour for each. The prescription is written on the paper and presented at the apothecary's shop, where the medicine ordered is furnished.

The number of persons attending for advice as medical out-patients, or casualty-patients during the period of this Inquiry, appeared to vary from 100 to 200 daily: about one-fourth or one-fifth part being new patients, and the remainder parties who had already been prescribed for.

The medical out-patients and medical casualty-patients can scarcely be considered as

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Destitute Patients.

Post mortem examination.

Dissection.

Burial.

Out-patients and
casualty Patients.

Medical.

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St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.
Surgical.

distinct classes, as the letter of recommendation by a governor, which, in strictness, is required, is not, in point of fact, insisted on; they are all under the charge of the assistant-physicians, unless where a party has been under the charge of a principal physician—as an in-patient—who is desirous of retaining him under his own eye. In such a case the patient is directed to meet the principal physician on the days when he visits his own wards.

The surgical out-patients are considered as under the charge of the principal surgeon in attendance, on the day of their admission. They are admitted on Thursdays only, by a letter signed by the treasurer, or almoners, without the production of which they are not allowed access to the surgeon's room.

The casualty-patients include all who apply on any day in the week, between 10 and 12, for surgical assistance. They are seen by the dresser in attendance, under the direction of the house surgeon, whose prescription, together with the name of the party, and the complaint, is entered in a book and preserved by the steward. A duplicate of the dresser's prescription is always made in the book, and signed by the house surgeon. A patient who has attended and been prescribed for two or three times is required by the rules to obtain an order to be made an out-patient: but this (owing in some degree to the desire of the house surgeons and dressers to retain cases of interest under their own care) is not always attended to in practice. To the question which naturally suggests itself, whether the services of the assistant-surgeons might not be made available for the casualty patients, in the same manner as those of the assistant physicians, so as to secure for the party assistance of a higher grade, the real solution appears to be, that the opportunities of practice afforded to the dressers would be thereby so greatly diminished as to affect the popularity of the school;—a very insufficient reason, without a better guarantee, than seems to be afforded by the present practice, that every case really calling for the attention of the principal surgeon shall be brought before him.

The following is a statement of the patients admitted, cured, and discharged from the hospital, in the several undermentioned years:—

Years.			Total.	Deaths.	Remaining under cure in the Hospital at time of return made.
1790	In Patients . . . . .	. .	4367	318	451
1800	Ditto . . . . .	. .	4506	372	444
1810	Ditto . . . . .	. .	3940	292	430
1820	Ditto . . . . .	. .	4057	314	470
1830	Ditto Physicians, Male	815			
	Ditto Female	832			
	Surgeons, Male	2102			
	Ditto Female	1501	5250	363	472
1831	Ditto Physicians, Male	831			
	Ditto Female	792			
	Surgeons, Male	2117			
	Ditto Female	1535	5275	414	475
1832	Ditto Physicians, Male	835			
	Ditto Female	869			
	Surgeons, Male	2042			
	Ditto Female	1402	5148	379	467
	Out Patients . . . . .	. .	8437		
	Casualty Patients . . . . .	. .	12858		
1833	In Patients, Physicians, Male	821			
	Ditto Female	847			
	Surgeons, Male	2108			
	Ditto Female	1388	5164	392	466
	Out Patients . . . . .	. .	8426		
	Casualty Patients . . . . .	. .	12977		
1834	In Patients, Physicians, Male	777			
	Ditto Female	890			
	Surgeons, Male	1914			
	Ditto Female	1686	5267	346	483
	Out patients . . . . .	. .	7852		
	Casualty patients . . . . .	. .	15597		
1835	In Patients, Physicians, Male	970			
	Ditto Female	857			
	Surgeons, Male	2063			
	Ditto Female	1754	5644	360	522
	Out Patients . . . . .	. .	8238		
	Casualty Patients . . . . .	. .	20543		

The average number of out-patients under cure during the last four years has been 1920, but in the current year (1836) the number of out-patients has greatly increased.

The number of cases in the above statement entered under the head of "casualty patients" comprises only those who receive relief in pursuance of a prescription, and not the very numerous instances of persons who apply for, and obtain surgical aid in trifling cases, but are not further kept in view.

The records of medical cases occurring in the hospital (exclusive of the private note-books of the individual medical officers) used formerly to be preserved, (and the practice is now being revived,) in a book kept in each ward—in which are contained columns for the name, date of admission, age, and disease of the patient; the treatment, the result, the date

Record of Cases.

of discharge, and for observations. Under the head Treatment, however, little beyond the first prescription seems ever to be entered, nor are the progressive symptoms noticed. To trace the mode in which a case has been dealt with recourse must be had to the copies of prescriptions filed in the apothecary's shop. The private note-book of each physician, which is his own property, is, however, usually kept in a drawer in the ward, and is open to the inspection of the pupils—unless a reason for its prohibition to some individual exist.

The house surgeons also keep a book, containing the several particulars above enumerated, in the surgical cases, with the addition of the name of the patients' ward, and the attending dresser.

Buildings.—The main buildings of the hospital consist of four separate elevations of three stories in height, faced with stone, standing detached on the four sides of a quadrangle, which was completed from the produce of voluntary subscriptions, raised at successive periods in the last century, between the years 1729 and 1760; a perfect ventilation is secured by the open spaces at the four angles. The principal entrance from Smithfield, through which, however, only foot passengers are admitted, is by a handsome gateway lately erected, leading into a court; at the opposite extremity of which an archway, in the centre of the northern wing, affords a passage into the quadrangle. The house surgeons are lodged in the gateway. In this court, on the east side, stands the church of St. Bartholomew the Less, and a house appropriated as the residence of the hospitaller. The church was rebuilt about ten years ago, at a cost of 6,035*l.*, which sum formed part of the hospital expenditure for the years 1824-5-6; adjoining it is a small burial-ground, the only one for the parish, the situation of which is most objectionable, and which only the infrequency of its use prevents from being a very serious nuisance; it is not used for the hospital patients. The west side of the court is occupied by the offices of the renter, surveyor, and clerk. To the south-west of this gateway, also opening from Smithfield, is another entrance, used for carriages, by which admission is gained to the square of the hospital; at the north-west corner, adjoining the gateway on the west, and connecting it with the west-end of the north wing, stand three houses, in which reside the apothecary, the matron, and the steward. On the right, extending along the back of the western wing, stand a range of buildings, comprising the whole accommodation for the lecturers and the pupils, together with the apothecary's premises. These are sufficiently exhibited by the ground plan given at the end of the Report, as the buildings are of one story only in height. The apothecary's premises comprise a large anti-room, communicating with the shop by two windows, through which the applicants receive their medicines; a drug room, and a large laboratory, with apparatus, for the preparation of medicines. The rooms in which the surgeons and physicians examine their out-patients adjoin the waiting-room, and are approached from the south-western corner of the square. The access to all the buildings destined to the use of the lecturers and the pupils, viz. the library, the anatomical museum, the medical and chemical theatres, the dissecting and lecture rooms, with the exception only of the pathological theatre, is from the south-west gateway, and does not interfere with the resort of the out patients to the premises of the apothecary. The north wing of the great quadrangle contains the apartments of the renter and the clerk, a committee-room, the patients' admission room and steward's office on the ground floor, and on the first story a very handsome hall, 90 feet in length by 35 in width, and 30 feet high, appropriated to the annual dinners, and the meetings of the governors and officers in general court. In this wing there are no wards. In the east wing there are, on the basement story, the kitchen and three small apartments for the cook, with sculleries and other requisite conveniences, as bread room and coal cellars for the use of that wing; also a laundry and room for the residence of the laundress. On the ground floor are three wards, the matron and steward's store-rooms, and a scullery for the servants. To every ward an apartment for the sister in attendance is annexed, and in many instances the two wards lying parallel with each other, and lighted from the opposite sides of the building, are connected by an open arch at one end, and made into one double ward, presided over by one sister. The first floor contains four wards, with accommodation for the sisters, and other conveniences. On the second floor of this wing are three wards, the operating theatre and consulting room. On the third floor are the drying-rooms which it is proposed to convert into wards for venereal patients when the buildings in Smithfield shall be otherwise appropriated. Throughout the hospital there is a water-closet, separately supplied with water to each ward, and on every floor there is a warm bath and a shower bath. The south wing contains, on the basement, several baths for the out-patients, and the foul patients before placing them in the wards; cellars for coal, charcoal, mops, brooms, &c., under the charge of the porter. On the four several stories of this wing there are fifteen wards arranged, by the means above mentioned, into six double and three single wards. In the west wing are, on the basement coal-cellars, on the four floors fourteen wards, arranged into six double and two single wards, and a dormitory above for the nurses. In the roof of each wing is a tank for water, containing from 1800 to 2000 gallons, supplied by a steam-engine in the quadrangle: a continual supply from the New River Company is also carried all through the hospital by force pumps. The staircases and landings are spacious and well lighted; the wards in the east and west wings measure within the walls 52 feet in length, by 21 feet 6 inches in width; their height is 14 feet 8 inches on the ground floor, 15 feet 3 inches on the first story; the upper stories vary from 10 feet 6 inches to 15 feet. In the south wing the wards are 60 feet in length, but the other dimensions are as above stated. Besides these buildings there are, within the precincts of the hospital, two houses in Smithfield nearly adjoining the north gateway at present fitted up for the reception of patients, but which it is proposed to convert into accommodation for the out-patients whose resort to the apothecary's shop occasions much inconvenience. The treasurer's house is situated without the north-east corner of the quadrangle, from which it is separated by an iron railing across the space between the angles of the two wings. The houses of the porters and the third and fourth beadles are

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St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

Buildings.

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 St. Bartholomew's
 Hospital,
continued.
 Lock and Kingsland
 Hospitals.

also within the walls; for the first and second beadles, houses are provided in Well-yard, behind the east wing; and for the carpenter a house in Little Britain, in the immediate vicinity of the hospital.

Attached to the principal establishment above described, and supported from its funds, there were formerly two small hospitals, the one called the Lock, situate in Kent Road, Southwark, the other at Kingsland in the parish of Hackney; these were devoted solely to the reception of venereal patients, who were not then admitted into the principal hospital. In the year 1754 they afforded accommodation for sixty-six persons. In the year 1757 a resolution was passed for breaking up these establishments, and the patients were removed to St. Bartholomew's, since which time the buildings have, for the most part, been altered and taken down; the chapel at Kingsland is stated still to remain, and a payment of 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, under the Will of — Gilbert, is still annually made to a clergyman (now the Rev. Isaac Hill) for officiating there.

The repairs of the hospital are conducted by the head carpenter or clerk of the works, under the superintendence of the surveyor. He has usually five or six men in his employ, by which the unnecessary charges for time, occasioned by resorting to tradesmen for each job are avoided. It has been the custom that the hospital should be whitewashed throughout every three years, but paint, which admits of being washed, is gradually being substituted for whitewash on the walls of the wards.

The accommodation provided for the medical and surgical schools attached to this hospital was of a very scanty description down to a period considerably within twenty years of the date of this Inquiry, and its extension and improvement were, in great measure, the immediate result of the exertions of the late eminent Mr. John Abernethy. About the year 1822 the existing accommodation being quite incapable of receiving the pupils who attended his lectures, in which Mr. Stanley (one of the present assistant surgeons and lecturers) was subsequently associated with him, Mr. Abernethy added to his strong remonstrances with the governors upon the necessity of enlarging it, an offer, in case of their compliance with his wish, to make over to the hospital his valuable collection of specimens of morbid anatomy; the governors accepted the proposal, and the provision of additional accommodation was undertaken. Upon this resolution a sum of 500*l.* was presented to the governors by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's charity, to promote the object. The anatomical theatre and chymical theatre were accordingly built. The collection was subsequently transferred to the governors.

The erection of the present medical theatre, the anatomical museum, the library, and the pathological theatre, is of very recent date, having been commenced and completed in the year 1834-5.

These buildings stand on the site of a small house belonging to the hospital, let at a ground rent of 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, for a term to expire in 1853; and of a public-house, also the property of the hospital, in a place called Windmill-court, let for the same term, at a ground rent of 10*l.* The public-house was burned down in May, 1834, when the hospital recovered from the Insurance-office 445*l.* It was then resolved to buy up the residue of the unexpired terms in both tenements; for the private house 450*l.* has been accordingly paid, and for the remaining interest in the site of the public-house it is understood that the hospital is to pay 500*l.*

The new buildings have been erected by contract for the sum of 2,945*l.*, including the cost of the galleries, but not that of the presses and cases for the museum and library, the expense of which had been estimated by the hospital surveyor at 600*l.*, but had not been finally liquidated or ascertained at the time of this Inquiry.

The cost of the building previously existing does not appear by the hospital accounts, having been merged under the head—Tradesmen's Bills; but it is difficult to conceive that the whole sum contributed from the hospital funds towards the facilities for medical instruction has exceeded 5,000*l.*

Expenditure of the
 Hospital.

The general heads under which the expenditure of the hospital has been reduced in the summary hereafter given, and which are necessarily nearly the same which have been adopted by the hospital officers in their accounts are as follows: I. Charges on account of the estates. II. Church payments. III. Hospital expenses, and IV. Extraordinary expenses.

I. CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF ESTATES.—The first item under this head includes little beyond the cost of surveys of the estates, and of dinners on the rent-days to the tenants. Upon the collection of the tithes of the parish of Mayland, a dinner is given to the tenants at Southminster, at a cost of between 8*l.* and 10*l.*; and a similar dinner at Waking, to the tithe payers of that parish.

2. *Abatements from rent.*—The heavy deductions which appear in the summary, under this head, in the years 1831-2, are only accounted for by the general pressure on the agricultural interest in those years.

3. *Building on farms.*—Those are stated to comprise only the erections, of which the cost is ordinarily borne by the landlord.

II. THE CHURCH PAYMENTS—some of which will be observed still to continue at the amounts fixed by the charter of Henry VIII., are as follow:—

Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less:—						£.	s.	d.
Vicar and hospitaller	.	.	.	.	.	350	0	0
Parish clerk	.	.	.	.	.	42	0	0
Sexton	.	.	.	.	.	4	0	0
Organist	.	.	.	.	.	26	5	0
Organ blower	.	.	.	.	.	5	0	0
Organ tuner	.	.	.	.	.	6	6	0

£433 11 0

Christ Church within-Newgate :—

	£.	s.	d.
Vicar	40	0	0
5 Readers 8 <i>l.</i> per annum each	40	0	0
Visitor of Newgate (the Rev. Dr. Cotton the Ordinary,)	10	0	0
2 Parish clerks 6 <i>l.</i> per annum	12	0	0
Sexton	4	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£106	0	0

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

III. HOSPITAL EXPENSES.

1. *Rates and taxes.*—The payments under this head, are in respect of the hospital buildings, and the residences occupied by the officers all of which are within the hospital.

They likewise include a payment of 36*l.* per annum for water, to the New River Company, and a payment for gas lights, which are supplied to the hospital; and to the houses belonging to it within the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less. The payment on the latter account, in 1835, was 265*l.* 11*s.*

2. *Insurance.*—The sum first appearing in the disbursements under this head is for the hospital buildings only.

3. *Insurance of houses, the tenants of which, holding under old leases, have not been bound to insure.*—The governors were in the habit of letting the houses without reference to the insurance, and subsequently, insuring them; but in all new leases the rent is fixed separately, and the tenants are bound to pay, in addition to it, the annual premiums of insurance, the policies being effected in the name of the treasurer.

4. *Law expenses.*—These include a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.* per diem to the clerk, when engaged in the country on views, and a fee to him of 1*l.* 1*s.* or 2*l.* 2*s.*, according to circumstances, on preparing contracts; also such charges as are ordinary among solicitors on purchases made by the hospital.

5. *Tradesmen's bills.*—This head comprises a great variety of particulars, which, from the mode of keeping the accounts, we have found it impossible to classify with greater minuteness. It includes the bills incurred in repairs of the hospital buildings, as those of the timber merchant, mason, plumber, pavior, plasterer, slater, painter, glazier, smith, and engineer. Also the bills for fittings of the wards, and officers' houses: as those of the paper hanger, upholsterer, stove-maker, brass-founder, and blind-maker. The bills for furniture, and necessary utensils, as those of the ironmonger, tinman, turner, and lamp manufacturer, those for bedsteads, for rugs, blankets, flock, and sheeting. Many articles of daily consumption are introduced under this head, as stationery, soap, oil, candles, and small coal; charges for scouring and chimney sweeping, and for various items coming more properly under the head of incidental charges, as the printers' and the undertakers' bills. It is obvious that the multifarious nature of this account precludes its affording to those governors who do not personally analyze the several bills any information as to the exact part of the establishment to which any particular expenditure is referable; and a much more minute subdivision should be required.

6. *Provisions.*—This head includes all the provisions supplied by tradesmen, for the diet of the patients and the Sunday dinners of the sisters and nurses.

The house committee contract for the supply at fixed prices, of such quantities as may be required for the use of the hospital, of the following articles viz. meat, bread, butter, beer, and candles; the contracts are usually entered into half yearly, competition being invited by public advertisement. If the meat or bread furnished is disapproved a right is reserved, in the contract, to the officers of the hospital to return it, and supply themselves from any other quarter at the expense of the contractor. Milk is also supplied by contract, upon tenders invited, but not by advertisement. The quantities required of such articles as are furnished daily, as meat, bread, milk, butter, are ascertained from returns, which are made every morning to the cook by the sisters, of the number and diet of the patients in their several wards. A table, headed with the names of the different wards, and the different description of provisions furnished, is kept in the kitchen, on which is entered the number of patients in each ward upon each specific diet. From this table the steward makes out his book, as a check upon the returns of the sisters; he also requires from the beadle, on every admission day, a report of the vacant beds; and on the following day exacts from the sisters an account of the names of the patients in each ward, the dates of admission and of the discharge of such as have left the hospital during the week. For any change of diet, or for any diet except ordinary milk diet, a note from the apothecary's shop is required. The signature of the principal medical or surgical officer (and not merely the dresser's) is necessary to procure the indulgences which come under the head of extra diet.

The following are the prices at which the several contracts for supplies in force at the time of this inquiry had been made:—

- Meat supplied by Messrs. Lee, beef 2*s.* 7*d.*, do. legs and shins, 1*s.* 2*d.*, mutton 3*s.* 4*d.* per. stone of 8 lb.
- Bread, by Mr. Stockham, 12*s.* 2*d.* per cwt.
- Butter, by Messrs. Strange, 9½*d.* per lb.
- Milk, by Messrs. Flight, 1*s.* per gallon.
- Beer, by Messrs. Hale, 10*s.* per barrel of 36 gallons.
- Candles, by Messrs. Roberts, 4*s.* 11½*d.* per dozen lbs.

It is the business of the steward to examine and check both the quantity and quality of the articles supplied, and the distribution to the sisters for the use of the patients. He attends daily at the kitchen to see the weighing of the meat.

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Hospital,
continued.

The provision bills are paid monthly after being submitted to the almoners, who require as a voucher that every bill shall be signed by the steward.

7. *Apothecary's shop—drugs and medicines.*—The supply of these articles is managed by the apothecary's committee, who are from time to time summoned for the purpose by the treasurer. It is the practice to make up in the hospital all the compound substances which are consumed in such quantities as that they can be prepared in the laboratory, more economically than they can be purchased; and a circular is usually sent to some of the chief London druggists, inviting them to send samples of the different articles required, with the prices; from these the committee, assisted by the lecturers on chemistry and materia medica, make a selection. A few articles, as soda water, are supplied by contract. The bills for everything furnished to the apothecary's department are examined and signed by him before they are audited by the almoners.

The only instance in which the hospital has been supplied with stores or materials to any extent by a governor, appears to be in the article of drugs. For the eight years preceding 1836, drugs, to an amount varying from 608*l.* to 1023*l.*, were purchased of a governor. In such a case the governor by whom a sample is sent in, if a member of the apothecary's committee, is not summoned on the committee for examination of the articles.

8. *Salaries to officers and wages to servants.*—The particulars of these items appear sufficiently by the table at page 55.

9. *Annuities, gratuities, and pensions.*—These several heads, which are classed as in the books, and printed accounts of the hospital, seem to be brought together without proper distinction between permanent and temporary payments and between such as are merely charges upon the hospital property, and such as have reference to its internal economy.

1.—The annuities (all of which fall within the preceding remark), coming into the account of the year 1835, are,—

	£.	s.	d.
1st, A perpetual annual payment to Christ's hospital, under the will of Lawrence Ottwell, bearing date 1588.	5	0	0
A similar payment to St. Thomas's hospital, is directed by the same will, but was accidentally omitted in the year 1835.			
2. A long annuity, payable to the preacher at the hospital at Kingsland in Middlesex; a subsidiary establishment, formerly attached to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and appropriated to the relief of venereal patients; but now discontinued	4	5	6
This payment is made under the will of Mr. Thomas Gilbert.			
A further sum of 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , payable to the same object, under the will of a Mr. Thomas Stringer, does not appear to have been paid.			
3. An annuity to Mrs. Welsh during her life, being the dividends arising from a sum of 1000 <i>l.</i> , three per cent. consols, to the capital whereof the hospital is entitled, under the will of Wakelin Welsh, Esq., bearing date 1818.	30	0	0
4. Three similar payments to Mary Nixon, Elizabeth Wheeler, and Sarah Lucas, during their respective lives, being the dividends arising from three several sums of 1000 <i>l.</i> , new 3½ per cent. stock (late 4 per cent), to the capital whereof, respectively, the hospital is entitled, under the will of Robert Precious, Esq., bearing date 24th April, 1810	105	0	0
	£ 144	5	6

2.—Gratuities, donations, subscriptions, &c. These include,—

1. A gift of 150*l.* annually, voted to the renter, Mr. W. W. Wilby, in consideration of his services as steward during a period of 13 years prior to his receiving his present appointment.

2. A sum of 30*l.*, annually, presented to each of the three principal surgeons. This sum is distinct from the payments formerly mentioned, of 7*l.* 10*s.* quarterly, for operations in lithotomy, and 2*l.* 2*s.*, quarterly, for other operations.

3. An allowance of 20*l.*, granted to the wife of a retired beadle, in respect of which two payments of 10*l.* had been made in advance.

4. The annual gratuities of 21*s.* and 31*s.* 6*d.* to the sisters.

5. Any occasional donation for specific objects of charity or public utility, which the governors in general court may think proper to direct. In the year 1835 was made a donation of 10*l.* towards a school in the parish of Steeple, Essex, in which the hospital possesses property; and a subscription of 50*l.* towards the completion of a new sewer in Newgate Street.

The amount of the above items in the expenditure of 1835, was,—

	£.	s.	d.
Renter	150	0	0
Surgeons	90	0	0
Widow of beadle	30	0	0
Nurses	37	16	0
Steeple school	10	0	0
Sewer in Newgate street	50	0	0
	£367	16	0

3.—Pensions. These are granted by vote of the general courts, to officers, or their widows, in consideration of past services.

The parties now on the list are,—	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Watts, the widow of a former reuter, per annum.	75	0	0
Six sisters, and nurses, no longer fit for service, one receiving 21 <i>l.</i> per annum, three 16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> each (which is the ordinary amount granted upon superannuation), one 10 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> , one 10 <i>l.</i> A watchman receiving 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week. One servant at 5 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> per annum, total (1835)	102	7	6
	£177	7	6

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St. Bartholomew's Hospital,

continued.

The aggregate amount appearing in the summary of the expenditure for the year 1835, is thus made up, Annuities	144	5	6
Gratuities, &c.	367	16	0
Pensions	177	7	6
	£689	9	0

10. *Liveries*.—These are furnished to the porter, and four beadles, the sisters and nurses; also great coats to six watchmen.
11. *Coals*.—These are usually supplied by contract by tenders, which are invited by circulars, but not by public advertisement. The double wards have two fires in each. The average annual consumption is about 750 tons.
12. *Hospital dinners*.—These (as mentioned above), are three in number, viz. on the 2nd Wednesday, (or the view day) in May, on Easter Tuesday, and St. Matthew's day, (21st September), when about 60 persons, including the officers of the hospital, usually dine together. The large expenditure under this head in 1833, was occasioned by the governors having stocked the hospital cellar with two pipes of sherry, and 70 dozen of port, at a cost of 396*l.*
13. *Washing*.—This includes merely the salary of the laundress, now 62*l.* 12*s.* per annum; and the allowance made in money, to procure assistants, and find soap, now 20*l.* per month. This arrangement has not been in force for a complete year, and it is contemplated to put out the entire washing of the hospital.
14. *Sundries*.—Including steward's, apothecaries', and matrons' disbursements.
- The steward's disbursements comprehend very numerous outlays; the expense of extra nurses, of removals of patients, of clothing supplied; also of tea and sugar, ale and porter for patients. The allowance for tea and sugar is made in money, usually 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week to those who are too poor to find it for themselves. It has not exceeded 40*l.* a-year. The charge to the hospital funds for clothing and removal of patients has greatly decreased since the establishment of the voluntary fund for the same object, and does not now reach 70*l.* a-year, as the most urgent cases only are now carried to the hospital account.
- The apothecaries' and matron's disbursements are of inconsiderable amount; the latter principally for materials for mending.

- IV. EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.
1. Investments in stock or exchequer bills.
2. Ditto, in lands and occasionally in leasehold property, requisite for the improvement of the hospital. The expenditure of 2351*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, appearing in the summary under the date of 1830, was as follows; 1651*l.* was paid in respect of the purchase at Steeple in Essex, and 700*l.* for the purchase of the two houses in Smithfield, now fitted up as wards. The expenditure of 3306*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* in 1835 included 2243*l.* for the purchase of freehold lands at Hatfield Broad Oak and at Mayland, and 450*l.* for the purchase of the leasehold premises now forming a part of the site of the anatomical school and museum, and 613*l.* for leasehold premises in Little Britain, adjoining the hospital, held under Brazen Nose college.
3. Payments for extraordinary outlays on the estates not included in the first division.
- Thus in 1831, 1473*l.* was paid on account of stock, &c. at Mayland Hall Farm, which, being then without a tenant, was cultivated on account of the hospital.
4. The Margate sea-bathing infirmary. This branch of the charity has been already noticed, p.
5. The cholera establishment. The charge under this head is for the temporary and extra accommodation provided during this alarm which prevailed in the year 1832.
6. The new theatre, lecture-rooms, have been noticed in p. 60.
- We here subjoin, arranged in the order in which it has been referred to, a summary of the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the hospital for the six years preceding our inquiry.

London.

St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

RECEIPTS.

	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.			1835.			Average of the six Year .		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rents received in respect of London estates, farms, } tithes (except Christ Church), and quit rents }	23,050	19	4	25,843	2	6	24,388	19	8	25,618	2	4	23,384	4	1	22,445	0	10	.	.	.
Annuities and rent charges	1,083	18	4	1,093	18	4	1,083	18	4	1,083	18	4	1,093	18	4	1,077	13	4	.	.	.
Land-tax redeemed	661	15	5	667	18	4	646	6	7	640	3	2	622	16	7	555	5	4	.	.	.
Tithes of Christ Church	179	1	4	197	19	1	186	13	11	184	17	0	178	15	2	194	2	0	186	18	1
Dividends of stock	4,765	17	10	4,866	5	2	4,987	3	8	4,957	1	6	5,165	16	10	5,213	6	10	.	.	.
Doorways	12	12	0	14	2	0	12	18	0	8	0	0	28	18	0	29	10	0	17	13	4
Timber and underwood . . . . .	.	.	.	47	14	6	74	12	3	.	.	.	218	19	7	596	10	4	156	6	1
Burial fees	29	1	6	18	17	0	1	18	0	19	14	0	6	5	0	1	5	0	12	16	9
Parish poor	48	15	9	21	18	9	31	8	6	21	6	0	21	18	9	13	17	6	26	10	10
Poor's boxes	28	9	4	11	15	6	24	17	3	38	5	1	21	6	8	24	5	8	24	16	7
Produce and interest of Exchequer Bills . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	6	3	1,562	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Insurance from offices for loss by fire	15	0	0	277	12	0	277	12	0	.	.	.	445	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Casual receipts	421	10	8	39	10	2	47	4	0	25	0	6	27	15	4	26	4	2	97	17	5
Benefactions and legacies	352	10	0	702	10	0	231	10	0	500	7	3	445	0	0	328	10	0	440	1	10
Total receipts of the year	30,649	11	6	33,525	11	4	32,029	8	5	34,659	13	3	31,661	4	4	30,505	11	0			
Balance brought forward from preceding year	9,521	19	1	4,305	10	8	6,114	14	3	7,317	0	11	8,841	9	10	6,763	18	2			
	£40,171	10	7	37,831	2	0	38,144	2	8	41,976	14	2	40,502	14	2	37,269	9	2			

DISBURSEMENTS,

	1830.			1831.			1832.			1833.			1834.			1835.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<i>Charges on account of the Estates.</i>																		
Surveys and tithe dinners	173	14	4	100	13	9	43	3	3	214	15	4	96	6	3	72	15	1
Abatements of rent and tithes	699	1	0	1,689	19	8	1,378	9	0	798	18	0	654	1	0	520	2	10
New buildings on farms	4,070	0	2	2,142	0	1	684	11	11	820	12	9	1,243	19	9	1,548	11	1
<i>Church Payments.</i>																		
St. Bartholomew's church	4,942	15	6	3,932	13	6	2,106	4	2	1,834	6	1	1,994	7	0	2,141	9	0
Christ's church	407	11	0	407	11	0	407	11	0	407	11	0	407	11	0	433	11	0
	106	0	0	106	0	0	106	0	0	106	0	0	106	0	0	100	0	0
<i>Hospital Expenses.</i>																		
Rates and taxes	720	4	5	767	1	6	746	14	6	802	0	8	806	10	9	804	15	2
Insurance of hospital buildings	61	12	0	61	12	0	61	12	0	61	12	0	61	12	0	63	17	0
Insurance of houses, tenants not being bound by covenant to insure, and difference between premiums paid to offices, and received back from tenants	66	10	0	94	6	5	151	15	3	129	4	3	23	7	10	213	11	4
Law expenses	262	8	3	340	3	0	123	10	11	64	13	10	137	9	6	104	6	0
Tradesmen's and workmen's bills chiefly for repairs and new buildings, including also furniture, stationery, and printing, oil, and candles and other items	5,930	6	11	4,354	8	9	4,925	8	5	5,550	13	6	7,517	2	1	4,753	19	0
Provisions	4,751	5	6	5,016	8	10	4,821	0	1	4,807	5	2	4,542	13	0	4,213	8	2
Apothecaries' shop	3,426	17	11	3,778	17	3	4,122	6	6	3,679	13	3	3,631	1	3	3,863	3	3
Salaries to officers and sisters	4,784	2	10	4,804	12	11	4,784	2	3	4,793	12	0	4,947	14	10	5,050	18	0
Wages to nurses, carpenter, watchmen, &c.	2,295	18	6	2,348	3	6	2,336	1	0	2,346	9	4	3,095	3	0	2,932	7	7
Annuities, gratuities, and pensions	779	6	6	731	18	6	816	16	0	702	7	0	668	10	0	689	9	0
Liveries for beadles, sisters, and nurses	167	2	0	236	19	4	260	12	5	255	5	1	297	5	11	191	18	8
Coals	990	14	0	705	3	1	836	5	4	715	7	9	316	10	6	975	14	3
Hospital dinners	256	0	9	271	10	3	363	12	9	676	12	9	278	0	0	257	0	0
Washing	216	2	6	216	2	6	216	2	6	216	2	6	239	15	0	260	0	0
Sundries, including stewards' and apothecaries' disbursements	590	1	11	438	4	10	531	2	7	396	11	5	462	6	1	533	18	8
<i>Extra Expenses.</i>																		
Purchase of stock and Exchequer bills	2,760	0	0	1,511	10	0	1,860	0	0	5,046	18	3	3,828	15	0	.	.	.
Investments in land and leasehold property	2,351	8	7	120	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	300	0	0	3,306	8	4
Payments for extraordinary repairs or buildings on estates .....	.	.	.	1,473	0	7	826	9	11	486	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Margate sea bathing infirmary .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	17	2	56	13	4	77	1	3	280	10	9
Cholera establishment .....	.	.	.	.	.	.	392	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New theatre, lecture-room, &c. ....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,500	0	0
Balance in hand carried on	35,865	19	11	31,716	7	9	30,827	1	9	33,135	4	4	33,738	16	0	33,696	5	2
	4,305	10	8	6,114	14	3	7,317	0	11	8,841	9	10	6,763	18	2	3,573	4	0
£ 40,171 10 7				37,831	2	0	38,144	2	8	41,976	14	2	40,502	14	2	37,269	9	2

<p>London. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, <i>continued.</i> Accounts.</p>	<p>The accounts of the establishment are kept by the renter. His books are, a day book, in which are daily entered every item of receipt and expenditure under their respective dates. A fair cash book, in which the day book is copied. A pay ledger, containing under specific heads, as salaries, provisions, &c., a detailed statement of every payment made on account of the hospital. A receipt ledger, containing under separate heads the name of every tenant or other party paying, and the particulars of all sums received by the hospital, whether in respect of rents, dividends, or from casual and miscellaneous sources. A rental, containing the name of every tenant of the hospital, and the amount of rent paid by him; also, a summary of the yearly accounts, in a compressed form, adopted for general circulation, and a second more detailed statement for the information of the auditors. The accounts are made up (including the receipts on account of rent to Michaelmas, and the payments to Christmas) shortly after Christmas. They are submitted to the committee of auditors when it suits their convenience, prior to the view on the second Wednesday in May. When approved and signed, they are printed and circulated to every governor, together with the summons to the steward's dinner on the 4th Wednesday in July.</p>
<p>Medical School.</p>	<p>Every bill is audited and signed by the steward or by the officer of the department to which the article has been furnished as a voucher before it is submitted to the almoners. Payment is then ordered by the almoners, and is made, if the sum is above 20<i>l.</i>, by a check from the treasurer; if under 20<i>l.</i> by the renter, who is supplied with funds from time to time by the treasurer for the purpose. We have already seen that the governors of this institution have devoted a portion of their funds (not however exceeding in the whole 5000<i>l.</i>), to buildings intended to facilitate the communication of medical science; and to us it certainly appears that the immediate benefit arising to the patients in the establishment from superior skill and science in those pupils who give subordinate assistance in the situation of dressers, and the incentive to diligence and attention afforded to the principal medical officers by the constant presence of so many keen observers as are thus brought around them, independently of the inappreciable good effected by the general diffusion of medical knowledge, fully justify the application. The introduction of lectures at this hospital is of very recent date, and but little prior to the erection of the Anatomical Theatre in 1822. Mr. Percival Pott, a distinguished surgeon of this hospital about 70 years ago, was in the habit of delivering occasional instruction in this manner; but the late John Abernethy may be called the founder of the present system within so short a period as 18 years from the present time. Indeed the first complete course of anatomical lectures ever delivered in the metropolis was that of John Hunter, whose death occurred in 1793, little more than 20 years before Mr. Abernethy's commencement. Mr. Abernethy was a principal surgeon and the first anatomical lecturer at St. Bartholomew's; and in the course of his connection with the hospital, collected specimens of morbid anatomy to the number of several thousands for the illustration of his course, and the general instruction of the students. He also exerted himself in the establishment of a medical library for the use of the students, which, by the annual contributions of the surgeons of the hospital was increased to a considerable extent. In 1822 Mr. Abernethy first proposed to the governors that the collection and the library should become the property of the hospital, and that in return the governors should provide greater facilities for instruction to the pupils than the existing buildings afforded. Mr. Edward Stanley, now one of the assistant-surgeons, became joint lecturer with Mr. Abernethy about 1824, and, with this gentleman's consent, the above arrangement was at length carried into effect in the year 1828, and the museum was presented to and became the property of the governors. It has been since maintained and increased entirely under the eye of Mr. Stanley, and from the produce of the anatomical lectures delivered by him; and, as it may now be said to rank with the first collections, it forms a great attraction to the schools of this hospital. A room of very handsome dimensions has been (in the course of the years 1834-5) erected and fitted up for its reception, and is open daily throughout the year to the hospital pupils from eleven to half-past two, during which hours the curator attends to afford any necessary explanation to the students of the anatomical class. Practically, however, the museum is open to all the pupils of the hospital or attending lectures there; and it may be added, (by the courtesy of the officers) even to strangers. It contains specimens of natural and morbid human structure, of the form and structure of parts in animals, and of congenital defect in form of men and animals, with a variety of casts and models. The charge of the museum is committed to a student, selected on account of his success in the examinations of the classes and general ability; and his salary (150<i>l.</i>) is defrayed by Mr. Stanley.</p>
<p>Library.</p>	<p>The library has been increased to between 4000 and 5000 volumes of medical, surgical, and general science. It is open to all pupils who have entered either to the medical or surgical practice of the hospital, or to two courses of lectures delivered at the hospital upon subscribing 1<i>l.</i> 1<i>s.</i> for one year, or 1<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i> for an unlimited period. The salary of the librarian (about 70<i>l.</i> per annum) is paid by the lecturers. It is open daily for the use of students, and affords a convenient and useful place of resort between the lecture hours. Adjoining it is a small apartment fitted up as a museum for specimens of substances used in the <i>materia medica</i>. The opportunity of inspecting such cases of morbid anatomy as occur in the hospital practice is afforded to the students in the pathological theatre. The medical cases are demonstrated by Dr. Pardoc and Mr. Wormald, under the superintendence of the physicians</p>

by whom the demonstrators are elected; and the surgical cases by the house surgeon attached to the principal surgeon, under whose charge the deceased patient has been.

The space and arrangement of the accommodations which have now been provided for the delivery of lectures and for the promotion of the studies of the pupils, will be readily seen upon referring to the ground plan of the hospital at the conclusion of the Report.

The fees paid for the privilege of attendance on the hospital practice are now as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
On the medical practice.—For an unlimited period	31	10	0
„ 18 months	15	15	0
„ 9 months	12	12	0
On the surgical practice.—For 12 months (or two winter sessions) constituting a perpetual pupil	26	5	0
For six months	18	18	0
As dresser.—For 12 months	52	10	0
„ 6 months	37	16	0

The visits of the medical officers to the wards are always accompanied by an explanation to the pupils of the nature and treatment of the various cases under their notice. Operations whether upon in-patients or out-patients, if important, are performed by a principal surgeon only; in chronic cases on Saturdays; if urgent, at any time during the week.

The medical pupils have the advantage not only of seeing the practice of the principal physicians in their visits to the wards, but also of attending daily the assistant physicians when prescribing for the out and casualty patients, by which means they have opportunities of becoming acquainted with the incipient symptoms and milder stages of disease, which the cases of the in-patients, comprising only the severer forms of disease, do not afford.

A great variety of lectures on subjects connected with medical and surgical science, has been established under the sanction of the governors.

The following outline of the lectures, announced and commencing at the time of this inquiry, will show what are the opportunities of instruction, and at what cost to the pupil, afforded by this institution :—

- Winter Sessions commencing in October, 1836, and terminating in May, 1837.
- 1.—On the Principles and Practice of Medicine, by P. M. Latham, M.D., and George Burrows, M.D.
- One course, consisting at least of 100 lectures, illustrated from cases in progress in the wards and specimens in the museum, delivered on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at seven o'clock in the evening.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| One course or session | Five Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Seven Guineas. |
- 2.—On Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology, by Edward Stanley, F.R.S.
- Two courses of lectures during the winter session on human anatomy and physiology, followed by a series of lectures on the surgical anatomy of the arteries and of hernia. A lecture delivered daily (Saturday excepted) at half-past two o'clock, and an examination of the class on the subjects of the lectures every Saturday at two o'clock.
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| One course | Five Guineas. |
| Two courses or one session | Nine Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Ten Guineas. |
- 3.—Demonstrations of Practical Anatomy, by Mr. Thomas Wormald daily, at nine in the morning; with Superintendence of Dissections, by Mr. Thomas Wormald and Mr. A. M. M'Whinnie.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| One course | Three Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Ten Guineas. |
- 4.—On Surgery, by William Lawrence, F.R.S., embracing the whole of surgery, both medical and operative, and representing the present state of surgical science and practice.
- The particular subjects are illustrated clinically so far as possible, from the cases occurring in the hospital, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at seven o'clock.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| One course or session | Five Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Seven Guineas. |
- 5.—On Chemistry, by William Thomas Brand, F.R.S. L. and E., and Mr. Thomas Griffiths.
- Two courses during the winter medical session, embracing the principles and objects of chemical science. An examination of pharmaceutical chemistry, and the application of chemistry to the treatment of disease, to the arts and manufactures, and to economical purposes.
- On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at ten o'clock in the morning.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| One course | Four Guineas. |
| Two courses, or one session | Six Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Eight Guineas. |
- 6.—On Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, by George Leith Roupell, M.D.
- On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 o'clock in the morning.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| One course, or session | Four Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Six Guineas. |
- 7.—On Midwifery, and the diseases of women and children, by Hugh Ley, M.D.
- Two courses during the winter medical session.
- Lectures, Summer Session, 1837.
- 1.—On Forensic Medicine, by George Leith Roupell, M.D. and George Burrows, M.D.
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| One course | Three Guineas. |
| Unlimited | Four Guineas. |

London.

St. Bartholomew's

Hospital,

continued.

London.
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.

2.—On Practical Chemistry, the Details of the Laboratory, and the Processes of Chemical Analyses, by Mr. Thomas Griffiths.

3.—On Botany, by Frederick John Farre, L.M. F.L.S.

One course	Three Guineas.
Unlimited	Four Guineas.

4.—On Medical Physics, by Mr. Thomas Griffiths.

One course of about 18 lectures	One Guinea.
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5.—On Comparative Anatomy, by Arthur Farre, M.B.

One course	One Guinea.
Unlimited	Two Guineas.

6.—Clinical lectures on Medicine, by P. M. Latham, M.D, delivered weekly in the theatre, during the summer.

7.—On Surgery, by William Lawrence, F.R.S., and Henry Earle, F.R.S., to be delivered by each, weekly, in the Theatre during the summer.

The total expense of a complete course of lectures to qualify a young man for the surgical profession, comprising anatomy, dissection, surgery, midwifery, medicine, chemistry, materia medica, botany, and forensic medicine, appears therefore to be 64*l.* 1*s.*, to which are to be added the fees for attendance on the hospital surgical practice, 26*l.* 5*s.*, and for an attendance of 18 months on the medical practice, 15*l.* 15*s.* The privilege of being a dresser costs 26*l.* 5*s.*, or a house surgeon, 52*l.* 10*s.*, in addition. But the two payments last mentioned, are merged in the fee paid, if, as is frequently the case, the pupil becomes an apprentice to a principal surgeon of the hospital. The ordinary fee upon apprenticeship, independently of the cost of board and lodging, is 500 guineas.

At the conclusion of each session a competition is opened by the medical officers and lecturers, in each department of the school, to the pupils, whose attendance on the several classes has not exceeded four years. The examinations are conducted by written questions and answers, and prizes consisting of books, or honorary certificates, are awarded to those who evince the greatest proficiency. These are presented in the hall of the hospital, at the annual meeting of the governors, on the 2nd Wednesday in May.

Election of
Lecturers.

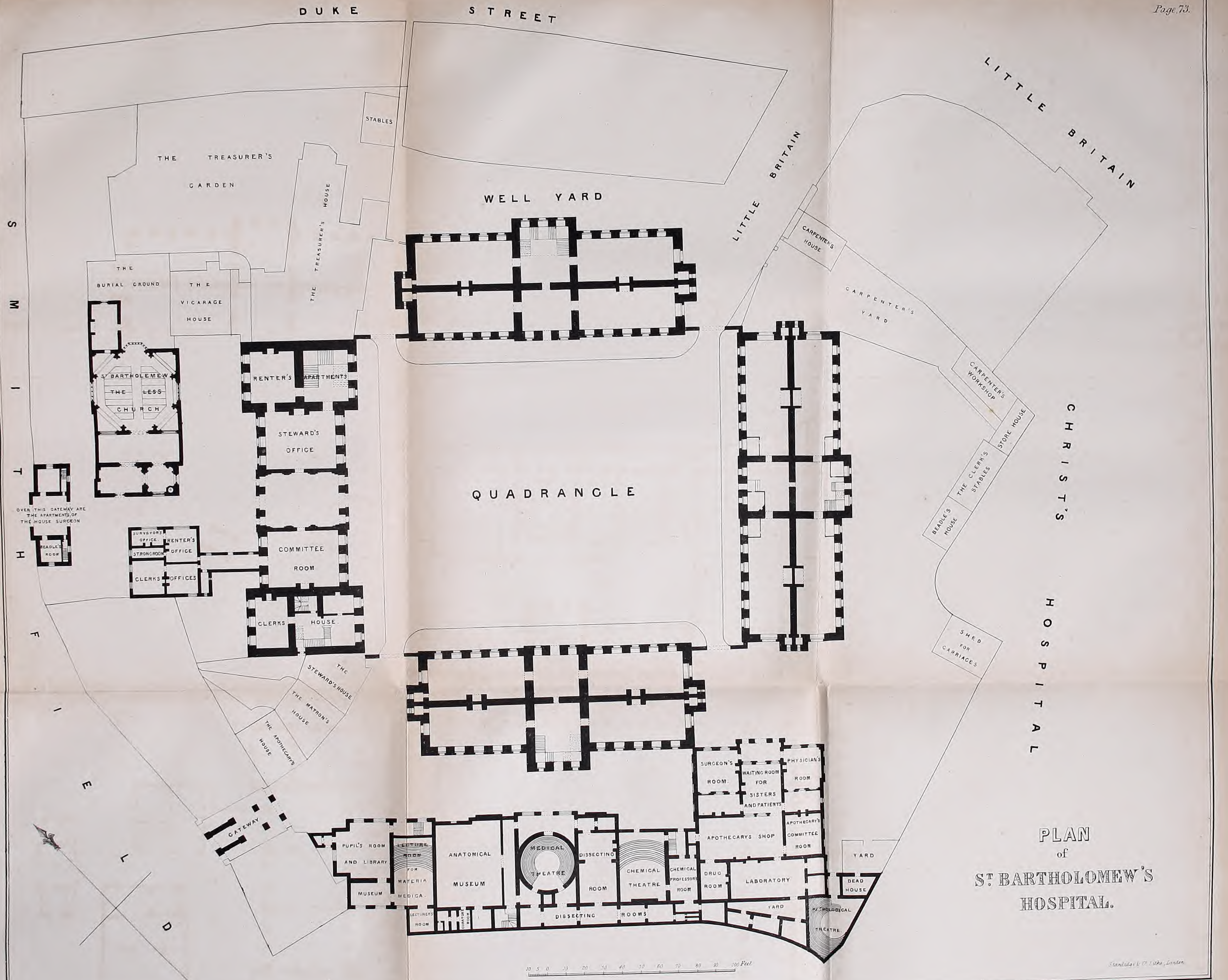
Upon a vacancy occurring in a lectureship the medical committee is assembled, consisting of the three principal physicians and three principal surgeons, who, after having met in consultation such of the assistant physicians and surgeons as are engaged in delivering lectures, agree upon the party whom they shall recommend to the house committee as lecturer. If the house committee approve of the nomination, they submit it to the general court, and one instance only has occurred in which that body refused to confirm the recommendation of the medical committee. This was in the recent case of Mr. Pereira, to whom it was objected that, at the time of being a candidate, he was attached to, and engaged in delivering lectures at another institution.

The terms of admission to the particular lecture are left to the discretion of the lecturer himself, and are, of course, regulated by the terms of other schools. All the expenses of the rooms, the doorkeepers, &c., and the cost attending the illustration of the lectures, (as for instance, the salaries of demonstrators in the anatomical course,) which are sometimes very considerable, are paid by the lecturers. Subject to these deductions, and to their respective proportions of the librarians' salary, the whole fees are taken by the lecturers.

Objections have been raised to this mode of appointing the lecturers, but, if it be admitted that the power of confirming or annulling their nomination ought to rest with a domestic tribunal, it does not appear easy to suggest an improvement in the present system, so long as the existing constitution of the governing body remains. The lecturers are recommended in the first instance by the principal physicians and surgeons (who have the greatest pecuniary interest in the reputation of the hospital schools, and the consequent influx of pupils to the hospital practice), with the co-operation of the assistant physicians and surgeons, usually themselves lecturers, who have of course, in a degree, a similar interest; and though, *cæteris paribus*, it seems to be admitted that a gentleman who had received his education at the hospital would be preferred to a stranger, the *esprit de corps* so counteracted can hardly lead to the commission of acts of gross partiality. It has, however, undoubtedly a tendency to keep up the same monopoly which has been complained of in the appointment of the medical officers themselves. It is stated to be impossible that the influence of any nominator should so far ensure the success of a candidate for a lectureship as to open the way to corrupt bargaining between them, and perhaps, on the whole, the greater danger may lie in the prospect of securing an interest by an active canvass of the governors at large, who are necessarily less competent judges of the qualifications of a candidate, and may perhaps be supposed less alive to a feeling of responsibility in the exercise of their patronage than the medical committee. It appears, however, that even if this should be realized, the injury to the institution could not be of long duration. If a lecturer fail in his class, as occasionally happens, he speedily finds it diminished so as to induce him to retire without an actual removal by the governors, a control which, in the ultimate resort, is always retained by them.

The objections to which the mode of election is open, seem to us to resolve themselves into objections to the constitution of the governing body, to which a donation of 100*l.* is at any time sufficient to procure admission. Assisted, however, as this body is, by the opinion of its medical officers in the original nomination of the candidates, and extensive as is the opportunity for selection, even if limited to the *élèves* of the hospital, it is not often that the possibility of a glaringly wrong decision occurs.

It will easily be seen how far the above remarks apply to the appointments of the medical officers themselves. The incompetency of the body with whom the power of selection rests, is even more strongly felt in this case, independently of the greater relative importance of the situation itself, inasmuch as fewer men are capable of judging of another's knowledge



PLAN
of
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
HOSPITAL.

Stanbridge & P. L. L. & Co., London.

the situation risen, inasmuch as fewer men are capable of judging of another's knowledge

than of his capacity for imparting it, and naturally tends to the almost implicit adoption of the opinion of the medical staff, and thus, particularly when joined to the system of regular succession, produces inactivity, and the perpetuation of the same system of (perhaps exploded) practice,—evils consequent on a monopoly. Against these evils an extensive school, necessarily comprising much talent and some knowledge of what progress is making in rival establishments, affords the best guarantee of which present circumstances admit, and accordingly we have no reason for supposing that these evils have actually been felt to the detriment of the parties with whose interests we are peculiarly concerned—the patients of the hospital—so far as those interests are separable from the general advancement of medical science. Whether this would be better consulted by the introduction of a different, and if of any other, of what, mode of election, is a question not within the scope of the inquiry intrusted to us, and which has already been submitted to a more competent tribunal.

JOHN WROTTESELEY,

SAMUEL SMITH.

London.

—
St. Bartholomew's
Hospital,
continued.
—

The hospital stands upon a portion of the site of the Grey Friars, or Friars Minors, a fraternity of Franciscans, whom Stow relates to have come from Italy in 1224, and to have been placed in a house in Cornhill belonging to John Travers, then sheriff. An unoccupied spot near Saint Nicholas' shambles, and close to the City Wall, was subsequently purchased to build a house for their reception by John Ewin, a mercer. After the charter granted by King Henry VIII. in 1547 had vested in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London, the hospital of Saint Bartholomew, and the parish churches of Saint Nicholas and Saint Ewin, within Newgate, and also the church, with the site and buildings of the dissolved house of the Grey Friars, it was proposed by some charitable persons to convert a portion of the ground and buildings included in that site to the purpose of a hospital for the reception of fatherless and helpless children.

Sir Richard Dobbes, mayor, (to whom a laudatory epistle still extant was addressed on this subject by his zealous coadjutor Bishop Ridley, from prison shortly before his death,) was the person by whom the subject was introduced first to the Court of Aldermen, and then to the Common Council, and from the latter body a reference to a committee was finally obtained to devise means for the accomplishment of this object. Subscriptions were opened in the wards of the city, and liberally encouraged, for the purposes of all the hospitals, but particularly those of Christ's and Saint Thomas, then in progress. The work of providing accommodation (in great part probably by adapting old buildings rather than erecting new ones) proceeded rapidly, for in July 1552, we find that order was taken for repairing the Grey Friars' House, and in September in the same year 380 children were admitted. All the linen vestures used in the city churches before the Reformation, and found to be unnecessary by the Royal Commissioners appointed to take a view thereof, were bestowed by the King upon this hospital. The following document (found by Stow among the MSS. of Archbishop Parker), and which is stated to have been prepared for the satisfaction of King Edward VI. exhibits the state of these institutions in 1553 immediately previous to the granting of the charter by that sovereign.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Early History.

"A true and short Declaration of the State and Charge of the new erected Hospitals in the City of London, Anno Dom. 1553.

"The whole benevolence granted of all the citizens of London toward the erection of two houses, that is to say, of Saint Thomas and Christ's Hospitals, as may most plainly appear in a fair book wherein the parish, ward, name, surname, and sum that every person gave thereunto is expressed, amounteth unto £2,476.

"The charges of the erection of those two houses, and the furniture of them, as by most plain accounts may appear, doth amount to £2,479. 10s. 10d.

"So is the charge greater than the benevolence £3. 10s. 10d.

"There is received into Christ's Hospital of fatherless and helpless children the number of 380.

"And in Saint Thomas's Hospital, of aged, sore, and sick persons, 260.

"And there is relieved in divers parishes within the City of London, of poor decayed householders, with certain pensions, and remain still in their houses, the number of 500 persons.

"So that the whole number that is relieved by this means is 1,140 persons.

"There are daily lodged and fed in Christ's Hospital 260 children, and in Saint Thomas's Hospital 260 persons, and to every one is allowed daily for their meat, bread and drink, 2d., which amounteth monthly to £126, yearly to £1,638 0 0

"There is also paid in the country for nourishing of an 100 children, at 10d. the week, one with another, which amounteth monthly to £16. 13s. 4d., yearly to 216 3 4

"The board wages for 42 keepers of the same children and aged people in both the houses, with their washers, that is to every 15 persons one keeper, and every keeper hath 16d. the week, and two matrons 18d. the week each of them, which amounteth monthly to £12. 17s. 4d., yearly to 117 5 4

"The apparel to all the said persons, that is to say sheets, shirts, coats, caps, hosen, shoes, paper books, ink, which some times is more and some times less, but, by the precedent of this year, as may appear by plain account, amounteth to 180 0 0

"There is also spent ordinarily in both the said houses in fuel, that is to say in wood and coal, as also by the account thereof will appear, as much as amounteth yearly to 260 0 0

"There is also given to decayed householders, or in sundry parishes in the City of London, to some more and to some less, as also may particularly appear by a fair book wherein their names, are entered yearly 468 0 0

"There is also given to the lazar houses adjoining to the City of London, to the intent they shall not beg within the same, nor within three miles compass thereof, except it be at their own doors, to the great annoyance of all such as have frequented the city in term time, and at other times and places 60 0 0

"There is also paid in ordinary fees for the good government of the said houses as followeth :—

London.
Christ's Hospital,
- continued.

	£	s.	d.
"To an hospitaller being a priest	10	0	0
"To five surgeons, each of them £15, yearly	75	0	0
"To two stewards, each of them £6. 13s. 4d.	13	6	8
"To two butlers, each of them £6	12	0	0
"To two cooks, each of them £8	16	0	0
"To four porters, each of them £6, yearly	24	0	0
"To a schoolmaster	15	0	0
"To an usher	10	0	0
"To two schoolmasters for the petites, each of them 53s. 4d.	5	6	8
"To schoolmasters for writing	3	6	8
"To two clerks	1	0	0
"To two matrons, each of them 53s. 4d.	5	6	8
"To forty-four women, each of them 40s. a piece	88	0	0
"To two men that carry wood and coal, and to be charge of the same	4	0	0

"Thus may it appear that the ordinary charges of this new erection, as before hath been particularly described, amounteth yearly to £3,290. 5s. 4d.

"Towards the maintenance whereof there is collected by the geste [chest perhaps], and free alms of the citizens, as may appear in a fair register, wherein is expressed the ward, parish, name, and sum that every person within the city gives hereunto, £2,914.

"So that the ordinary charges of these two houses is greater than the ordinary alms that is given for the maintenance of them as may appear, &c., amounteth to £376. 5s. 4d.

"Towards the discharge whereof there hath been given this year by legacies and other gifts, by sundry and charitable persons, as may also particularly appear, £129. 15s. 7d. *ob.*

"So resteth to discharge the ordinary expenses, besides all manner of extraordinary expenses, reparations, furniture of necessary implements, and many other charges which certainly are very great, £247. 9s. 8. *ob.*

"Which sum hath been paid and disbursed by the governors of the said houses out of their own purses, which daily travail for the good order of them, £247. 9s. 8d. *ob.*"

The Corporation of London having thus appropriated the hospitals of Christ's and Saint Thomas (of the latter of which they had become possessed by purchase from the Crown), and having further procured, by the intercession of Bishop Ridley, a grant of the manor-house of Bridewell, succeeded in 1553 in obtaining (together with a part of the Savoy lands), a charter of incorporation for the better management of these three establishments.

The charter relates equally to the hospitals of Christ's, St. Thomas, and Bridewell, but we have selected the Report of Christ's Hospital, as the fittest place in which to introduce a full and literal translation, not only as being the most extensive establishment, but because very serious discussions have recently been originated in the Court of Common Council upon the constitution of the governing body, as well as the mode of exercising their authority in this particular hospital, which rendered it desirable to collect under one head all the documentary evidence bearing upon the points in question.

The first of the following instruments, which was a preliminary step to the charter, shows the objects for which the royal bounty was more expressly bestowed.

Indenture of Cove-
nants.

This indenture, made the 12th day of June in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward VI. (1553), by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in earth the supreme head; between the same our Sovereign Lord the King on the one part, and the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London on the other part, witnesseth, that our said Sovereign Lord the King of his mere mercy, having pity and compassion on the miserable estate of the poor fatherless and motherless children, and sick, sore, and impotent people, and most graciously considering the good and godly endeavours of his most humble and obedient subjects, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, who diligently, by all ways and means, do travail for the good provision of the said poor, and every sort of them, and that by such sort and means as neither the child in his infancy shall want virtuous education and bringing up, neither when the same shall grow unto full age shall lack matter whereon the same may virtuously occupy himself in good occupation or science profitable to the commonweal; neither the sore nor sick, when they shall be healed, shall be permitted nor suffered to wander as vagabonds in the commonweal, but shall likewise be put to labour and good and wholesome exercise, and so be made profitable members of the same; his Highness tendering the furtherance and advancement of this good and godly work, of his most princely benign mercy and bountiful goodness, moved with great pity for and towards the relief, aid, succour, and help of the said poor, is pleased and contented not only to be the patron and founder of this godly foundation and erection, but also is pleased and contented that his Highness, by his grace's letters patent under the Great Seal of England in due form to be made, will give and grant to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said City of London, and to their successors, for ever, all that his grace's manor-house and place called Bridewell, with all and singular the members and appurtenances thereof, set and being in the parish of Saint Bridgide, in Fleet Street, in London, and all and singular houses, edifices, chambers, buildings, yards, gardens, void grounds, rooms, ways, easements, profits, and commodities whatsoever, to the said manor-house or place called Bridewell belonging, or in any manner of wise appertaining, or as parts, parcels, or members of the same, before this had, known, occupied, used, or demised; and our said Sovereign Lord the King is also pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth

and granteth to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, that he, the same our Sovereign Lord the King, by his said letters patents under his Great Seal of England, shall and will give and grant to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and to their successors for ever, all and singular the manors, parsonages, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, pensions, portions, advowsons, knights' fees, liberties, franchises, profits, commodities, easements, and all other hereditaments and possessions whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, that in any manner of wise did belong or appertain to the late hospital of the Savoy, in the county of Middlesex, founded by the noble King of famous memory, King Henry VII.; except, and always reserved to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for ever, the principal house or mease of the said late hospital, called the Savoy, and all edifices, lodgings, buildings, gardens, yards, and void grounds within the site, circuit, or precinct of the same; except also and reserved to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, all those messuages or tenements lying nigh unto the said late hospital and house commonly called the Savoy rents; and our said Sovereign Lord the King is also pleased and contented to assure, or cause to be assured, unto the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, and freely to give unto the said mayor and commonalty and citizens toward the relief, help, and succour of the poor that shall be kept in the said manor-house or place of Bridewell, all and singular those the implements of household necessities, and other stuff of household that in any wise belonged or appertained to the said late hospital of the Savoy, that is to say, all the beds, bolsters, pillows, and mattresses, of down feathers, wool, or flocks, and all the sheets, blankets, coverlets, bedsteads, forms, tables, trestles, joined and other stools, and all other the goods, chattels, and household stuff, that to the said late hospital in anywise doth appertain; and also all the implements of the washhouse of the said late hospital, as cisterns, troughs of lead to wash in, and all and singular the other implements and necessities in anywise appertaining or belonging to the same washhouse; and also, all and all manner of implements in the kitchen of the said late hospital, that is to say, all the pots, pans, caldrons, trevets, spits, fire-shovels, tongs, forks, plates, dishes, saucers, candlesticks, and irons, racks, pothooks, gridirons, and all other utensils and implements of kitchen stuff whatsoever, to the kitchen or kitchens of the said late hospital belonging, used, or occupied in the same; and also, all and singular the implements and necessities belonging to the buttery and cellar of the said late hospital house, and all and all manner of napery, that is to say, tablecloths, napkins, towels, linen, and all other napery belonging to the said late hospital; and also all those implements, ornaments, goods, chattels, plate, jewels, copes, vestments, books, linen, wainscot, brazen and latten candlesticks; and also all manner other things and necessities whatsoever that in any manner of wise did belong and appertain to the church of the said late hospital, or occupied, or used in the same, except and always reserved to us one great bell and one little bell now being in the said chapel of the Savoy, and one chalice for the communion, and such other necessary implements, and other things to be had and occupied in the same chapel for the service of God, and the ministration of the sacraments there. For and in consideration of all which premises, the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, for them and their successors, do covenant and grant by these presents to and with our said Sovereign Lord, his heirs and successors, that the same mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall not only content and pay all such debts and duties as are now due by the said hospital, but also, at their proper costs and charges, shall at their discretions in some convenient part of the said manor-house and place of Bridewell, or in any other of the hospitals now erected in London, or in the borough of Southwark, or in one of them, prepare sufficient lodging from time to time for the comfort, aid, and relief of poor wayfaring men and strangers, and the same shall lodge, harbour, intreat, and entertain from time to time in such good manner and form as the same wayfaring men and strangers have been accustomed to be lodged, harboured, and intreated within the said late hospital of the Savoy; and further, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens do covenant, promise, and grant for them and their successors, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that the same mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall, within as convenient time as may be, set up and erect within the said manor-house and place of Bridewell, good and profitable occupations, and shall train and set on work in the same such of the said poor which they now have, or hereafter shall have and receive within any of their new erected hospitals of Christ's Church and Saint Thomas, in Southwark, as shall have power and strength, and be meet to labour in some kind of occupation as the same shall be most apt for; and the said mayor and commonalty and citizens covenant and grant for them, and their successors, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that they, the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, shall not only pay, or cause to be paid, all and singular fees and pensions going out of the said late hospital of the Savoy, or out of any manors, lands, tenements, or possessions lately belonging or appertaining unto the same, and shall thereof discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, his heirs and successors, but shall also compound by sufficient assurance of fees, annuities, or other stipends, as well with John Gosnald, esqr., the King's solicitor-general, to whom our said Sovereign Lord the King hath heretofore appointed by word of mouth only to be master of the said late hospital of the Savoy, and to and with all the chaplains, and other officers and ministers of the said late hospital, and to and with every of them, for such yearly livings or stipends as they or any of them have had, or have, in or out of the said late hospital of the Savoy; and shall also, within one quarter of a year next after the date of these presents, assure the same yearly fees, annuities, and other stipends, to them, and every of them, during their several lives, and thereof discharge and save harmless our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, for ever; and in consideration of the great charges which the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall sus-

London.

Christ's Hospital.
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

tain and bear yearly, and from time to time, for the godly acts and causes above rehearsed, our said Sovereign Lord the King is further pleased and contented, and by these presents for him, his heirs and successors, giveth and granteth to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, and to their successors, full power, licence, and authority to take and receive to them, and their successors, for ever, to the use and sustentation of the poor of the new erected hospital of Christ's Church in London, for the time being, and to the sustentation of the poor of the new erected hospital of Saint Thomas, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, for the time being, and to the sustentation of the poor from henceforth to be found and brought up in the said manor-house or place of Bridewell, and for the maintenance of the same house of occupations of any of his grace's liege people, or subjects by purchase, bargain, sale, alienation, gift, grant, bequest, or otherwise, manors, parsonages, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, and other profits, revenues, possessions, or hereditaments, to the yearly value of 4000 marks over and above the manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments aforesaid, within the City of London, or elsewhere within the realm of England, or in Wales, or any other the King's dominions, although the same manors, parsonages, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, revenues, possessions, or hereditaments, be or shall be holden of the King's Majesty, his heirs or successors, in chief or otherwise, the statute or statutes whereby it is provided and enacted, that lands and tenements should not be put to mortmain, or any other act or statute heretofore had or made, or any other law, custom, provision, matter, or cause to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; and the said mayor and commonalty and citizens do covenant and grant for them and their successors, to and with our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, that the whole yearly profits and revenues of the said manors, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, possessions, or hereditaments, (except the manor of Denge,) appointed to be given and granted to the said mayor, commonalty and citizens, and to their successors, and which the same mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, shall buy and purchase, or that shall be given to them by reason of the said licence, over and besides the fees and pensions granted by the King's Majesty's letters patent in form aforesaid, and over and besides the ordinary fees and pensions that shall be due, and ought to be paid unto such officers as from time to time shall serve in any of the said hospitals, and over and above such lawful charges as shall be due and going out of the same without fraud and covin, shall wholly be bestowed, employed, and go to the relief and sustentation of the poor aforesaid. And our said Sovereign Lord the King is also pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth, for him, his heirs, and successors, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, that as well the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises before appointed to be given and granted to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, by his highness in form aforesaid, as also the aforesaid manors, parsonages, lands, tenements, possessions, hereditaments, and other the premises which the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their successors, by reason of the said licence or otherwise, shall have hereafter by gift, grant, demise, bargain, or sale of any other person or persons to the use and intent aforesaid, shall be clearly acquitted and discharged against the king's highness, his heirs and successors, for ever, of all tenths and first fruits, and of all and singular sum and sums of money, for and in the name of tenth or yearly tenth part, or for or in the name of first fruits of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises before limited and appointed to be given and granted by the king's highness to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or to their successors, or which the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, or their successors, shall hereafter have or obtain by gift, grant, demise, bargain, sale, or otherwise of any other person or persons by virtue of the said licence in form aforesaid, and to the purposes aforesaid, the Act of Parliament made and provided in the 26th year of the reign of the late king of famous memory, King Henry VIII., for and concerning the payments of tenths and first fruits, to be due to the king's highness, of spiritual or ecclesiastical benefices, dignities, and promotions, or any other thing, act, law, or statute to the contrary notwithstanding. And moreover, our said Sovereign Lord the King is pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth for him, his heirs and successors, to and with the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, and to their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, at all times hereafter, and from time to time, when and as often as need shall require, to ordain, constitute, and make such wholesome, godly, and honest ordinances, statutes, and rules for good governance of the poor, to be kept within the said manor-house and place of Bridewell, or any other the houses of Christ's Hospital, or the hospital called St. Thomas, in Southwark, and to examine all and every person and persons as shall wander idly within the said city and liberties of the same, and to compel them to occupy themselves in honest labour and work according to their abilities; and also to make such and as many officer or officers, governor or governors in the said houses or any of them, from time to time to see the same poor well ordered and kept; and for the order and governance of the same officers, as to them shall be thought good, meet, and convenient without impeachment of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, or his or their justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other his or their ministers, servants, or subjects whatsoever; any statute or law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding; so that the same ordinances, laws, and statutes be not repugnant to the laws and statutes of this realm, nor to the prerogative of the king. And further, our said Sovereign Lord the King is pleased and contented, and by these presents promiseth and granteth for him, his heirs and successors, to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of London, and to their successors for ever, that it shall and may be lawful, as well to and for the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens for the time being, as to and for such officer and officers, governor and governors, as the said mayor and commonalty, and

citizens shall appoint from time to time to be officer or officers, governor or governors of the said manor-house of Bridewell, or any other the said houses or hospitals appointed for the poor aforesaid, and for every of them at all times hereafter, and from time to time within the city of London and county of Middlesex, to search and examine, by all ways and means, according to their good discretions, all and all manner of suspicious houses, as taverners, ale-houses, and all manner of victualling houses, gaming, and dicing houses, dancing schools, tennis plays, bowling alleys, closshe,* keeles,† cock-pits, and every other suspect or unlawful place and places, or in any other place or places, liberty or liberties, within the said city and county of Middlesex aforesaid, by what name or names soever they or any of them be or shall be called, and also to search every such suspicious house or place of idle ruffians, vagabonds, and masterless men or women, or any other suspect person or persons, which they or any of them can apprehend and take within any such suspicious place or places, or in any other place or places, liberty or liberties, within the said city and county of Middlesex aforesaid, and not only to commit such ruffian, vagabond, and masterless person, but also the householder, master or keeper of any such house or houses, place or places, where any such shall be found, unto the house of occupations aforesaid, or otherwise to punish him or them at their discretions, unless the same can, before the mayor and aldermen of the said city for the time being, or before the said officer or officers, governor or governors, honestly discharge him or themselves for their so harbouring and lodging of such suspect persons, or for maintaining of such unlawful game or games, place or places, or that such ruffian, vagabond, or masterless person can truly and justly excuse himself of his or their misbehaviour, suspicious dealing, or of his or their loitering, wandering, or walking about, or other misdemeanours; and that it shall be lawful for the said mayor and officers for the time being to use such correction and order herein, as to them shall seem meet, without impeachment of our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, or his or their justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other his or their ministers, servants or subjects whatsoever; any statute, law or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. And our said sovereign Lord the King, of his more abundant grace, is further pleased and contented, and for him, his heirs, and successors promiseth and granteth to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, that our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, from time to time at all times hereafter, will do and suffer to be done all and every such act and acts, thing and things, be it by letters patent, Act of Parliament, confirmation, or otherwise, for the better and more perfect assurance and making sure of all the said manors, parsonages, tithes, lands, tenements, and all and singular the premises appointed to be granted and made sure to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, and for the sure erection, foundation, and establishment of all and singular other the premises, to and for the purposes before expressed as by the learned counsel of the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors, from time to time, and at their costs and charges (except the costs of the great seal of England) shall be devised or advised. And moreover our said Sovereign Lord the King is pleased and contented, and granteth by these presents, that the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, of the said city of London, and their successors, shall have the one part of this indenture sealed with the great seal of England, and also shall have all other letters patents to them to be made by our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs or successors, touching the premises, or any part thereof, under the great seal of England, in due form to be made and sealed, without any fine or fee, much or little to be paid for the same in the hamper of the Chancery, or elsewhere; and shall also have to them delivered, as of his gift, all evidences, deeds, and writings concerning the premises, and every part thereof, which his highness by these indentures is pleased to give and grant to the said mayor and commonalty, and citizens, and their successors, in form aforesaid. In witness whereof to the one part of this indenture remaining with the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, our said Sovereign Lord the King hath caused his great seal of England to be put; and to the other part of the same indenture remaining with our said Sovereign Lord the King, the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens have put their common seal, the day and year first above written.

Edward VI., by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in earth of the Church of England and of Ireland supreme head: To all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Whereas we, pitying the miserable estate of the poor, fatherless, decrepit, aged, sick, infirm, and impotent persons, languishing under various kinds of diseases; and also of our special grace thoroughly considering the honest, pious endeavours of our most humble and obedient subjects, the mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London, who by all ways and methods diligently study for the good provision of the poor, and of every sort of them; and that by such reason and care, neither children yet being in their infancy shall lack good education and instruction, nor when they shall obtain riper years shall be destitute of honest callings and occupations, whereby they may honestly exercise themselves in some good faculty and science, for the advantage and utility of the commonwealth; nor that the sick or diseased, when they shall be recovered and restored to health, may remain idle and lazy vagabonds of the state, but that they, in like manner, may be placed and compelled to labour, and honest and wholesome employments: Know ye that we, as well for the considerations aforesaid, as of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, desiring not only the progress, amplification, and increase of so honest and noble a work, but also condescending, in our name and by our royal authority, to take upon ourself the patronage of this most excellent and most holy foundation,

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Charter of King
Edw. VI.* The game of hopping, from the French "*sauter à cloche pied*," to hop on one leg.† The game of skittles, from the French "*jeu de quilles*."

London.
 Christ's Hospital.
continued.

now lately established, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, to the mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London, all that our manor, capital messuage, and tenement, and our mansion-house called Bridewell, otherwise Bridewell Place, with all and singular its rights, members, and appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Bridget, in Fleet-street, London, and all and singular houses, edifices, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, and services, chambers, curtilages, gardens, void grounds, places, spaces, ways, easements, profits, and commodities whatsoever to the said house called Bridewell Place, in anywise howsoever belonging or appertaining, or as being parts, members, or parcels of the same heretofore had known, used, or demised: And all those our messuages, tenements, cellars, sollars, houses, edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, London, to the late Royal Hospital, called the Savoy, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, without the bars of the New Temple, London, now dissolved, formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all the messuages, tenements, cottages, cellars, sollars, houses, edifices, and other hereditaments whatsoever, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Michael at Corn, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that messuage and tenement, and all our houses, edifices, shops, cellars, sollars, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the Old Change, in the parish of St. Augustine, London, to the said late hospital, formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our five messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of All Saints, Honey-lane, next Cheap, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, lying in the parish of St. Anthony, called St. Antelyne's parish, in Budge-row, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also our messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, lying in Pankerith-street, in the parish of St. Bennet's Sherehog, London, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Bennet, London, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our messuages and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, London, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all other our messuages, cottages, tofts, tenements, shops, cellars, sollars, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, London, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining. And all the messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances in the city of London, and the suburbs of the same, which were parcel of the possessions and revenues of the said late hospital. And all our lordship and manor called Shoreditch-place, otherwise Ingilrowhold, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in Hackney and elsewhere, in our county of Middlesex, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our lands, meadows, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, called Rabbes, in our said county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edmund Lycer, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, called Golbetteres, with the appurtenances, lying and being in Enfield, in our said county of Middlesex, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Catharine Mychell, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all our lordship and manor called Oxenford, in Colkerington, in our said county of Middlesex, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our lordships and manors of Denge, Hillions, Albethley, and Gerons, with their rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances, in our county of Essex. And also our messuage and tenement called the Newhouse, and all our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances called or known by the name or names of Tailfees and Stewards. And all other our lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and hereditaments whatsoever, in Great Perington, otherwise Parndon, in our said county of Essex, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our lordship and manor of Lynsters, otherwise called Langleys, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in our county of Hertford, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our lordships and manors of Denham, Duredent, and Maskworth, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances in our county of Buckingham, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our manor and our tenements of Topeliff, in Melryth, and of Melbourn, Royston, Teversham, and Great Eversden, with the appurtenances, in our county of Cambridge, with all their rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our lordship and manor of Netherhall, in Hinton, with all its rights, members, liberties and appurtenances, in our said county of Cambridge, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And all that our lordship and manor of Burdlyns, in

Comberton, in our said county of Cambridge, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Ranger, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our lordship and manor of Allens, and all our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, and hereditaments whatsoever, called Maners, with their rights, members, and appurtenances, in Teversham and elsewhere, in our said county of Cambridge, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Wise, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said William Wise, situate, lying, and being in Fulborne in our said county of Cambridge, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our lordship and manor of Astinleigh, otherwise Hastingleigh and Aldeloss, with all its rights, members, liberties, and appurtenances. And all our messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in Hastingleigh and Aldeloss aforesaid, in our county of Kent, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Edward Grey, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our lordship and manor of Crofton, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in our said county of Kent, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all those our lordships and manors of Combe Grove and Feniscombe, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, in our said county of Kent, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all that our lordship and manor of Tibshelf, with all its rights, members, liberties and appurtenances, in our county of Derby, and to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And all those coal pits in Tybshelf aforesaid, to the said late hospital formerly belonging and appertaining. And all that our lordship and manor of Bewyke, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, in our county of York, to the said hospital formerly belonging and appertaining, and being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all and singular messuages, mills, tofts, cottages, houses, edifices, barns, stables, dovehouses, yards, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons, furze, heaths, marshes, woods, underwoods, waters, fisheries, fishings, rents, reversions, and services, and rents reserved upon any demises and grants whatsoever; and also courts leet, view of frankpledge, chattels waived, estrays, free warrens, chattels of felons and fugitives, and felons of themselves, and persons put in exigent, and deodands, and also knights' fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, heriots, fines, amerciements: and all other our rights, profits, commodities, emoluments, revenues, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, in Hackney, Rabbys, Enfield, and Oxenford, in our said county of Middlesex, and in Denge, Hillions, Albethley, Tailfees, Stewards, Great Perington, and Gerons, in our said county of Essex, and in Linsters, otherwise Langley, in our said county of Hertford, and in Denham, Durident, and Maskworth, in our said county of Buckingham, and in Topcliff, Melryth, Melborne, Royston, Great Everdens, Burdlins, Comberton, Netherhall, Hinton, Allens, Maners, Teversham, Fulborne in our said county of Cambridge, and in Hastingleigh, Aldeloss, Crofton, Combe Grove, and Feniscombe, in our said county of Kent, and in Tibshelf in our said county of Derby, and in Bewyke in our said county of York, and elsewhere wheresoever in the said counties, to the said lordships, manors, and tenements, or to either of them, in anywise howsoever, belonging or appertaining, or as being members, parts, or parcels of the same lordships, manors, and tenements, or either of them, heretofore had, acknowledged, accepted, used, or reputed. And also all other our manors, lordships, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all and all manner of advowsons, donations, nominations, presentations, and rights of patronage of the rectories, vicarages, and churches to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions thereof. And also all and all manner of rectories, tithes, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, and other titles whatsoever, or of what kind, nature, or sort soever they be or have been, or by what names soever they are called, deemed, or known, to the said late hospital formerly belonging or appertaining, and late being parcel of the possessions and revenues thereof except and always to us and our heirs reserved, the capital messuage to the said late hospital called the Savoy House, with the site and church thereof, and all the houses, edifices, and tenements to the same capital messuage and site adjoining, called the Savoy Rents. Also we have given and granted to the aforesaid mayor, commonalty and citizensof the city of London, and their successors, for the further sustentation of the same poor, who shall be, and shall be supported in our aforesaid manor of Bridewell, all and all manner of the implements and utensils belonging or appertaining as well to our aforesaid house of Bridewell, as all and all manner of bedding, utensils and necessities which formerly belonged to the said late hospital of the Savoy, by what name soever they may be known; except, nevertheless, and to us reserved, one great bell and one small bell now remaining and being in the chapel of the said late hospital, and one chalice for the administration of the communion, and other the necessary implements and things to be had and used in the said chapel for divine service and administration of the sacraments there. Also we have given and granted to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of our woods, underwoods, and trees whatsoever, of, in, and upon the premises growing and being; and all the land, soil, and ground of the same woods, underwoods, and trees; and the reversion and reversions whatsoever, of all and singular the same premises,

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continued.

and of every part thereof; and also the rents and yearly profits whatsoever reserved upon any demises and grants whatsoever of the premises, or of any part thereof, in anywise howsoever made, as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, and with all and singular the like liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, and commodities, as any master or governor of the said late hospital, or any other or others heretofore having, possessing, or being seised of the premises, or any part thereof, have had, held, and enjoyed the same or any part thereof, or ought to have had, held, and enjoyed the same or any part thereof, and as fully, freely, and entirely, and in as ample manner and form, as all and singular the same premises came or ought to have come to our hands by reason or pretext of the dissolution of the said late hospital, or by reason of the gift, grant, or surrender thereof to us made, or by any other manner, right, or title whatsoever, and as the same now are, or ought to be or to have been in our hands, and which manors, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises, with their appurtenances (except before excepted), are now extended to the clear yearly value of 450*l.*, and no more; To have, hold and enjoy the aforesaid manor, capital messuage and tenement called Bridewell Place, and all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and all and singular other the premises, with all their appurtenances (except before excepted), to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, to the proper use and behoof of the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, for ever, To hold of us, our heirs, and successors, as of our manor of Greenwich, in our county of Kent, in free socage, (to wit) by fealty only and not in chief, for all services and demands whatsoever for the same, to us, our heirs, or successors, in anywise howsoever to be rendered, paid, or done. And further of our more abundant grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and do for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents give and grant, that the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, and their successors, may have, hold, and in full right enjoy and use all and all manner of the like, the same, so many, and such sorts of courts leet, views of frankpledge, and all things which to view of frankpledge belong or appertain, or which may or ought to appertain, assize and assay of bread, wine, and beer, estrays, goods and chattels waived, and goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, parks, free warren, and all things which to free warren do or may belong, and other the rights, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, profits, commodities, and emoluments in the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, with their appurtenances, and in every part thereof, as, and which we now hold, and have held, and in as ample manner and form as we now have, hold, and enjoy, or as our progenitors at any time heretofore have had, held, and enjoyed our aforesaid manor and house of Bridewell, and every part and parcel thereof, and which now are, or heretofore have been had, held, or acknowledged to be parcel or member of, or in anywise howsoever belonging or appertaining to the manor aforesaid; and also as and which the last master of the said late hospital, or any other or others of his predecessors, in right of the same late hospital, at any time have, or hath had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, or enjoyed, in the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, with their appurtenances, or in any part thereof, by reason of any letters patent of us, or of any of our progenitors; or by reason of any charter of gift, grant, prescription, use, or custom, or in any other manner howsoever. And further, we give, and by these presents grant, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, all and all manner of issues, rents, revenues, and profits of the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, from the 12th day of June last past, in the 7th year of our reign, hitherto issuing, arising or growing, to have and receive all the aforesaid issues, rents, revenues and profits to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city aforesaid, as well by their own proper hands, as by the hands of the receivers, bailiffs, farmers, tenants, and occupiers of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises with their appurtenances, without account or any other thing for the premises, or any of them, to us, our heirs or successors, to be rendered, paid or made. And further, we will, and by our royal authority which we exercise, of our special grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted; and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of our said city of London, and their successors, licence, faculty, and full power to have, hold, possess, and enjoy, all and singular the rectories, vicarages, and churches of the said late hospital of the Savoy with the right of patronage of the same, and all and singular the messuages, houses, edifices, lands, glebes, annuities, portions, pensions, fruits, tithes, oblations and other the rights, profits, commodities, and emoluments whatsoever to the same rectories, vicarages, and churches or to either of them assigned, appointed, belonging or appertaining, or hereafter happening to be assigned, appointed, or to belong or appertain; and that they may and shall have power to convert and retain the same to their own proper use, without the impeachment or impediment of us, our heirs or successors, or of any of the archbishops, archdeacons, sheriffs, escheators, justices, commissioners, or other the officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without account, first fruits or tenths, or any other thing to us, our heirs or successors, in anywise howsoever, to be rendered, paid, or done for the same, and without the nomination, presentation, institution, or collation of any rector in either of the churches or rectories aforesaid, the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or the statute of granting the first fruits and tenths of spiritual and ecclesiastical benefices, dignities, and promotions, to us, our heirs and successors, lately made and provided, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, prohibition, restriction, or law ecclesiastical or temporal to the contrary thereof, heretofore had, made, passed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding; and without any writ of "ad quod dampnum," or any other writ, mandate, or precept of us, our

heirs or successors, in this behalf, in anywise howsoever, to be prosecuted, sued forth, or made, and without any inquisition thereof to be made or taken. Moreover, know ye that we, of our more abundant grace, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, will and have given licence, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant licence to any of our subjects and liege men whomsoever, that they, either or any of them, may and may have power to give, grant, sell, alien or devise to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city of London, and their successors for ever, any manors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services or other possessions, revenues or hereditaments whatsoever, to the yearly value of 4000 marks, in our city of London, or elsewhere within our kingdom of England, or in Wales, or elsewhere wheresoever within our dominions or power, besides the aforesaid manors, rectories, lands, tenements and other the premises above, by these presents given and granted as aforesaid, although they be held of us in chief or otherwise: and to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens, and their successors, we do likewise by these presents give and grant special licence that they may and may have power to have, receive and purchase of any of our subjects and liege-men, such manors, rectories, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, reversions, services, possessions, revenues and hereditaments to the yearly value aforesaid, besides the aforesaid manors, rectories, lands, tenements and other the premises by these presents above given and granted as aforesaid; the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or any other statute, act, ordinance, or provision to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. And that our aforesaid intention may take better effect, and that the lands, tenements, rents, revenues and other things to be granted, assigned and appointed to the sustentation of the said hospitals or houses of the poor aforesaid, may be the better governed, for the continuation of the same we will and have ordained that the hospitals aforesaid, when they shall be so founded, erected, and established, shall be named and called the hospitals of Edward the VIth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle, and that the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London aforesaid and their successors, shall be named and called governors of the said hospitals, and of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said hospitals, commonly called and to be called the hospitals of Edward the VIth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle, and that the same governors be and shall be hereafter in deed, fact and name, one body corporate and politic of themselves, for ever, by the name of the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward the VIth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle, incorporated and erected, and them the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods, of the hospitals aforesaid, we do by these presents incorporate, and a body corporate and politic by the same name to continue for ever really and fully do create, erect, ordain, make and constitute by these presents. And we will that the same governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the said hospitals of Edward the VIth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle, may have perpetual succession, and that by the same name they may be and shall be persons able and capable in the law to have and receive as well of us as of any other person or persons whomsoever any lands, tenements, rents, reversions, hereditaments and goods and chattels whatsoever, to hold to them and their successors for ever. And further we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid governors and their successors, that hereafter for ever they may have a common seal, to serve only for their businesses touching and concerning the premises, and other the things in these our letters patent expressed and specified, or any part thereof; and that the same governors, by the name of the governors of the possessions, revenues and goods of the hospitals of Edward the VIth, King of England, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered in any courts and places whatsoever, and before any judges whomsoever, in any causes, actions, suits, complaints, pleas and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever they shall be, touching or concerning the premises and other the things underwritten, or any part thereof, or for any offences, trespasses, things, causes, or matters, by any persons or person done or perpetrated in or upon the premises or any part thereof, or in or upon any thing in these presents specified. And further, of our more abundant grace, and of our royal authority, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us lies, and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of London aforesaid, and their successors for ever, and the major part of them, that it shall, or may be, fully and entirely lawful to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens for the time being at all times, and always hereafter when, and as often as to them it shall seem expedient, or necessity shall so require, to ordain, constitute and make all such fit, wholesome and honest ordinances, statutes and rules for the right government of the poor in the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, or in the same other houses called Christ Hospital, and St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark aforesaid, or either of them, to be supported as to them shall seem good; and also that they may have full power and authority to examine all and singular idle persons wandering about within the city aforesaid, and the liberties thereof, and to compel them to employ and exercise themselves with all their might, in some honest labour and work. Also we give, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of London aforesaid, and their successors, full power and authority from time to time to nominate, appoint, make, create and ordain, such and so many officers, ministers, or governors under them in the aforesaid hospitals or houses, or in either of them, who may from time to time provide for the poor therein, that they may be well and justly ordered and taken care of, and also for the order and government of the same poor, as to them shall likewise seem good and convenient, without the impeachment of us, our heirs

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

or successors, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, ministers, servants, or other of the subjects whomsoever of us, our heirs or successors; any statute, act, law or ordinance heretofore made or hereafter to be made, to the contrary notwithstanding, so that the same ordinances, laws and statutes be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and statutes of our kingdom of England, or to our royal prerogative. And further we give and grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London aforesaid, and their successors for ever, that it may, and shall be lawful, as well to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens for the time being, as to the same and such officers, ministers, or governors, as the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens aforesaid shall from time to time appoint or ordain to be officers, ministers, or governors under them of the same manor or house called Bridewell Place, or the other houses or hospitals assigned for the aforesaid poor as aforesaid, and of two or three of them, at all time hereafter, from time to time, as well within the city of London aforesaid, and the suburbs of the same, as within our said county of Middlesex, diligently to inquire and examine by all ways and methods, by which they may better know, according to their prudence and discretion, of all and all manner of suspicious houses, inns, taverns, gaming-houses, play-houses, dancing-houses, and other places whatsoever, and liberty or liberties, and places exempt whatsoever, within the said city and the suburbs thereof, and in our said county of Middlesex, by what names or titles soever the same or either of them are, or shall be called or known, and also to examine, investigate, and inquire of all and singular houses or places whatsoever in anywise suspected, for idle, lazy ruffians, haunters of stews, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, or other suspected persons whomsoever, and men and women whomsoever, of ill name and fame: and the same ruffians, haunters of stews, vagabonds, and beggars, not only to apprehend within the same suspected houses or places, liberty or liberties, and places exempt, being within the said county of Middlesex, but also the tenants, masters, owners, or keepers of such houses or places where any such shall be found, to the house of labour of Bridewell to commit, or in any other manner all and singular the same persons to punish, as to them it shall then seem good and lawful, unless the tenants, masters, owners or keepers of such houses and places can honestly and justly excuse and discharge themselves before the aforesaid mayor and the aldermen of the same city for the time being, or before the officers, ministers, or governors under them of the aforesaid houses, why they have so cherished and entertained such idle ruffians and suspected persons and vagabonds, or permitted them to lye, converse, and frequent in their houses; and also unless such men so suspected, and vagabonds, being so taken, may sufficiently and fully declare for their honest and good conversation, and render a just reason by what manner they may get their living, and why they do so wander about, and daily frequent such sort of suspicious, and secret, and prohibited houses or places, and shall also find sufficient surety that they, and every of them, shall afterwards behave themselves and himself honestly. And moreover, we will, that it shall be lawful to the mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being, or for other the officers or governors of the poor under them in the hospitals aforesaid for the time being, to use such correction and order in the premises as to them shall seem most convenient or profitable, without the impeachment of us, our heirs or successors, or of the justices, escheators, sheriffs, or other the ministers, servants or subjects whomsoever of us, our heirs or successors, any statute, act, ordinance, restriction, law, or custom to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. Also we will, and by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London, that they may have, and shall have, these our letters patent under our great seal of England, in due manner made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our hanaper or elsewhere to our use for the same, in anywise howsoever to be rendered paid or made, although express mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises or either of them, or of other gifts, or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors heretofore made to the same mayor and commonalty and citizens of our city of London, is not made in these presents, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof, made, passed, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In testimony whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 26th day of June, in the seventh year of our reign [1553].

COTTON.

(Great Seal.)

By Writ of Privy Seal, and of the
date aforesaid by authority of Parliament.

Inrolled before John Hornyoke, Auditor.

Inrolled before John Purevey, Auditor.

Inrolled in the office of Bryan Taillor, Auditor.

Further History.

The Corporation appear to have exerted themselves to bring into full operation the charitable establishments thus placed under their management, by appointing out of their own body, officers for the government, and by levying, for the maintenance and support of the houses, assessments, first upon the citizens and inhabitants, and afterwards upon the companies and fellowships in the same manner as we have already seen to have been done in the case of St. Bartholomew in the years 1547—8.

A superintending authority over the governors seems to have been exercised by the Court of Aldermen, but whether or not by deputation from the Court of Common Council does not appear.

Thus in 1556 (November 12th), the Court of Aldermen appointed certain members of

their own body to join with certain other aldermen, and the rest of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and Bridewell, in the travel and pains to be taken for the benefit of those houses, and the wardens of the companies who had not paid the sums taxed for the charges at Bridewell, were ordered to be committed till paid. A further order of the same court, bearing date 26th November, 1556, directed that the devise and order lately made by Sir Martin Bowes, Sir Roland Hill, Sir Andrew Judd and others, aldermen appointed by that court to travel for the good and politic governance of the hospitals of Christ, Saint Thomas, and Bridewell, and the appointment of certain new officers of the same houses there read on that day, should be there entered of record, to the intent the same might be duly observed and put in execution.

By an act of common council, bearing date 5th August 1557, reciting that by an act bearing date 20th December 1548 (already noticed in our report of St. Bartholomew's hospital), the profits of the King's Beam and other duties therein mentioned, and also of the custody of the common market-place for woollen cloths and linen cloths, called Blackwell Hall, had been granted and appointed to the use, relief and sustenance of the poor in the house of the poor in West Smithfield (i. e. the said hospital of St. Bartholomew), to the extent of 500 marks, and that the surplus, if any, had been ordered to be retained by the mayor and his successors in aid of their great expenses.—it was enacted, that to avoid the reproach to the city that would ensue, if the said hospitals should be suffered to decay, the said surplus profits of the office of keeper of Blackwell Hall, and the nomination thereunto so limited to the said mayor, should thereafter be taken by the said Lord Mayor, and such aldermen and commoners as should be appointed by the said Mayor, and court of aldermen, to be governors of the said hospitals, and should be by them wholly bestowed to the relief and support of the poor, sick, and indigent persons in the hospitals of Christ and St. Thomas for evermore, and to no other use.

The order or articles above referred to, as prepared by Sir Martin Bowes and others, do not appear on the records of the court of aldermen, but were printed in the same year (1557) under the title "The order of the hospitals of King Henry the VIIIth, and King Edward the VIth," namely, St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell and St. Thomas's; the management of St. Bartholomew's hospital having been recently united to that of the other establishments although vested in the corporation by a different charter.

By these articles, the governors of the four hospitals were ordered to be 66 in number at the least, of whom 14 were to be aldermen, namely, 6 grey cloaks, (i. e. who had served the office of Lord Mayor), and 8 Callabre (i. e. who had not passed the chair), and 52 commoners, citizens and freemen, whereof 4 to be scriveners. The senior of the grey cloaks to be "comptroller," and the next "surveyor," of all the four hospitals, and the other 12 aldermen and 52 commoners to be divided among the four hospitals, 3 aldermen, of whom one grey cloak to be president, and 13 commoners of whom one to be treasurer to each hospital. New Governors were to be elected at a general court of governors for all the four hospitals, holden yearly on St. Matthew's day (21st September), at Christ's hospital, to govern the hospitals for two years from the ensuing Michaelmas. These were not to remain governors for more than two years without special cause. In case of the death of any of the aldermen, presidents or treasurers during the current year, their places were to be filled within 10 days, at a general court, and the places of other governors (unless of St. Bartholomew's hospital), to be supplied within a month at a full court by the governors of their respective hospitals.

Previous to an election, the names of citizens fit to succeed were directed to be set down by the governors of each hospital, out of whom the general court were to select the list of governors for the next two years, and the list (or the names if the election were in a particular hospital) was to be presented to the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, in the Guildhall, at the next court after the election, to be there confirmed or otherwise altered by the court of aldermen. And no governor was to receive his charge (i. e. be installed in office) until his name had been so presented.

A general court was ordered to consist of 32 governors at least, 4 of whom, including one grey cloak, were to be aldermen assembled for matters of the 4 houses.

A full court for Christ's hospital was to consist of 13 governors at least, two of whom were to be aldermen, including the president and 10 commoners besides the treasurer.

The further provisions of these orders regard principally the internal discipline of the several royal hospitals, a part of the subject which has been treated in a subsequent portion of this Report. The orders have, however, appeared to us of sufficient interest to warrant their insertion in the Appendix, No. II.

Having devoted this early part of the Report to an account of the gradual acquisition of its property, we refrain from here entering further into the history of the government of the hospital; the circumstances under which it proceeded, until placed upon its present footing by an act of the legislature in 1782, have been fully detailed under the subsequent head of "Appointment of Governors."

The property comprised in the charter of King Edward VI. was not (as we have seen) thereby specifically divided and appropriated among the three hospitals, for the support of which it was intended, but remained for the first three or four years in the hands of the corporation applicable for the uses of whichever institution might be most in necessity, and the same course seems to have been followed in some instances, even with the produce of lands which the corporation now began to acquire by purchase.

By an order of a general court for the four hospitals, 27th September 1557, it was directed that the revenues of all the lands belonging to the four hospitals should be paid to the treasurer of St. Thomas for the use of that hospital, and that Christ's hospital should be supported by the monthly collections of the citizens, and the profits of Blackwell Hall, meaning

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

"Order of the Hospitals," 1557.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

thereby the surplus profits formerly mentioned, after satisfying the 500 marks to St. Bartholomew's.

This order apparently extended to certain lands within the precincts of the Grey Friars, which, by reason of their situation, had been purchased expressly for the use of Christ's Hospital for 1000 marks, from one Lawrence Warren in the year 1553-4.

A similar order followed in 1562, appropriating all the Savoy lands to St. Thomas's, and all other lands of the hospital, except only the gifts of Casteler and Mellish (hereafter mentioned), and the lands within the precincts of the Grey Friars. Although the arrangement under which this appropriation of the Savoy lands was made was in form a temporary one, and was repeatedly the subject of complaint by Christ's Hospital, yet its continuation appears to have been recommended by the Report of a committee of governors appointed in 1603 to inquire into the circumstances. This committee, however, decided in favour of the right of Christ's Hospital to the lands purchased of Lawrence Warren. Another committee, appointed for the same purpose, made a report to the like effect in 1631. The general court of governors, by an order bearing date the 20th of October, in the same year, directed a sum of 500*l.* to be paid by St. Thomas's to Christ's Hospital, but left the question of right still open, both as to the Savoy lands and as to property derived from several other donors, viz. Sir Martin Bowes, Roger Knott and Hamond Amcotts, the withholding of which was a ground of complaint by one or the other hospital. Virtually, however, the general court adopted the recommendation, and though their resolution still did not purport to be final, but only "till further order made in the matter," they permitted the existing appropriation, and the revenues of the Savoy lands have, from 1562, been applied exclusively to the purposes of St. Thomas's Hospital; thus the site of a portion of its buildings constitutes the only part of the landed possessions of Christ's Hospital derived from the bounty of the Crown. For this, however, the munificence of individuals soon began to make ample amends, and private contributions to its funds were rapidly made.

The corporation also came to the aid of the hospital, by assigning to it in 1582 the profits arising from the licensing of carts to work in the city, a privilege of which the history will be found in a subsequent part of this Report. p. 218.

Before we proceed to the enumeration of the very numerous endowments by private individuals, it remains to notice (though somewhat out of the chronological order) two other royal charters by which a new foundation was engrafted on the institution, and by one of which a temporary, by the other a permanent, addition was made to its revenues.

These letters patent were both granted by King Charles II. The grant of the earlier of them arose out of a bequest of the residue of his estate by one Richard Aldworth in 1646 (whose name will be found hereafter in the list of donors), for the purpose of maintaining 40 children in the hospital. The principal part of the residue consisted of a sum of 7000*l.*, secured, in the first instance, upon a part of the crown-lands which reverted to the king upon the restoration, and, by way of compensation, subsequently charged upon the arrears of the excise due to the crown when that event took place.

In spite of repeated petitions by the governors, and even an express resolution of the House of Commons for payment of the debt, it remained long unpaid, till Sir Robert Clayton, an alderman and a great benefactor to the hospital, found means, by his interest with Lord Treasurer Clifford and Sir Robert Howard, to obtain a promise from the king, that the 7000*l.* should be paid by instalments of 1000*l.* per annum; the hospital undertaking to maintain the 40 boys, and to instruct them in mathematics.

Under these circumstances the name of the real benefactor was entirely merged, and letters patent were issued bearing date 19th August, 25 Car. II (1673) whereby, after reciting "that it would be a work of great piety and charity and extraordinary benefit and advantage to the king's dominions, if a distinct foundation were laid in Christ's Hospital, and a convenient provision made for 40 poor boys therein, who, having attained competent skill in grammar and arithmetic to the rule of three in the other schools there, might be further educated in a mathematical school, and instructed in navigation and arithmetic, until qualified, in the judgment of the master of the Trinity House, for the practice of navigation, and to be bound out as apprentices for 7 years to the captains of ships—his majesty was pleased to found a mathematical school, to be held within Christ's Hospital, in which there should always be a master skilled in mathematics, and especially in arithmetic and navigation, and 40 poor boys in blue coats to be called "the children of the new royal foundation," to be taken out of the boys in the Hospital, and distinguished by such badges as should be appointed by his majesty and his successors from time to time for the purpose. The said master and boys to be elected by the mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors of the hospital, and their successors, with power to remove the said master at discretion. And the said king granted to the said mayor and commonalty and citizens, &c., a pension of 1000*l.* per annum for the term of 7 years from Michaelmas 1673, to the intent that the said governors and their successors should provide a ward in the hospital, and fit lodging, board and clothing for such forty children for ever, until their age of 16 years, or removal as apprentices; and the said governors were also to provide a residence for the master, and a room for the school, and books, maps, globes and instruments for the instruction of the children and a salary for the master, and the said governors were empowered to make rules for the regulation of the school. And if any of the children at their age of 16, or before they should attain that age, in the judgment of the master of the Trinity House, should be thought so sufficiently instructed in the art of navigation as to be fit to enter on the practice thereof, and thereupon the said king, or his successors, or any other person, should think fit to bind them to serve as apprentices to captains of ships, the governors should be obliged to furnish such child with a new suit of

Charters of King
 Charles II. found-
 ing Mathematical
 School.

clothes fit for the service. And the vacancies so created were directed to be filled out of boys in the hospital. And twice every year a visitation to be made by some person well skilled in mathematics, to examine the proficiency of the master and scholars. And power was given to the said mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, to lay out the money to be received under the said letters patent, in purchase of land in fee simple, to hold to them and their successors, charged nevertheless, with the performance of the charitable uses aforesaid; and also to purchase other lands to the value of 1000*l.* per annum.

By his second letters patent, bearing date 24th January 1675, His Majesty, after reciting that he had sent letters to the principal companies and societies of merchants, recommending the children of this foundation as apprentices to the captains of their ships, and that, for encouragement of the masters who should take such boys, he had been pleased to allow to each of the children seaman's wages, being 19*s.* a lunar month, the same to continue for the first three years of the children's apprenticeships, on condition that the said king and his heirs or successors, if he or they should think fit, should have the service of such apprentices for the last year of their apprenticeship, allowing wages for the same, equal to the profit in wages which the said masters could otherwise make of them in their own employment; and reciting that the number of children to be provided for, for the year ending the last day of December 1675, was 15, and every year thenceforth was to be 10, and no more, whereby the bounty so granted would amount, for such subsequent years wherein the number of such children would amount to 30, and so for ever thereafter, to 370*l.* 10*s.* per annum, did give and grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c. and their successors, the several sums therein respectively mentioned (as a provision for former years), and also the yearly sum of 370*l.* 10*s.* for every year after the year 1677. to be paid at the receipt of the Exchequer to the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital; and to be issued for the purposes aforesaid by warrant of the president and governors of the Hospital. And the said king further directed that the indenture made on putting forth each child should be entered into and signed by the master taking such child, in the presence of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Trinity House, at Deptford Strond, at a public meeting of that corporation, and then registered; and that the president and governors of the said Hospital should be obliged every year before receiving the said annual sum to present to the Lord Admiral or Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (with the like to the principal officers and Commissioners of the Navy), a list containing the names of all the children of the foundation then remaining in the mathematical school, and also the name, age, and date of indenture of each child bound forth as an apprentice, then resting in his Majesty's charge, together with the name of the master of such child, and the peculiar trade by the said master more especially used.

This grant is still issued from the Exchequer by quarterly payments, with a deduction of 13*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum for fees. Prior to the reign of King William IV. it was charged upon the civil list, but now upon the land revenue. In the Treasury warrant, bearing date 12th September 1833, authorising the issue of the sum of 356*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, is inserted a direction that the governors, at the end of every year and before the payment of the money, deliver a certificate satisfactorily proving the original purposes of the grant as therein set forth to be strictly carried into effect.

The mathematical school, in which the number of 40 boys on this foundation is kept up, is hereafter described under the head "Education."

Having given an account of the principal instruments of foundation, we proceed to state the substance of the very numerous endowments by private individuals of which this Hospital has been the object.

The following abstracts also comprise the material contents of the instruments by which the Hospital has acquired by purchase, as well as by gift or by devise, either real estates, annuities, or other property admitting of identification, or by which, if conveying personal estate to the Hospital, any specific trust has been created. A few residuary gifts of personalty to the general purposes of the institution have also been noticed in respect of their magnitude, but while we may regret that the names of many zealous benefactors are not included in the list in consequence of their contributions not falling under the above descriptions, it was found that the mere enumeration of the names of those who have made pecuniary contributions to its general funds would have extended this statement very far beyond its present limits.

The chronological order of the documents has been departed from only where it was found necessary in order to present a connected history of some particular trust, or of the property derived from some individual donor.

The general statement of the expenditure of the income arising from the sources above mentioned forms a subsequent part of the Report; but in order to afford to such as wish to follow out the history of any specific trust, a distinct account, without multiplication of references, we have annexed to the record of every benefaction for a specific object, a short statement of the property and of the application of the income; as well in those cases, in which being connected with some branch of the Hospital, it is noticed in the General Report on the establishment, as in those where the trusts, being wholly unconnected with the hospital, are administered, by the governors as purely distinct foundations. Such further information connected with the several estates as we were able, and considered it desirable to give, will be found in the observations contained in the last column of the rentals. For the convenience of reference we now prefix an alphabetical list of donors with the date of their respective instruments of gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Endowment of the
Hospital by private
individuals.

London.]

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.**Alphabetical List of Benefactors.*

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Adams, Charles, 1701	161	Dixey, Sir Wolstone, 1592	100
Aldworth, Richard, 1646	126	Dixon, Thomas, 1574	95
Alford, Joan, 1721	166	Donor unknown, 1599	106
Alston, Dame Anne, 1694	160	Dow, Robert, 1609	109
Amcotts, Hamond, 1562	92	Dudley, Elizabeth, 1679	151
Arnold, Thomas, 1669	139	Dunn, George, 1651	127
Arris, Edward, 1670	140	Earswell, Elizabeth, 1653	129
Astill, Margaret, 1639	137	Edmanson, John, 1695	161
Audley, Thomas, 1589	99	Edmonds, Dame Dorothy, 1596	101
Austen, Henry, 1565	93	Effingham, John, 1739	171
Austin, Katherine, 1683	153	Elkine, William, 1593	100
Babington, John, 1651	128	Elkine, alias Owen, Alice, 1594	101
Bacon, Anne, 1575	96	English, Edmund, 1611	107
Bacon, Josiah, 1703	162	Evans, John, 1651	127
Baite, James, 1661	133	Fawether, Josias, 1610	110
Bancks, John, 1619	115	Ferrers, William, 1625	121
Barkham, Sir Edward, 1632	122	Fettiplace, Sir George, 1743	171
Barnes, Bartholomew, 1603	108	Fisher, Thomas, 1612	112
Barnes, Thomas, haberdasher, 1663	134	Forster, William, 1680	151
Barnes, Thomas, mercht. tailor, 1693	160	Fowke, John, 1686	154
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GIFT OF RICHARD CASTELL, *alias* CASTELER, and CATHERINE his Wife, and subsequent additions by purchase.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Gift of Richard
Castell and his Wife.

By indenture of feoffment bearing date 14th February, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary. *Richard Castell*, *alias Casteler*, of Westminster, cordwainer, and *Catherine* his wife, granted unto and to the use of the mayor, &c. governors, &c. all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the city of Westminster, viz. his four messuages with the gardens and closes to them belonging, in the said city, and two messuages situate below the wool stable in the said city, and also four messuages with their gardens, another messuage with its garden, and three other messuages; also two messuages with one large garden; and also two other messuages and one tenement; all of which messuages and tenement were situate in the said Round Wool Stable, together with their appurtenances; and also an annual quit-rent of 2*s.* arising from a house in the said Round Wool Stable.

The said Richard Castell, by his Will bearing date 12th January, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, devised all the same premises as are comprised in the instrument above abstracted, after the decease of his wife, to the mayor, &c., with a direction that they should pay 8*l.* yearly to the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, of which said sum the churchwardens, together with one governor of Christ's Hospital, should distribute 7*l.* to the poor of the parish, and take the remaining 1*l.* for themselves.

The property comprised in this gift has (with one exception) been retained by the governors of Christ's Hospital, and devoted exclusively to the purposes of that establishment to the present day. In the court minutes for the year 1562, when the property of the Hospitals was applied almost indiscriminately, we find an entry b. d. 11 August, whereby it was agreed by the governors of the hospitals, the president and governors of St. Thomas's Hospital being present, that the Savoy lands, and all the lands given to the hospitals, Mellish's, Casteler's, and the lands in the precincts of Christ's Hospital only excepted, should be turned over to the relief of the poor in St. Thomas's Hospital, as it had been, until other order taken therein.

A detached portion of this estate, situate near Palace Yard, Westminster, was sold by the governors to the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge, in the year 1740, for 1749*l.* The remainder of the property, which is all situate in and in the immediate neighbourhood of Park-street, Westminster, has been greatly improved by the governors at the expense of the general funds, by the following arrangements made from time to time with the Earl of Dartmouth.

By indenture, bearing date 26th June 1754, William Earl of Dartmouth, in consideration of 240*l.*, demised to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., a parcel of ground in Dartmouth-street, Westminster, on which a house was then standing, then or lately in the tenure of John Tilson, to hold to the said governors for 999 years at a peppercorn rent, with a covenant on their part within four years from the date thereof to pull down the said house and to level the ground for the purpose of a carriage-way from Dartmouth-street to Park-street.

By indenture, bearing date 30th December 1758, reciting the said indenture, and that upon examination it appeared that a carriage-way through a parcel of ground and house belonging to the said Earl of Dartmouth or his trustees under a marriage settlement, then in the tenure of George Tullock, would be more commodious than the way through the ground comprised in the said indenture of 26th June 1754, the house whereon was still standing, the said earl conveyed to Charles Henry Talbot and his heirs the said parcel of ground and house then in the tenure of George Tullock, to the uses thereafter mentioned, viz. as to the said ground and the rooms built thereon, to the ceiling of the second story of the said house to the use of the governors for the term of 999 years, from Christmas 1754, in exchange for the ground and house comprised in the said indenture of 26th June 1754, upon trust to pull down such part of the said messuage as was limited to them, and to erect an arch of stone or brick extending the whole length of the front of the said messuage under the third story thereof, and also to level the ground for a carriage-way from Dartmouth-street to Park-street, which works the governors thereby covenanted to do in the manner therein specified; and as to the said third story and the vaults and cellars under the said premises, on the trusts of the said marriage settlement; and the said governors, at the nomination of the said earl, assigned to the said Charles Henry Talbot, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the said parcel of ground, house, and premises comprised in the said indenture of 1754, to hold the same in exchange for the premises thereby granted upon trust for the said earl and the persons entitled to the reversion and inheritance of the premises.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 29th and 30th July 1829, reciting that at a sale by auction of the premises thereafter mentioned, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., became the purchasers of three houses, Nos. 6, 7, and 8, on the west side of Dartmouth-street, for the price of 2,410*l.*; and that Joseph Carter Wood was the purchaser of another messuage, being a public-house called the Fighting Cocks, for the price of 1,710*l.*; and that the said Joseph Carter Wood agreed with the governors for the sale to them of the said last-mentioned premises for the sum of 1,810*l.*, being 100*l.* over and above his said purchase money; and reciting that the several purchases so made by the governors were intended to be completed with funds then remaining in the Court of Chancery, in trust for the governors, to be applied under the direction of the Court in the purchase of hereditaments, and that by an order of the said Court it had been referred to the master to inquire whether the contracts entered into as aforesaid by the governors for the said premises were for their benefit, and whether a good title could be made thereto, and that the said master had approved of the said contracts and of the title to the premises; and that the said master, in pursuance of another order of the said Court made 26th June 1829, had settled and approved the now abstracting indenture; it is witnessed that in consideration of 4,120*l.* paid by or on behalf of the

governors to the Earl of Aylesford and the honourable Daniel Finch (trustees for the Earl of Dartmouth under a settlement therein mentioned), and of 100*l.* paid to the said Joseph Carter Wood, the said Earl of Aylesford and Daniel Finch, by direction of the said Earl of Dartmouth, and with the privity of the said Joseph Carter Wood, conveyed to the said governors all the said premises, viz. the public-house called the Fighting Cocks, being No. 5, and three other messuages with the appurtenances, being Nos. 6, 7, and 8 on the west side of Dartmouth-street.

The property derived from Richard Castell or Casteler, with the additions above mentioned, now comprises,

Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, in Park-street, with the parcel of ground formerly the Cock-pit, agreed to be let to Mr. Charles Pearson.

Two houses and stables in Little Park-street, formerly Carteret-street.

Seven houses on the west side of Carteret-street, and four houses on the north side of the Broadway, Westminster.—See these heads in the Rental.

The houses purchased of Lord Dartmouth in 1758 and 1829 have been pulled down for the improvement of the property, excepting No. 8, which is now let for 30*l.* per annum. An archway for an entrance into Park-street from Dartmouth-street was erected in pursuance of the trusts of the indenture of 30th December 1758, and was taken down in 1830.

A small triangular portion of the ground so purchased is included in the contract for a lease to Mr. Pearson.

The treasurer and renter of the hospital annually pay to the churchwardens of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 7*l.* for the poor of that parish, with 13*s.* 4*d.*, for their pains in the distribution, retaining for themselves 6*s.* 8*d.* An account of the application is rendered to the treasurer. See Tenth Rep. page 283. The residue of the rents is carried to the general account of the hospital.

MELLISH'S GIFT.

Robert Mellish, citizen and merchant tailor of London, by deed poll, bearing date 20th March, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary (1553), for divers good considerations granted to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, &c., for the use of the poor in Christ's Hospital, a tenement next the George, in Aldersgate-street; also seven tenements in or near Trinity-alley, and two tenements in Barbican.

This estate was also comprised in the exception from the transfer to St. Thomas's Hospital in 1562, mentioned under the preceding head of Castell's gift.

Of the property derived from Robert Mellish, the houses in Barbican, and a portion of those in Trinity-alley, were exchanged with St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1818; and a house in Aldersgate-street was sold for 400*l.* in 1805, for redeeming the land-tax.

The remaining property consists of three houses, Nos. 171, 172, and 173 in Aldersgate-street, with a small house behind in Trinity-court. See Rental.

MILDMAY'S GIFT.

Sir Walter Mildmay, of Apthorpe, in the county of Northampton, by deed poll, bearing date 10th April 1556, granted to the mayor, &c., and their successors, for the use of Christ's Hospital, an annuity of 52*s.*, to be received out of his two messuages, or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London.

This rent charge was sold by the governors in 1811, under the powers of the act for redemption of the land tax, for the sum of 61*l.* 4*s.*

GIFT OF HELENA GYLMYN, *alias* DE VOS, *alias* HOWE.

By indenture of feoffment bearing date 26th April, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, reciting that *John Gylmyn* and *Helena* his wife had by two indentures, bearing date 20th and 21st April, then last, conveyed the messuages therein mentioned to Rowland Hill and John Rost, their heirs, and assigns, in trust to regrant the same to the said John Gylmyn and Helena his wife for the life of the said Helena, with remainder to the mayor, &c., to the intent that the said mayor, &c., might pay annually to the rector and churchwardens of the parish of St. Leonard's in Eastcheap 4*l.* for the relief of the poor dwelling in the ward of Billingsgate, to be laid out and distributed annually in coals and shifts—it is witnessed that the said Rowland Hill and John Rost thereby granted the said premises by the description of a messuage, or tenement, with its appurtenances, formerly in the tenure of Nicholas Howe, situate in Pudding Lane, in the parish of St. Margaret's in Bridge-street, to the said John Gylmyn and Helen his wife, for the life of the said Helen, with remainder to the use of the mayor, &c. for ever, paying yearly, after the death of the said Helen, 40*s.* a year to the said John Gylmyn during his life, and paying yearly for ever to the said rector and churchwardens and their successors, 4*l.* at the four usual feasts; and the said mayor, &c., covenanted that if such rent-charge should be in arrear 20 days, it should be lawful for the rector, &c., to enter and distrain upon the said premises; and the said rector, &c., for themselves and their successors, covenanted with the said mayor, &c., that they would yearly, within two months after receipt of the said rent charge, expend the same among the poor dwelling in Billingsgate ward, 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in coals and shifts, and keep the remaining 3*s.* 4*d.* for the churchwardens for their trouble.

The same tenement appears to have been subsequently made the subject of a conveyance in the 15th Elizabeth, by the said Helena De Vos, under the erroneous supposition that her third husband Cornelius De Vos was dead. Her grant, which was to the hospital, only omitting the

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Gift of Richard
Castell and his Wife,
continued.

Mellish's Gift.

Mildmay's Gift

Gift of Helena
Gylmyn, *alias* De
Vos, *alias* Howe.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Gift of Helena
Gylmyn,
continued.

rent charge to the parish of St. Leonard's, Eastcheap, was confirmed by her husband in the 19th Elizabeth; but the trusts of the prior grant have been regarded as those by which the property in question was bound.

The house derived from this gift is No. 28 Pudding-lane, now let to Josiah Morrill, at 83*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The rent charge of 4*l.* per annum is regularly paid to the churchwardens of St. Leonard's, Eastcheap.

ORMSTON'S GIFT.

Ormston's Gift.

Thomas Ormston, by Will, bearing date 24th February 1556 (abstracted in our Sixth Report, p. 218), gave to the Company of Clothworkers several houses in Throgmorton-street, and Copthall-court, upon condition, amongst other things, that they should yearly pay to the three hospitals, then lately erected in the city of London, 6*l.* equally amongst them.

The hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, and Bridewell are understood to be the three hospitals designated in the will.

2*l.* is regularly received from the Clothworkers' Company, and carried to the general funds of the hospital. See Annuities, p. 215.

HAMOND AMCOTTS' GIFT.

Hamond Amcotts' Gift.

Hamond Amcotts, of London, fishmonger, by Will, bearing date 28th November 1562, devised a piece of pasture ground, containing by estimation 3 A. lying behind the abbey in Ham Marsh, of the yearly rent of 40*s.* towards the relief of the poor people in the two hospitals of Christ and St. Thomas.

There is an entry in the will book, stating that in January 1565, John Jackson, treasurer of Christ's Hospital, "in the behoof of the poor in the same hospital," took possession of the said parcel of marsh ground.

The governors still hold this land, which is situate at West Ham, in the county of Essex, and contains 3A. 0R. 17P. now let for 10*l.* 10*s.* See Rental, Essex.

St. Thomas's Hospital does not appear to have derived any benefit from the gift. See Sir Martin Bowes's and Roger Knott's Gifts, pp. 93 and 94-5.

HOORDE'S GIFT.

Hoorde's Gift.

George Hoorde, of London, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 10th December, 1562, gave all such lands and tenements as he had in fee simple within the parish of St. Saviour, in the borough of Southwark, or in the parish of Newington, in Surrey, after the decease of his wife to the mayor and commonalty of the city of London for ever, to the use of the poor within the hospital called Christ's Hospital.

Under the above devise, the governors hold five houses, Nos. 34, 5, 6, 7, 8, with sheds adjoining in Blackman-street, Southwark. See Rental.

They also derived under it four houses in Fowl lane, which were sold to the Commissioners for the Improvement of New London Bridge in 1830, for 6,350*l.*

SIR MARTIN BOWES'S GIFT.

Sir Martin Bowes's Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 20th May 1565, reciting that Sir *Martin Bowes*, by his deed bearing date 24th April 1565, had conveyed unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., a messuage or tenement, and two shops, situate in New Fish-street, in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr at London Bridge, and a messuage in the parish of St. Matthew in Friday-street, in London, and a parcel of land or garden lying within the circuit of the late Grey Friars, directly against the east end where the high altar then stood, next unto the Butchers' Hall, and also two tenements in St. Swithin's-lane, in the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, and a tenement within the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate-street, London, in the tenure of Richard Gannet, and also two tenements in the said parish of St. Botolph's in the tenure of Roger Sommer, and also his tenement in the said parish in the tenure of Richard Dobins, and his several garden grounds in the said parish, in the tenure of John Martin, together with their appurtenances, all which said hereditaments were of the yearly value of 24*l.*; and reciting that the said Sir Martin Bowes intended that the said rents and profits of the said hereditaments should be employed to the good and godly uses and intents thereafter declared, that is to say, that 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, part of the said sum of 24*l.*, should by the said mayor, &c. for ever, be yearly employed towards the relief, aid and comfort of the poor children kept and to be kept within this hospital; and that other 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, part, &c., should be for ever yearly employed towards the relief, aid and comfort of the poor, sick and impotent people within the hospital called St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark; and other 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should be for ever yearly paid to the hands of the chamberlain of the city of London, to be employed to the maintenance and reparations of the conduits within the said city and liberties of the same, for the conveyance of water therein, and that 3*l.* should be for ever yearly employed by the chamberlains towards the augmentation of the dinner yearly accustomed to be provided for the mayor and his brethren, at such time as they use to visit the Conduit Heads belonging to the said city once in every year; and the four wardens of the art or mystery of goldsmiths within the said city for the time being, with the two treasurers of Christ's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, should be present at the said dinner, to wait on the said mayor at the visiting of the Conduit Heads; and that 1*l.*, the residue of the said 24*l.*, should be divided into three equal parts, and paid unto the chamberlain of the said city, the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, and the treasurer of St. Thomas's Hospital respectively, for their pains in reminding the mayor and his brethren of the survey of the said conduits yearly, to be done between Bartholomewtide and Michaelmas; and that in case the said mayor and his brethren should in any year omit

to make such survey, that then the said sums of 3*l.* and 1*l.* should be distributed in the week before Allhallowtide amongst the poor almsmen of Goldsmiths' Hall, in wood or coal, at the discretion of the wardens of the said art. The said mayor, &c., covenanted for themselves and their successors, with the said wardens of the said art or mystery of goldsmiths and their successors, and with the said Sir Martin Bowes and his heirs, that they, the said mayor, &c. and wardens and their successors, should thenceforth, for evermore, do as much as in them should be from time to time, to see the ordinances and true intent of the said Sir Martin Bowes aforesaid specified, fulfilled and kept, and should wholly employ the rents and profits aforesaid to the uses and intents so limited and appointed by the said Sir Martin Bowes.

The premises in the parish of St. Magnus have been improved by the acquisition of the property derived under the following purchase and lease.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 24th and 25th March 1721, Nicholas Stillwell and Mary his wife, and Henry Wakeford, in consideration of 321*l.*, conveyed to Joseph Hayward and three others and their heirs, a parcel of ground "containing in length from north to south eight feet, and from east to west four feet," situate in or near New Fish-street, in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, and all buildings thereon; in trust for the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., and their successors, for the use and benefit of the poor children in the hospital.

And by indentures of even date, the said Nicholas and Mary Stillwell, in consideration of 90*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, assigned to the same parties as trustees as aforesaid, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the residue of two leases for 60 years, each commencing respectively in 1667, certain parcels of ground, with buildings thereon, on the north west corner of Thames-street, over against the north west corner of St. Magnus church, and a parcel of ground with the building thereon on the east side of New Fish-street.

By indenture of lease bearing date 30th November 1722, the rector and churchwardens of the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, near London Bridge, with the consent and approbation of the most ancient and discreet of the inhabitants of the said parish, demised unto Joseph Hayward and three others, their executors, administrators and assigns, therein described as trustees for the hospital, a piece or parcel of ground, whereon, before the fire of London in 1666, stood a messuage belonging to the said parish over against the north west corner of St. Magnus church, and whereon also stood part of another house called the Red Lion, together with all buildings thereon, with their appurtenances, to hold the same at the yearly rent of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, for 199 years from Midsummer then last past.

The hospital is in possession of all property mentioned in the grant of Sir Martin Bowes, except the house in St. Swithin's-lane, which was sold, in the year 1833, for 835*l.* to the city of London, under the provisions of the London Bridge Approaches Act. This sum was invested in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Exchequer, in the purchase of 934*l.*, 5*s.* 4*d.*, Three per cent. Consols, which still stands in his name. The property now comprises:—

1. A house in Fish-street Hill, at the south east corner of Lower Thames-street, now let on a building lease at 40*l.* per annum; the lease also includes the ground conveyed by the above recited indentures of 24th and 25th March 1721, and that demised by the indenture of 30th November 1722. The reserved rent of 5*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* is regularly paid by the Hospital.

2. A house, No. 63, in Friday-street.

3. Four houses, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, in Butcher Hall lane.

4. Three houses, Nos. 1, 2, 3, with an unoccupied shed, in Crown-court.

5. Four houses in Bishopsgate-street, Nos. 37, 8, 9, 40, with tenements, sheds, and warehouses, and grounds behind.

6. Eight tenements in Cock hill, Bishopsgate-street, the Cock Public-house, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and four houses on the west side.

The aggregate rental is 677*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Out of the above rents 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid to the city of London, in respect of the gift for maintenance of conduits.

4*l.* is paid to the Goldsmiths' Company, and the residue is carried to the general funds of the hospital.

The 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to St. Thomas's Hospital was paid until the year 1594, at which time, in consequence of the still unsettled dispute respecting the appropriation of the rents of the Savoy lands, this payment, in common with that under the gift of Roger Knott hereafter mentioned, was discontinued, and, though no formal release or disclaimer appears, has never since been resumed. The abandonment by St. Thomas's Hospital of its claims under the will of this testator (the terms of which evidently point to an equal participation in his bounty by the three main objects) may have formed a consideration with the committee, who in 1603 recommended the appropriation of the Savoy lands to its use as already mentioned, and a tacit compromise between the hospitals is the only explanation we can offer of the withholding by one hospital from the other of the benefits designed for it by Sir M. Bowes, and other donors.

HENRY AUSTEN'S GIFT.

By indenture of feoffment, bearing date 7th November 1565, *Henry Austen*, for the good will he bore the children and other poor of the hospital, granted 1*l.* 2*s.* of land, with the appurtenances, situate in Leyton marsh, in the county of Essex, unto the mayor, &c., for the use of the children and other poor of the hospital.

These premises, now let at 4*l.* per annum, are situate in the open field of Low Leyton marsh, Essex, and contain 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*p.* See Rental, Essex.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Sir Martin Bowes's
Gift,
continued.

Henry Austen's
Gift.

London.

GIFT OF RICHARD MORECOCK and CATHERINE his Wife, formerly CATHERINE CASTELER.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Gift of Richard
Morecock and
Catherine his Wife,
formerly Catherine
Casteler.

By indenture of feoffment, bearing date 30th November, 9th Eliz. (1566), *Richard Morecock* and *Catherine* his wife (the relict of *Richard Casteler*, a benefactor to the hospital) granted unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., governors, &c., a messuage or tenement then called the Sun, situate in the King's High-street, in the city of Westminster, together with its appurtenances.

The governors sold this messuage in 1759, under the powers of a local act enabling them in that behalf passed in 26 George II.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 11th and 12th December 1764, *Joseph Brooke*, in consideration of 500*l.*, (being part of the sum of 525*l.* which the governors had received of *Edward Mallow*, builder, on sale to him of the front part of a messuage called the Sun Tavern in King-street, Westminster, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. II.,) conveyed to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, &c. and their successors, a messuage and premises situate in Gracechurch-street, in the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, formerly called by the sign of the Three Crowns and Sun.

This is now the back part of the house No. 93 Gracechurch-street. See London Rental.

THOMAS BUCKE'S GIFT.

Thomas Bucke's
Gift.

Under the Will of *Thomas Bucke*, B.D., 3rd December 1566, the particulars of which are stated in the Eighth Report, p. 315, the governors of Christ's Hospital are entitled to 1*l.* per annum, payable by the Cutlers' Company out of certain houses in Fleet-street and Fleet-lane. This sum is regularly received and carried to account amongst the annuities.

THOMAZINE SYMONDS'S GIFT.

Thomazine Sym-
monds's Gift.

The only record of the origin of this gift is a notice in the Book of Benefactions, in which it is mentioned, under the date of 1566, as a sum of 16*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

The yearly sum of 16*s.* 4*d.* is now paid to the hospital in respect thereof, by the parish of St. Mildred, Bread-street, out of a house in Southwark, called the Rose.

TOMLINSON'S GIFT.

Tomlinson's Gift.

Thomas Tomlinson or *Towreson*, by Will, bearing date 6th April 1567, gave to the Company of Merchant Tailors, a messuage or tenement in the parish of St. Mildred, in the ward of Bread-street, London, charged with the payment of 20*s.* yearly to the governors of Christ's Hospital, towards the maintenance of the children there, so long as the said hospital should continue.

This rent-charge is regularly paid to the hospital. See Seventeenth Report, p. 431, Merchant Tailors' Company.

DALTON'S GIFT.

Dalton's Gift.

By deed poll, bearing date 10th November 1567, *Dorothy Dalton* granted an annuity of 40*s.*, issuing out of her messuage and garden situate in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West, unto the mayor, &c., payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, with a power of distress if the same should be unpaid 30 days.

By indenture, bearing date 30th April 1604, reciting the said grant, and that it was for the sustentation and relief of the hospital children, and that the said grantor, by her Will dated 24th July 1595, had devised the said messuage in fee, and had therein mentioned, that she had by deed charged the same with two annuities of 20*s.* each, to be paid to the said mayor, &c. as aforesaid, whereby disputes had arisen, the said mayor, &c. covenanted with the devisee to demand only the said annuity of 40*s.* above granted out of the premises.

This annuity is received by the hospital from the churchwardens of Dunstan's in the West, as payable out of a house in Fleet-street.

TAYLOR'S GIFT.

Taylor's Gift.

Richard Taylor of London, grocer, by Will (no date), gave 16*s.* 8*d.*, to be issuing annually out of his mansion or dwelling-house in St. Mary Fenchurch, London, as a quit-rent to be paid to the governors, &c. for the use of the poor orphans for ever, with a power of distress in case of non-payment.

A notice of this rent-charge occurs in the Benefaction Book, under the date of 1569, but there is no record of its payment within the last 60 years, and probably not for a much longer period.

KNOTT'S GIFT.

Knott's Gift.

Roger Knott, by Will (about the year 1576), gave 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the hospitals of Christ and St. Thomas, to be laid out in lands by the masters of the hospitals, with a proviso, that in case his property should not be sufficient to satisfy all his legacies, then there should be rateable deductions.

By an entry in the general account of the hospital in the year 1577, it appears that the hospital received only 296*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* on account of this legacy, which was invested with 16*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* from the funds of Christ's, and the like sum from the funds of St. Thomas's, in the following purchase:—

By indenture of feoffment, bearing date 3rd March, 28 Elizabeth (1585), *Theophilus Adams* and two others, in performance of the covenants and agreements contained in an indenture bearing date 13th July, 26 Elizabeth, between the said grantors of the one part, and *Hugh Offeley* and five others of the other part, and, at the request of the said *Hugh Offeley* and others, conveyed certain lands, tenements, woods, &c. and hereditaments, situate

in Lewisham, and West Greenwich, otherwise Deptford, in the county of Kent, containing 80 A. and two fields called Brickfield and Brickplace in Deptford, formerly belonging to Al-larde's Chauntry, in Winchelsea, Sussex, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c.

The lands at Lewisham comprise about 117 A., and are now let at 135*l.* per annum. At Deptford, the hospital has a water-mill and about 3A. of land, now let at 10*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

A moiety of the rents appears to have been paid to St. Thomas's hospital until 1594, when they were first withheld.

At a conference on 3rd March 1595-6 between the governors of Christ's and St. Thomas's, touching the differences between them on the subject of the Savoy lands, complaint was made that the proportion of these rents, and of those under Sir Martin Bowes's gift, was withheld by Christ's from St. Thomas's. The only excuse then alleged in answer by the governors of Christ's was, "their great need and want of money, but that they had no meaning to deny them their due." Nothing, however, has ever since been paid on account of this gift to the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, which circumstance can be explained only by supposing, as in the case of Sir Martin Bowes's charity, the existence of some compromise, not recorded but not now to be questioned, between the two hospitals.

THOMAS JENYNS' CHARITY.

The particulars of this donor's Will, bearing date in 1572, and the codicils thereto, under which the governors are entitled to receive 40*s.* per annum from the Fishmongers' Company, payable out of houses in Thames-street, will be found in the Twelfth Report, p. 110. This annuity is regularly paid.

DIXON'S GIFT.

Thomas Dixon, of London, clothworker, by Will, bearing date 2nd June 1574, gave to the governors 250*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, of the yearly value of 10*l.* or more, such purchase to be made with the consent of the Company of Clothworkers; and the said 10*l.* per annum to be employed as follows, viz. :—6*l.* thereof to the finding a poor scholar of the hospital, to be preferred out to one of the Universities; and the remaining 4*l.* to be paid to the Clothworkers' Company, for their use, till they should be out of debt; and after they should be out of debt, he directed that the master and wardens of the said company should distribute the said 4*l.* to the poor of the company by 1*l.* a quarter; and if there should be more lands and tenements purchased with the said sum of 250*l.* than 10*l.* per annum, that the said overplus should be divided equally between the said hospital and the said company, with a proviso, that if the company should be dissolved, the whole rent should go to the hospital.

By indenture, bearing date 23rd July 1722, reciting the Will of Thomas Dixon, and that the sum of 250*l.* had, on the 24th May 1579, been laid out in the purchase of three closes of land at Deptford called the Brickhill, containing 25 A., then of the yearly value of 12*l.*, and that in pursuance of the said Will the annual sum of 5*l.* had been always paid to the Clothworkers' Company, but that although the annual value of the said lands had greatly increased, no greater sum than the said 5*l.* had been paid to the Clothworkers' Company, under the proviso in the said Will contained, and that the said company had agreed to take the sum of 150*l.* as and for their full proportion of the surplus rents not accounted for,—it is witnessed, that the master, wardens and commonalty of the said company did, to put an end to all disputes, receive the said sum of 150*l.* in full discharge of all claims on the said mayor, &c. for the surplus of all past rents and profits; and the said mayor, &c. did covenant that, for the future, the said lands should always be let by a committee formed of equal numbers of the governors of the said hospital, and of the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said company, and that all leases and grants should be under the joint seals of the said mayor, &c. and the said master, &c. and that they the said mayor, &c., would thenceforth pay to the said master, &c. one moiety of all the rents, fines and profits of the said premises, over and above the said yearly rent of 10*l.*

The property purchased with the bequest of Thomas Dixon consists of a messuage and seven tenements, with about 4 acres of nursery and meadow ground, at New Cross, Deptford, now let at 139*l.* 5*s.* per annum, with several houses and small tenements let at 418*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum; a portion still remains unlet. Up to Michaelmas 1835, the whole was comprehended in one lease at a rent of 75*l.*

In 1813, 7 acres of the property at New Cross were sold to the Croydon Canal company for 735*l.* exclusive of compensation to the tenant. This was paid into court and invested in the purchase of 1,272*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* Consols, in the name of the accountant general, half of the dividends of which is paid to the hospital and half to the company.

The 6*l.* per annum has been carried to the fund for exhibitions for Oxford scholars.

The 4*l.* per annum is paid to the Clothworkers' Company, and the residue of the rents from the date of the above recited indenture of covenant has been regularly divided between the hospital and the company.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM'S GIFT.

Sir *Thomas Gresham*, of the city of London, knight, by Will, bearing date 5th July 1575, directed that the Mercers' Company, out of the hereditaments thereinbefore given to them, being a moiety of the Royal Exchange, and the shops, vaults and tenements adjoining, should pay 50*l.* per annum equally between the hospital of Christ's, St. Bartholomew, the Spital at Bedlam, near Bishopgate, the hospital for the poor in Southwark and the Counter in the Poultry, by four quarterly payments. See Sixth Report, p. 292—4.

The sum of 10*l.* was annually received by the governors from the Mercers' Company, until 1811, when it was sold to the Mercers' Company, under the provisions of the act for redeeming the land tax, for the sum of 242*l.*

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Knot's Gift,
continued.

Dixon's Gift.

Gresham's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Hutchinson's Gift.

HUTCHINSON'S GIFT.

John Hutchinson, citizen and haberdasher of London, by Will, bearing date 19th August, 1575, gave certain monies to the Haberdashers' Company, to be employed in loans to four young men as therein mentioned, every of the same young men to allow and give 10*s.* apiece towards the relief of the poor children of Christ's hospital, in consideration thereof.

The yearly sum of 2*l.* is now received from the Haberdashers' Company in respect of this gift. The payment was recommenced in the year 1827, after being discontinued from the time of the fire of London in 1666. No arrears were paid.

LADY ANNE BACON'S GIFT.

Lady Anne Bacon's
Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 1st December, 18 Elizabeth (1575), *Anne Bacon*, for the relief and maintenance of poor people, granted to William Dumar and eight others and their heirs, a house in St. Michael Bassishaw, London, and two houses in the same parish, with the appurtenances, upon trust, to pay yearly thereout 14*l.* to the poor of the parish; 40*s.* to the parish of St. Peter the Poor, and to pay yearly within this hospital, to the town clerk, to the use of the poor therein, 40*s.* at Midsummer and Christmas, and to expend 40*s.* yearly in a dinner for the trustees, and the parson and churchwardens of St. Michael Bassishaw, with a proviso, that if the annuities were not paid, and the trust kept up, the trustees should stand seised to the use of the mayor, &c. governors of Christ's, for the relief and sustaining the poor children and poor of this hospital.

The property comprised in the above recited deed consists of four houses in Basinghall-street, now let at rents amounting to 360*l.* per annum.

Up to the year 1608, the hospital received only 40*s.* per annum from the trustees under the above deed; from that time to the present, the hospital has received one tenth of the net rents, now between 32*l.* and 33*l.* per annum. See Fourth Report, p. 131.

BARNHAM'S GIFT.

Barnham's Gift.

Francis Barnham, of London, alderman, by a codicil to his Will, bearing date 1st April, 1576, gave all his lands and tenements in Horsely Down, in the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark, or any other parish thereto adjoining, unto Martin Barnham, and four others, and their heirs, to the use of the governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, towards the maintenance of the poor children therein, with a proviso, that in case of default his said trustees should be seised thereof to the use of the Drapers' Company.

An addition was made to this property in the year 1590, by a purchase from Thomas White of fourteen houses adjoining in Horsely Down, for the sum of 200*l.*, being monies received from — Poulter.

The devised property was situate in Tooley-street, Crucifix-lane, Dog and Bear-yard, Oatmeal-yard, and Whiting's-yard.

The houses in Oatmeal-yard and Whiting's-yard, the Dog and Bear public-house, and other premises in Crucifix-lane, most of which were of an inferior class and in ruinous condition, have been sold to the Greenwich Railway Company. 2,200*l.* has been paid, but the further sum of 1,200*l.* remained to be received at the time of this inquiry.

The total annual rents of the remaining property are now 435*l.* See London Rental, Tooley-street, Crucifix-lane.

SIR STEPHEN JENNINGS'S GIFT.

Sir Stephen
Jennings's Gift.

The yearly sum of 1*l.* 15*s.*, as the gift of *Sir Stephen Jennings*, is paid out of a house in Coleman-street, belonging to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

The only notice of this gift preserved at the hospital is in the Book of Benefactions, under the date of 1576. The annuity is regularly received from the company.

GRENE'S GIFT.

Grene's Gift.

It appears by an extract, preserved in the Will Book of the hospital, from an indenture of covenant, bearing date 20 Elizabeth (1578), between Richard Staper and Richard Willis, that one *William Grene* had charged his lands with the annual payment of 4*l.* to Christ's Hospital, 2*l.* to the parish of Stanford Rivers, and 1*l.* to the parish of Chipping Ongar in Essex, which several annuities the said Richard Willis thereby covenanted to pay.

No receipt on account of this rent-charge appears in the hospital accounts, nor are the two parishes mentioned in the Will, known to have derived any benefit from it.

MARGARET DANE'S GIFT.

Margaret Dane's
Gift.

Margaret Dane, by Will, in 1579, gave 2,000*l.* to the Ironmongers' Company, to be applied in loans, in consideration whereof the company were to pay (amongst other sums) 10*l.* per annum to Christ's Hospital; see Tenth Report, p. 234. The annuity is regularly paid by the company.

HILSON'S GIFT.

Hilson's Gift.

Robert Hilson, citizen and mercer of London, by Will, bearing date 15th March 1582, gave to the Mercers' Company, 400 marks, to be lent out to four young men, free of the said company, on good securities for the repayment of the same at the end of seven years, with interest at five per cent. amounting together to 20 marks, of which sum he willed there should be paid by the company, yearly for ever, to the governors of Christ's Hospital towards the relief of the poor children in the said hospital, 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* towards providing black caps for them;

requiring that the said poor children, or the biggest sort of them, might ever after wear round black caps as they then used to wear.

This yearly sum of 10*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* is paid to the governors by the company out of their general funds, and carried to account amongst the annuities.

London.]

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

HALL'S GIFT.

It appears by an entry in the Will Book, that on the 24th July 1582, possession was taken by the treasurer of the hospital of a tenement situate in the parish of St. Mildred in Bread-street, called the Ship, under the will of Mr. Thomas Hall, salter, late treasurer of the hospital.

This house, No. 36, Bread-street, was burnt down about 1818; the site is now let on a building lease at a ground rent of 13*l.* 10*s.*, including the insurance.

Hall's Gift.

MARGARET MOORE'S GIFT.

Margaret Moore, by indenture, bearing date 11th May 1583, gave to certain feoffees of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, a tenement let at 8*l.* per annum, of which 3*l.* was to be employed for the benefit of the said parish, and 3*l.*, other part thereof, to the use of certain persons therein named (of whom it appears that nothing could be heard), and the remaining 2*l.* to be divided in equal moieties between the said parish and Christ's Hospital. The parish were advised that the 3*l.* limited to persons not discovered should be considered part of the residue, and divided between this hospital and the parish, "the parish taking a note from the hospital from time to time, to make restitution if there be cause." Will Book.

Margaret Moore's
Gift.

An account of this charity will be found in our report of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, Twenty-third Report, p. 180.

Since the date of that report, an arrangement has been made between the governors of Christ's Hospital, and the parish officers of St. Andrew Undershaft, whereby the former consented to accept 52*l.* in full of all demands to Midsummer, 1831, and the parish officers undertook to pay the moiety of the surplus rents to the hospital in future

COOCHE'S GIFT.

William Cooche, citizen and innholder of London, by Will, bearing date 11th July 1583, devised to the mayor, &c., governors, &c., his dwelling-house called the Crown without Aldgate, for the benefit of the children in Christ's Hospital, upon trust yearly out of the revenues thereof to cause a sermon to be made within the parish church of St. Botolph's without Aldgate, and that they should pay yearly 5*l.* to the poor inhabitants of the ward of Portsoken without Aldgate, and certain legacies therein mentioned.

Cooche's Gift.

The premises derived from this donor comprise fourteen houses in Aldgate, High-street, and Church-row, the aggregate rents of which are now 360*l.*

The 5*l.* is regularly paid to the churchwardens of St. Botolph Aldgate, and 10*s.* for the sermon directed by the will.

MAGDALEN HOOKER'S GIFT.

By indenture, bearing date 19th February, 26 Elizabeth (1584), *Magdalen Hooker* granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, &c., a house and orchard and a wharf, with the edifices and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also a building abutting on the said wharf, and four acres of land, and all other her hereditaments in Barking in the county of Essex.

Magdalen Hooker's
Gift.

The property was subject to some prior interests, all of which, except a life-estate of the grantor herself, appear to have determined before 1604, subsequently to which the possession fell to the Hospital.

To these premises, which are situated on Barking Creek in Essex, two additions have been made.

By indenture of bargain and sale inrolled, bearing date 2d May 1657, Thomas Faushaw, in consideration of 120*l.* granted to the hospital a close of pasture and arable land called Teynter Field, containing six acres lying near Barking in the county of Essex.

Also in the same year, William Miller, in consideration of 76*l.*, conveyed to the governors four acres of land adjoining.

The whole now comprises 14 A. of land, and two houses with outhouses, and warehouses, and a shipwright's yard, let at rents amounting to 151*l.* 15*s.* See Rental, Barking.

HAYDON'S GIFT.

John Haydon, of London, mercer, by Will, entered in the Will Book under the year 1584, gave 500*l.* to the governors, &c., to be laid out in houses or lands, for the use of the poor children.

Haydon's Gift.

This sum was invested with 100*l.* from the funds of the hospital in the following purchase.

By indenture of bargain and sale inrolled, and bearing date 16th December, 27 Elizabeth, Richard Martyn, in consideration of a competent sum of money, granted to and to the use of the mayor, &c., his capital messuage, situate in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen in Milk-street, with the shops, yards, cellars, warehouses, and appurtenances, for the relief of the poor, harboured within the hospital, for ever.

The premises now comprise a house in Milk-street, three in Honey-lane Market, and two in Russia-row, let at rents amounting in the whole to 319*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* See London rental.

London.

SUCKLIFFE'S GIFT.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Henry Suckliffe, of London, merchant tailor, gave to the hospital, in 1586, four messuages or tenements, situate at Pie Corner, then let for 10*l.*, subject to a quit-rent of 1*s.*, payable to his heirs.

Suckliffe's Gift.

These tenements were sold to the city of London in 1789 for 1,050*l.*, being then nine in number, and producing a rental of 45*l.* per annum.

PETER SYMONDES'S GIFT.

Peter Symondes's
Gift.

Peter Symondes, citizen and mercer of London, by Will, bearing date 4th April 1586, gave to the parson and churchwardens of All Saints in Lumber-street, yearly for ever, 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to them by the Mercers' Company, as part of the 10*l.* payable by them, as would appear by an indenture made between them and the said Peter Symondes, and to be employed as follows, viz.,—30*s.* part thereof, to be paid on Good Friday, to the children of Christ's Hospital, with condition that the same children, or three score of them, at least, should, on the morning of that day, every year, come to the church of All Saints in Lumber-street, and there in the said church, and chancel, receive by their treasurer, the same 30*s.*, accordingly, and if the same church should happen to be altered, then to the parish church, where that people of duty should resort, and 3*s.* 4*d.* other part thereof, to be expended in raisins to be divided into three score parts in paper, and when the children of Christ's Hospital should come on Good Friday, as aforesaid, then the said parson and churchwardens should give to each child a part of that so appointed, "and although this gift may be thought very frivolous, yet my mind and meaning being hidden, may notwithstanding be performed;" 1*s.* 4*d.* other part thereof, to be given on the same day to the beadles of the hospital, who should come with the children, and if the children should not come to the church as aforesaid, he gave 5*s.* to the poor of the said parish, and the other 25*s.* to the city of Winchester, for the benefit of an hospital there.

The will contains no directions as to the residue of the 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

The testator further directed that 52*s.* of the said 10*l.* should be distributed in bread by the Mercers' Company in the manner therein specified, with a proviso that, in case the said trusts should be neglected, Christ's Hospital should have the benefit of one half of the said 52*s.*, and the other half the city of Winchester should have.

It appears from the indenture alluded to in the Will, bearing date 18th April 1576 (a copy of which is entered in the Will Book), that the said Peter Symondes had given 400*l.* to the Mercers' Company, who thereby covenanted to pay 40*l.* per annum, in the manner therein mentioned, and 10*l.* per annum to such uses as he should appoint by his will.

This annuity of 52*s.* was forfeited by the neglect of the company of Mercers to perform the trusts, and half thereof, amounting to 1*l.* 6*s.*, has been paid to Christ's Hospital since 1823. When the arrears from 1763 were paid, a portion thereof was invested in the purchase of 150*l.* consols, in the names of the trustees of the hospital, and a further balance of 18*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* was carried to the general account.

On Good Friday yearly, 60 of the boys of the hospital, attended by the two beadles, go to Allhallows Church in Lombard-street to the morning service, when they receive a paper of raisins and 1*d.* each, which are provided by the churchwardens of the parish.

The 30*s.* is also received from the churchwardens by the hospital, and carried to the general fund.

See Fourth Report, p. 73, and Sixth Report, p. 297.

ALICE ROCHESTER'S GIFT.

Alice Rochester's
Gift.

Alice Rochester, a poor pensioner of the parish, gave, anno 1586, 40*s.* a-year to Christ's Hospital, issuing out of a house and ground in St. Michael's Crooked Lane.

The house was pulled down in 1829, in forming the approaches to New London Bridge, and the annual sum of 40*s.* is now paid to the hospital by the City of London.

DAVID SMITH'S CHARITY.

David Smith's
Charity.

David Smith of London, embroiderer, by Will, bearing date 17th April 1587, bequeathed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c. three several sums of 25*l.*, 25*l.*, and 30*l.*, And he devised to the same governors his six new built tenements, built for six poor widows, upon the back part of the house, late Sir Adrian Poyning's, towards St. Peter's Hill in the ward of Castle Bainard, which he desired to be thenceforth called the Poor Widows' alley or inn; and he also devised to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, his capital house called Woodmongers' Hall at the west end of the said alley, on the south side of the College of Heralds, and also his nether rooms thereunder, and a little yard with the use of the well there—to hold the said six tenements for 1000 years from the decease of his wife, and the said capital messuage in fee, upon trust, as to the said six tenements, that there should dwell in each thereof one poor widow and no more, such as had dwelt in the parish of St. Bennet's near Paul's Wharf, in good name and fame 20 years at least, such as were of 60 or 56 years of age, and to pay to each of them 20*s.* per annum; and in case of a vacancy, that the parson and churchwardens and vestry of the said parish should choose a poor widow qualified as aforesaid into the said tenement, such widow to be presented to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital, and to be admitted and allowed by them to dwell in such house so long as she should continue a widow and should fulfil the ordinances therein set down.

And as to the said devise and bequests, he declared that the said governors, after payment of the said several sums of 20*s.* each, which would amount to 6*l.* per annum, and which were to be paid from the yearly rents of the said Woodmongers' Hall, should, as well for

the repairing of the said tenement, as for the sustentation of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, find some convenient purchase with the said several sums of money; and he desired the clerk of Christ's Hospital yearly to read the orders for the regulation of the poor widows openly, before the said houses, and to have, out of the rents of the said Woodmongers' Hall, 10*s.* yearly.

The almshouses were burnt in the fire of London, and were rebuilt at the cost of Sir Thomas Fitch, a governor of Christ's Hospital.

The 80*l.* does not appear to have been laid out in land.

The whole rents received by the governors of Christ's Hospital from the Heralds' College, the present tenants of the building called Woodmongers' Hall, amount to 12*l.* only, from which is to be deducted 1*l.* 10*s.* paid for insurance, 1*l.* 4*s.* paid for supplying the almshouses with water, and 10*s.* paid to the clerk of the hospital for reading the will, besides the repairs. The 6*l.* is paid by quarterly payments, with a similar gift by Mary Parradine, daughter of the donor.

The widows are elected by the vestry of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, and are presented to the committee for approval. See Twenty-Fourth Report, p. 118.

OTWELL'S GIFT.

Under the Will of *Lawrence Otwell*, bearing date in 1588, this hospital is entitled to receive 5*l.* per annum from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which annuity is regularly paid. See p. 13 of the present Report.

PRANNELL'S GIFT.

Henry Prannell, of the city of London, alderman, by Will, bearing date 1st September 1589, gave to the governors, a yearly rent of 5*l.*, payable out of a tenement and houses, in the parish of St. Oliff, Hart-street near Mark Lane, for the benefit of poor children within the hospital; with power of distress in case the said rent should be in arrear 30 days.

The yearly sum of 5*l.* is now paid by John Coope out of houses in the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, belonging to him.

WILCOX'S GIFT.

Roger Wilcox, of London, clothworker, by Will, bearing date 22nd November 1589, devised his houses in Coleman-street, after the decease of his wife, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors &c. and their successors, for the better maintenance and relief of the poor children of Christ's Hospital.

The hospital purchased the life interest of the widow in 1605, for 170*l.*, and in 1750, purchased a house in White Rose Court adjoining, for 252*l.* The rental of the whole premises is now 467*l.* 8*s.*

AUDLEY'S GIFT.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 20th January, 32 Eliz., *Thomas Audley*, in consideration of his zeal and affection for Christ's Hospital for the relief of the children harboured there, bargained and sold to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, his great messuage and tenement called the Cock in the Hoop, situate in the parish of St. Michael in the Querne, in the city of London; and also a yard belonging to the said messuage, containing 33 feet 6 inches from south to north, and 37 feet from east to west; and all other his messuages in the said parish of St. Michael in the Querne, to hold the same to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, &c. and their successors, to the only use of Christ's Hospital, and the said mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, &c. thereby covenanted with the said Thomas Audley and his heirs, that if the rents of the said messuage should ever be employed otherwise than to the use of the said children, then the said mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, &c. and their successors, should pay to the heirs of the said Thomas Audley the value of so much of the said rents and profits as should be so employed.

A part of these premises, which were situate at the junction of Newgate-street and Cheapside, was sold in 1817 to the city of London, together with other property in Bull and Mouth street and St. Martin's le Grand, derived under Cowley's gift, and under a purchase by the governors made in 1690, for the sum of 2,936*l.*

The remaining property now comprises two houses in Black Lion Court, Foster Lane, let at 20*l.* per annum, and several small parcels of ground lying intermixed with ground of the Grocers' Company in Newgate-street (formerly Blow-bladder street), which have been let by the governors for 999 years from Lady day 1786, at a rent of 10*s.* per year, with a fine of 600 guineas.

There is also another small piece of ground, part of a house in Blow-bladder street, let to St. Thomas's Hospital from year to year at 5*l.* per annum.

ALICE MIDDLETON'S GIFT.

At a court holden the 31st day of January, 1591, it was resolved, that the sum of 500*l.* bequeathed by *Alice Middleton* to good and charitable uses, at the discretion of her executors, and which her said executors had bestowed upon the hospital, should as soon as possible be laid out upon some convenient purchase.

This donation is stated to have formed the consideration, or part of the consideration, of the following purchase:—

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in chancery, bearing date 23d March, 34 Eliz. Thomas Crompton and Robert Wright, in consideration of a certain sum of money, conveyed the capital messuage, called the Windmill, situate in the parish of St. Sepulchre, new New-

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

David Smith's
Charity,
continued.

Otwell's Gift.

Prannell's Gift.

Wilcox's Gift.

Audley's Gift.

Alice Middleton's
Gift.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

gate, late parcel of the possessions of the bishopric of Oxford, and also all the hereditaments whatsoever to the said bishopric of Oxford appertaining, situate in the said parish of St. Sepulchre's, unto and to the use of the said mayor, &c. and their successors for ever.—See Parker's Gift, 1613.

SIR WOLSTONE DIXEY'S GIFT.

Sir Wolstone
Dixey's Gift.

Sir *Wolstone Dixey*, knight, by Will, bearing date 15th May 1592, devised to the mayor, &c. for the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, his lordship and manor of Southwicke, with the appurtenances in the county of Wilts. And all other his lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Southwicke, North Bradley, Trowbridge, Kevell-road, and Tebiford, in the said county, which manor and other premises were of the clear yearly value of 42*l.*, besides all charges and reprises.

Under the above devise (which is of the lands themselves) the hospital received a rent-charge only of 42*l.*, which was regularly paid out of the manor and lands at Southwick up to the year 1799, when the governors sold the rent-charge under the Land Tax Redemption Act to Walter Long, esq., the owner of the property, for 1,000*l.* It has not been thought advisable, after so great a lapse of time, to enter into any inquiry to explain the discrepancy between the terms of the Will and the property enjoyed by the hospital under it.

CARTER'S GIFT.

Carter's Gift.

An annuity of 2*l.*, under the gift of *Robert Carter*, in 1592, is payable to the hospital by the Fishmongers' Company, as the owners of a house formerly situate near London-bridge, but recently sold to the city for the improvements, and the site thrown into the street. It had never been paid until the year 1830, when the company, discovering their liability, communicated it to the governors, and have since paid the amount. The arrears were waived.

NORTON'S GIFT.

Norton's Gift.

William Norton, by Will, bearing date 27th August 1593, devised his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, called Graunt's-alley, Bear-alley, or Godfrie's-alley, to the mayor, &c., governors, &c., and their successors, on trust out of the rents thereof, to pay yearly to the Stationers' Company 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be by them applied in loans as therein mentioned. And another sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the churchwardens of the parish of Onybury, in the county of Salop, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* thereof to be paid either to a schoolmaster teaching children in the said parish, to be appointed from time to time by the said governors, or when there should be no such schoolmaster, to the parents, being inhabitants of the said parish, who should have any children then set to school, equally towards the better bringing up of such children, and 6*s.* 8*d.* residue thereof to be retained by the said churchwardens for their pains, and all the residue of the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands and tenements he willed should be employed towards the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital. Provided that if the premises should thereafter by any casualty perish, or be utterly decayed, the said governors should rebuild the same within one year, and retain so much of the rents after such new building as would satisfy the charge thereof, and should also retain the two several annuities before granted, until such expenses should be paid. And also provided, that if the said company, or the said churchwardens should neglect at any time for the space of three years to apply the said two several sums to them, limited in the manner therein directed, that the payment thereof should cease, and the same from thenceforth be applied by the said governors for the benefit of the children of the said hospital. And the said Will also provided, that if the rents, issues, and profits of the said lands should at any time be perverted to any other purposes than to the uses aforesaid, the said lands should revert to the right heirs of the testator.

The property thus given comprises No. 25 and No. 26, Farringdon-street. The two annual sums of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each to the Company of Stationers and the parish of Onybury are regularly paid; the particulars of the application thereof are noticed in the Twenty-second Report, p. 77, and Third Report, p. 263, respectively.

WILLIAM ELKINE'S GIFT.

William Elkin's
Gift.

William Elkin, alderman, by Will, proved 3d November 1593, gave to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., towards the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, and to other uses mentioned in his Will, 800*l.* to be paid to the said mayor, &c., when they should have bought and assured to the said hospital lands or rents of the yearly value of 40*l.*, to be employed yearly, and paid towards the relief of the poor children in the said hospital, and other charitable uses, by him therein expressed, *viz.*, he willed that there should be paid yearly for the maintenance of a reader, to read service and teach children in a chapel called Ore Chapel, in the parish of Mucklestone, in Salop, 10*l.* and 1*s.* weekly in money or bread to the use of the poor householders in the parish of St. Michael, Bassishaw, London, to be distributed by the churchwardens; and he willed that the surplus of money which should remain of the said 800*l.* should be bestowed on the building of a house at St. Mary's Hospital, for the governors and children to sit in at Easter times.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled in the Court of Chancery, bearing date 26th April, 36 Eliz. (1594), Hewett Osborne, in consideration of "a certain sum of money," granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c. and their successors, his great messuage called the Crown, with two other tenements adjoining thereto, situate in Fenchurch-street.

Neither the amount nor origin of the consideration for the above purchase is mentioned in the conveyance, but from an early date the property held by the governors in Fenchurch-street and Ingram-court has been entered in the hospital ledgers as derived from William Elkin, whose gift may therefore be presumed to have been thus invested.

The houses are Nos. 165, 166, and 167 in Fenchurch-street, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, in In-gram-court. The present rental is 458*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

The payments of 10*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster at Woore, and 2*l.* 12*s.* to the churchwardens of St. Michael Bassishaw are regularly made, and the particulars of the application of the former are stated in the Thirteenth Report, p. 274, and of the latter in the Fourth Report, p. 133.

The residue of the rents is carried to the general account.

LAWRENCE'S GIFT.

Thomas Lawrence, goldsmith, is recorded in the minutes of the hospital as the donor in 1593 of two houses in Houndsditch, now laid into one, and let at 110*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum. No deed or will of the donor is preserved, but the hospital still retains all the ancient title-deeds to the property, of which the possession can be traced to the period above-mentioned.

WARE'S GIFT.

Thomas Ware, by Will, bearing date in 1594, gave a yearly sum of 52*s.* to Christ's Hospital, payable by the Fishmongers' Company out of two small tenements devised to them in the said Will.

This yearly sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* is now paid by the corporation of the city of London, the tenements charged therewith having been sold to that body, and pulled down for making the approaches to the New London-bridge.

ALICE ELKINE'S *alias* OWEN'S GIFT.

By deed bearing date 7th January 1594, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, &c., in consideration of 60*l.* covenanted to pay to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Islington, Middlesex, 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to be distributed by them 12*d.* every Sunday to 13 poor people of the town of Islington.

It appears that Alice Elkiné *alias* Owen gave 60*l.* to the hospital on condition that the governors should make this payment.

This sum of 2*l.* 12*s.* per annum is regularly paid out of the hospital funds.—See Tenth Report, p. 329.

GRIFFIN'S GIFT.

Edward Griffin, citizen and barber-surgeon of London, by Will, bearing date 10th April, 38 Eliz. charged a house in the Old Bailey with the payment of 20*s.* to the mayor, &c., governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, to the use of the poor there.

This rent-charge was sold by the governors in 1811 for 24*l.* 4*s.*, under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Act.

DAME DOROTHY EDMONDS'S GIFT.

By a bond, bearing date 18th January 1596, Dame *Dorothy Edmonds* bound herself in the penalty of 1000 marks for the payment of 300*l.* to the treasurer and one of the governors of the hospital upon the last day of October following, to the intent that the governors should therewith purchase a revenue of 20*l.* per annum in lands or hereditaments, by which there should be for ever yearly thereafter maintained in the said hospital six poor children, to be only distinguished from the other children in the colour of their caps, or in some other apparent mode of difference, whereby they might be known to be the six children maintained by the said revenue. And the said treasurer and governor thereby promised, on behalf of the governors, that an indenture of covenants should pass between her ladyship and the said governors, with such covenants as should be necessary for performing any thing that should be required either for the maintenance of the said children, or other matters touching the distinguishing of them from the other children of the said hospital, or otherwise for observing the yearly memory of the maintenance of them.

Neither the bond nor the indenture of covenants referred to in the above extract from the Will book is in the possession of the hospital, but the receipt of the 300*l.* appears, and the investment of 165*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, part thereof in the year 1599, in the purchase of two houses in Dudley-court, Silver-street.

These are still retained by the hospital, and are now let at 53*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The rents are carried to the general funds, but no children are maintained specifically on account of the donation, or distinguished from the others as directed.

CHARITIES OF SIR THOMAS and DAME MARY RAMSEY, and of DAME MARY RAMSEY.

Grant of Sir Thomas and Dame Mary Ramsey.—By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 29th September, 25 Eliz., Sir Thomas Ramsey and Dame Mary his wife granted the priory of Berden church and churchyard, and all messuages, mills, and hereditaments thereto belonging, and the rectories of Berden and Clavering, and the tithes belonging to the said rectories, and all the manors and hereditaments of the said Dame Mary, in Berden, Manuden, Elsenham, Henham, Takeley, Rykeling, Clavering, Ugley, and Rochford in the county of Essex, and in Burnt Pelham, Stoking Pelham, and Reed in the county of Herts; and all other her manors and hereditaments situated in the said counties, to the mayor, &c. upon trust to bestow 10*l.* yearly amongst the poor of St. Bartholomew's, or deliver it to the hands of the treasurer and governors to be so employed. And to bestow 10*l.* yearly amongst the poor prisoners of Newgate, Ludgate, the Counter in the Poultry, and the Counter in Wood-street. And also to pay 40*l.* yearly to the master of St. Peter's College, (if the bishop of Ely). And the said indenture contained a covenant by the said master with the said mayor, &c., that he would elect impartially four scholars of the most towardness in virtue and learning, the sons of poor men of the Queen's subjects born within this realm, and

London!

Christ's Hospital,
[continued.]

Lawrence's Gift.

Ware's Gift.

Alice Elkiné *alias*
Owen's Gift.

Griffin's Gift.

Dame Dorothy
Edmonds's Gift.

Charities of Sir
Thomas and Dame
Mary Ramsey, and
of Dame Mary
Ramsey.

London.

—
Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Charities of Sir
Thomas and Dame
Mary Ramsey, and
of Dame Mary
Ramsey,
continued.
—

that of the poorest sort of men not able to give maintenance to such children, which scholars should be maintained and brought up in learning in the said college of Peterhouse, towards whose maintenance there should be yearly employed out of the 40*l.* the sum of 20 marks (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), five marks to each (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), the payment thereof to be used in such manner and at such time as the allowance of other scholarships in the college, which four scholars might retain their scholarships or allowance of five marks yearly, until they should have taken their degree of B. A., and so continued three years, except they should die or commit any offence contrary to the college statutes, or ordinances, which ordinance should tend to deprivation or expulsion, or loss of scholarship; and that he would elect impartially two fellows of most towardness, &c., as above, which two fellows should be maintained in the college, and towards their maintenance there should be employed 40 marks (26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*), residue of the 40*l.*, *i. e.* 20 marks a-piece yearly (13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*), the payment to be when the allowance of other fellowships is paid, which two fellows might retain their fellowships during their lives, except they were preferred to some other living, ecclesiastical or temporal, of the clear yearly value of 10*l.*, or commit any offence tending to expulsion or loss of their fellowship. And that from and after such time as the four scholarships had been continued and paid for such convenient time, as that the scholars that had or should be maintained thereby might, for their continuance of their place in the college, be capable of the said fellowship or allowance of 20 marks per annum, that then and from thenceforth, as the said fellowships should become void, there should be new fellows elected out of the four scholars, so that there should be found amongst them two or one (as the case might be) worthy of such fellowship. And that every scholar on his admission should swear that he had not only a mind and intent to endeavour himself to learning, but also that his purpose was to enter into the ministry of God's holy word, and become a publisher and preacher of the same; and that every fellow should be admitted, on condition that he should, within one whole year, enter into orders, and from the time of his admission apply his greatest part of his study to divinity, and in all his sermons praise God for the godly act of Lady Ramsey done to his church, all which scholars and fellows should be called Lady Mary Ramsey's; and that so often as any scholarship or fellowship should be void, he would elect in such manner as before mentioned one or so many of the scholars or fellows as the place or places should require within six months after the vacancies, with a proviso that one of the four scholars should be elected out of the children of Christ's Hospital, brought up and instructed in the grammar-school there, if there should be found, at or within the time of election limited thereby, any one worthy or sufficient to be elected, and as such scholar's place should become void, the same should be supplied by another of the children of the hospital to be chosen out of the grammar-school, if there should be any one worthy of such election. And that if the master should be negligent in the election of scholars or fellows, or suffer their places to be void for a longer time than aforesaid, he should forfeit to the mayor, &c. *nomine pænæ*, for every week the scholarship should be void above the time limited, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and for the void fellowship 13*s.* 4*d.* weekly, to be abated out of the 40*l.* Also if he for favour corruptly elected either scholar or fellow, he should forfeit, *nomine pænæ*, to the mayor, &c. weekly, so long as such scholar bore Lady Ramsey's name or received her exhibition, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and for fellows in like manner 13*s.* 4*d.* weekly, until such party removed, to be abated out of the 40*l.*

And the said indenture further contained a covenant by the said mayor, &c., with the grantors and the wardens of the Grocers' Company, to forfeit to the said wardens double the value of the arrears of the said annuities of 10*l.*, from six months after the days of payment, *more pænæ*, half to wardens to like uses, as thereby mentioned, and the other half to them for their own use.

And the said indenture further contained a covenant by the said mayor, &c., with the wardens, &c., that if they should employ the residue of the revenues and profits of the premises, over and above the several annuities limited as aforesaid to any other use, purpose, and intent than to the sustentation, maintenance, and bringing up of the said poor infants and children in the said hospital, for which intent and purpose all and singular the premises were thereby to them conveyed, then they should forfeit to the use of the Grocers' Company treble the sums so misemployed, with a proviso, that if the said wardens should be remiss in looking to the benefits to grow to them from such misemployment of the said rents and profits for one year, or they should combine with the mayor, &c. therein, the benefit of the penalties should be to the Drapers' Company in such manner as the same should have been to the said wardens.

Devise of Dame Mary Ramsey.—The said Dame Mary Ramsey, (widow of Sir Thomas Ramsey, alderman,) by Will, bearing date 19th January 1596, and proved 9th October 1601, devised a messuage and tenement in the parish of St. Peter the Poor, in Broad-street Ward, London, of the yearly rent of 10*l.*, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., and their successors, on trust to pay to the parsons and churchwardens of the several parishes thereafter mentioned, to the use of the poor therein inhabiting, viz:—

	£.	s.	d.
To the parish of St. Peter the Poor . . .	4	0	0
„ „ St. Andrew Undershaft . . .	3	0	0
„ „ St. Mary Woolnoth . . .	3	0	0

yearly, to be distributed by the respective churchwardens to the most needful of their parishioners, by the nomination of two of the principal parishioners of each of the said parishes respectively, to be chosen to that end by the vestry during pleasure, the payments to be made at Michaelmas, Christmas, Lady-day, and Midsummer, yearly.

Grant and Bequest of Dame Mary Ramsey.—The said Dame Mary Ramsey, by a codicil, bearing date 8th July 1601, after desiring to be buried in Christ Church, to the governors of which hospital she had in the lifetime of her husband already conveyed all the lands of which

she was then seised, to the relief of the poor children there, and for other good uses; and reciting that she had since purchased the manor of Gains Colne, in Essex, and had conveyed the same to the hospital, upon trust out of the rents thereof to apply 20*l.* yearly to the maintenance of a schoolmaster of a free grammar-school at Halstead, and to maintain in the said hospital a writing-school, with a master and usher, to teach as well poor men's children of the city of London as children of the said hospital to write and cast accounts, and upon the said schoolmaster to bestow the yearly sum of 20*l.*; and further to employ other 20*l.* upon ten poor widows, towards their better relief; and further reciting her devise of the messuage in Broad-street Ward by Will bearing date 19th January 1596, she bequeathed to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c. 2,000*l.* to be bestowed with the assent of her executors in the purchase of lands and tenements of the yearly value of £100, to the intent that 40*l.* of the yearly value or revenue of such lands should be yearly distributed upon or towards the maintenance of 12 poor scholars in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, viz. in either of the said universities six scholars, to every of whom there should be yearly paid by way of exhibition five marks.

And 20*l.*, part of the said yearly revenue, to be paid to 10 poor maimed soldiers, who should have served in the wars, to be continued as pensions of 40*s.* each during their lives.

And out of the residue of the said revenue she appointed that there should be paid to two several preachers, who should be appointed to preach in Christ's Church yearly by the treasurer and governors of the said hospital, two sermons, one on St. Stephen's-day, in the afternoon, and the other on the first Sunday in Lent, in the afternoon, for which sermons there should be allowed to the preachers 20*s.* a-piece. And out of the said residue there was to be allowed yearly to each of the said 10 poor widows a gown, and to each of the said maimed soldiers a coat, cap, and a pair of shoes, and to him who should be entrusted with the keeping of her monument in Christ Church (then already prepared) 10*s.* yearly. And to the churchwardens of the said parish church of Christ Church, to be disposed of according to the necessity of the poor of the said parish, 2*l.* 10*s.* yearly, and the residue of the said yearly rent of 100*l.*, to be yearly paid to such and so many of the poor parishes in London as the said governors should think fit; the account thereof to be kept by itself, that the distribution might the better appear.

Also she gave and bequeathed towards the relief of the miserable estate of such prisoners as should lie in execution, or otherwise, in the prisons in London and Southwark, the sum of 500*l.*, to be employed in the purchase of lands and tenements in the city of London, or the counties of Middlesex, Essex, or Surrey, to be assured to the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., and their successors, the yearly revenue thereof to be employed by her executors during their lives, and after their decease by the discretion of the treasurer and governors of the said hospital, for redeeming such prisoners as might be kept in execution or otherwise detained in the said prisons for the sum of 40*s.* or under. Nevertheless, it was the meaning of the said testatrix not so strictly to hold them to the said sum of 40*s.*, but that upon the extreme necessity and poor estate of some one man's particular case in every year, towards whom his reputation and behaviour should move an extraordinary respect and compassion, they might be at liberty to procure his enlargement by disbursement of a greater sum than 40*s.*, but such toleration to be as sparingly as might be, her object being to enlarge them that lie miserably imprisoned for trifling sums.

The estates derived from the gifts of Sir Thomas and Lady Ramsey are to be distinguished under four heads:—

1. Those comprised in the grant by both these donors in 1583, include all the possessions of the hospital (except the Brickhouse Farm) in the parish of Berden, also in Clavering, Elsenham, Langley, Manuden, Rickling, and Rochford in Essex, and about two acres at Stoken Pelham, in Hertfordshire, which are let with the Brickhouse farm. See Rental, Essex.

A cottage and about five acres of land in Clavering, the gift of Sir George Garrett, not now distinguishable from Lady Ramsey's property, are included in the farm called the Priory farm at Berden.

In 1805 the priory farm was let at 430*l.*, and the tithes of Berden produced 273*l.* These amounts remained the same till 1833, when the farm, with an addition of 25 acres, was let at the present rental of 365*l.* The tithes are let to the occupiers, and produced in 1835 255*l.* 19*s.* The lands in the other parishes (exclusive of Clavering) are let at rents amounting to about 139*l.*

The tithes of Clavering (two-third parts) produced to the hospital in 1778, 183*l.*, and the tithes of Langley (two-third parts) 54*l.* Between the years 1784 and 1797, the former fluctuated between 263*l.* and 313*l.*, the latter between 84*l.* and 105*l.* In the year 1815, the hospital's proportion of the Clavering tithes was 589*l.*, and of the Langley tithes about 200*l.*, but successive abatements have been since found necessary. In 1835, there was received from the tithes of Clavering 352*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and from those of Langley 113*l.* 18*s.* The existing composition for tithes in the three parishes was made in 1833. The parsonage farm in Clavering, which contains 164*a.* (including 6*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.* in Berden) is let for 200*l.*

The right of presentation to the perpetual curacy of Berden is the property of the hospital, and is exercised by the Court. Besides a stipend of 50*l.* per annum, the governors have for a long period annexed to this preferment the vicarage of Ugley, (derived under the gift of Sir William Craven,) the income of which, including glebe and tithe, is about 150*l.* per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Rogers Pittman, formerly second master in the grammar-school.

The advowson of the vicarage of Clavering cum Langley is also the property of the hospital. It is understood to be endowed with one-third part of the great tithes of Clavering

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Charities of Sir
Thomas and Dame
Mary Ramsey, and
of Dame Mary
Ramsey,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Charities of Sir
Thomas and Dame
Mary Ramsey, and
Dame Mary
Ramsey,
continued.

and Langley, and with the small tithes of both parishes. This preferment is held by the Rev. George John Brookes, formerly the head mathematical master in the hospital. The annual value of the living, independently of a glebe of between 30 and 40 acres, but subject to rates, is stated at 618*l.* per annum.

2. The manor of Gainscolne, purchased and conveyed to the governors by Lady Ramsey subsequently to the death of her husband: the conveyance of this estate, the trusts of which appear from the recitals in the codicil, is not extant. It comprises the manor-house and farm, together with the mill-house and lands adjoining, altogether 164 acres. These were let, for the 40 years preceding 1812, at 100*l.* per annum. In that year the manor-farm was advanced to 350*l.* per annum, and the mill-house and land to 130*l.*, but it was not found possible to realize these rents. Considerable abatements were made from time to time, and in the year 1826, the present rent (180*l.*) was the best that could be obtained. The farm buildings still require some expenditure. The mill (let at 77*l.*) is in very good condition. The quit-rents, payable in respect of copyholds of the manor, were, in 1835, 11*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* There is also a wood, called Oxley Wood, let at 13*l.* per annum, thus raising the income of this branch to 281*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

3. The house in Broad-street, devised by Lady Ramsey's will in 1596, comprises the front of an excellent house, No. 13, the back part of which is the property of West's Charity. The house was built by — Stewart, a lessee of the hospital, about the year 1807, at an expense of about 5,000*l.* The former rent of the premises which stood on the site was 63*l.*; the present rent is 84*l.*; 8*l.* 10*s.* is received for the redeemed land-tax, and 10*l.* is paid for insurance upon 5,000*l.*

4. Lands at Horley in Surrey, purchased in 1602, with the two several bequests of 2,000*l.* and 500*l.* contained in the codicil to Lady Ramsey's will, bearing date 1601. The conveyance of this estate to the governors is not extant, but the treasurer's accounts for 1602-3 show the receipt and investment of the amount of the legacies.

The property consists of the great tithes of the parish of Horley, the manor-farm, and other lands, containing together about 250 acres. In respect of these, by an inclosure act, the award under which was completed about 1813, five allotments, containing about 100 acres, were awarded to the hospital.

At the period of the purchase (1602) the total annual produce of this property was

It subsequently sunk, until the year 1663, to about	£150	0	0
In 1663 a fine of 1,200 <i>l.</i> was received on the manor-farm and tithes, the total rents being about	136	0	0
In 1694 the lands seem to have been severed into two farms, and let with the tithe. For the manor-farm was received a fine of 500 <i>l.</i> , the rents being then	41	0	0
In 1711, Spicer's farm 40 <i>l.</i> fine	Total Rents	138	0 0
„ 1715, manor-farm 500 <i>l.</i> do.			
„ 1732, Spicer's farm 40 <i>l.</i> do.			
„ 1736, manor-farm 500 <i>l.</i> do.			
„ 1753, Spicer's farm 40 <i>l.</i> do.			
„ 1757, manor farm 525 <i>l.</i> do.	Do.	205	0 0
„ 1774, Spicer's farm, relet	Do.	210	0 0
„ 1778, manor-farm relet.	Do.	311	0 0
„ 1800, Lands let at	£177	0	0
Tithes let to occupiers	450	0	0
		627	0 0
„ 1813, Lands	£177	0	0
Tithes	973	0	0
		1,150	0 0
„ 1820, Lands	£177	0	0
Tithes	806	0	0
„ 1822, Lands, including four allotments under Inclosure Act.	289	0	0
Tithes	580	0	0
		869	0 0

The sums last mentioned continued to be the average annual receipts from this property until 1828. The rents, including quit-rents payable to the lords of the manor, to the amount of about 6*l.*, are now about 213*l.* The tithes produce about 700*l.* per annum.

The advowson of the vicarage of Horley is the property of the hospital: the present incumbent is the Rev. Edward Rice, the upper grammar-master of the school, who was appointed about 1827. The composition for small tithes is 400*l.* per annum, subject however to rates, which are very considerable.

Distinct accounts have not been kept of the income and expenditure upon the estates derived from the four several sources above mentioned, but the total gross receipts have been carried to the general account of the hospital, and the specific payments directed by the instruments of donations have been made as follows:—

1. In respect of the grant of 1583, the sum of 10*l.* is regularly paid to the renter of St. Bartholomew's Hospital from the general funds.

The sum of 40*l.* is also regularly paid to the bursar of Peter House College, Cambridge. No scholar is actually sent from the hospital to this college in respect of the above gift; but the scholars upon other exhibitions are not limited as to the college to which they go, and there

is an instance in which a party quitted another college to go to Peter House, and was elected a fellow.

2. Devise of the Gainscolne lands. No particular appropriation is made of the rents, but from the general funds of the hospital 20*l.* is paid annually to the master of the grammar-school of Halstead, who is appointed by the Court. In pursuance of the instructions contained in a paper left by Lady Ramsey, prescribing the management of the school, the governors repair the school and master's house, and further pay all taxes and rates upon the premises. See Thirty-second Report, Part I., p. 754.

A specific sum of 20*l.* was paid to the writing-master in part of his salary as from this gift, until the year 1803, but from that time the practice has been to include it in his salary, without reference to the specific gift, nor is there now, nor was there formerly (so far as appears), any other duty required at his hands than the ordinary attention to the pupils in his school.

Widows.—20*l.* is annually bestowed in pensions of 2*l.* each to ten poor widows elected by the Court upon the recommendation of the committee, to whom a general order of reference for this purpose has been made. The Court however are always summoned to elect. The only qualification required is, that the party should be above 50 years of age, and of good character; a preference is given to those who have not received parochial relief.

These widows also receive annually, in lieu of the gown ordered for them in the will, 10*s.* per annum each, and hosiery to the amount of 5*s.*, with a pair of shoes to the value of about 4*s.*

The rectory of Gainscolne, or Colne Engayne, the patronage of which passed to the hospital under the gift of Lady Ramsey, is held by the Rev. John Greenwood, D.D., formerly upper grammar-master of the hospital. The value of this preferment, independently of the glebe, but subject to rates, is stated at about 750*l.* per annum.

3. House in Broad Street.—In respect of the rents of these premises, the governors have never deviated from the payments directed by the Will, viz., to the churchwardens of St. Peter Le Poor 4*l.*, and to those of St. Andrew Undershaft, and St. Mary Woolnoth, 3*l.* each; the residue has been carried to the hospital funds. As the terms of the devise appear to dispose of the entire rent, the propriety of this application has been submitted to the attorney-general.

Scholarships.—The moiety of the 40*l.* per annum given for exhibitions applicable to Cambridge has not been given specifically since 1802, when an alteration in the mode of keeping the accounts was introduced. Since that time it has been applied in aid of a general fund for the support of scholars sent by the hospital to this university (now 8 in number) without reference to the particular gift.

In respect of the moiety applicable to exhibitions at Oxford, one-sixth part only, or 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid specifically until 1802, and since that time has been considered as paid in part of an exhibition annually allowed to a scholar of the hospital at that university.

The remaining five-sixths have been paid in exhibitions of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each to any poor scholars of that university who have applied for them. The list is now full, but for the last 40 years there have generally been several vacancies on it; sometimes there has been no other exhibition than the scholar from the hospital.

An account is kept of the arrears due on the collective fund applicable to exhibitions.

4. Horley Estate.—Soldiers.—20*l.* is annually divided in sums of 2*l.* among 10 poor soldiers, usually out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, named in the same manner as the widows; they are called on to produce certificates of their clergyman and churchwardens, or other respectable persons, testifying to their character. They also receive a coat and pair of breeches yearly, or 10*s.* in money, at their option, also hosiery and shoes to the same amount as the widows.

Sermons.—The two sermons directed by the Will are regularly preached by the vicar or curate of Christ Church on the first Sunday in Lent and St. Stephen's-day, and 20*s.* each is paid for them. The governors are summoned, and some usually attend.

Monument.—The 10*s.* for the care of Lady Ramsey's tomb in Christ Church is now paid to the sexton. The tomb itself having been destroyed, together with the church, in the fire of London, nothing was paid on this account until, out of the arrears which had accrued, the governors found themselves able to restore the monument, which was done in the year 1834, the ancient inscription being replaced from Stow's Survey.

Christ Church Poor.—The sum of 50*s.* is annually paid to the churchwardens of Christ Church parish for distribution to their poor.

Parishes.—In respect of the gift of the residue of the 100*l.* per annum ordered by the donor to be purchased with the sum of 2,000*l.*, no payment was made by the governors until the year 1833. In that year the governors came to a resolution that the arrears on this head for the last six years should be divided between the parishes of Christ Church, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, and St. Sepulchre's, all of which were burdened with numerous poor. In this manner 99*l.* 14*s.* was distributed. From that time the residue of the 100*l.* per annum (which varies in respect of the alteration of the expense of the apparel given to the pensioners) has been regularly disposed of by order of the committee.

A separate account is not however kept of this branch of the charity, which is now brought into the general head of rent-charges in the hospital accounts.

As the terms of Lady Ramsey's bequest seem to contemplate the disposal of the entire income of the lands to be purchased, it has been thought right to submit the circumstances of this appropriation to Her Majesty's Attorney-General.

Release of Prisoners.—From the time of the purchase in 1603 to the year 1829, 30*l.* per annum had been paid from the general funds to this branch of the Charity, which sum was

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Charities of Sir
Thomas and Dame
Mary Ramsey, and
of Dame Mary
Ramsey,
continued.

London.
—
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
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Charities of Sir
Thomas and Dame
Mary Ramsey, and
of Dame Mary
Ramsey,
continued.
—

originally fixed as being one-fifth of the rent (150*l.*) then received from the Horley estate. This payment was, for some time immediately subsequent to the purchase, more than one-fifth of the rent. In the year 1829, the gross rent being 1,047*l.* 16*s.*, subject to outgoings of 203*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and to charges for management, the committee (who had been led into the investigation of the payments made for the benefit of prisoners, by an application from the City of London, under the Act 4 George IV., cap. 64, empowering them to receive payments directed to be made for the relief of prisoners in the city prisons) came to a resolution that one-fifth of the net rents of the Horley estate should in future be applied to this object, and that the arrears of rent, from the date of the Act, should be carried to the same account. After deducting all outgoings, and a charge for expenses of collection, &c., at 5*l.* per cent., a balance of 668*l.* 10*s.* appeared to be due. Since that time the fifth of net rent has produced as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Arrears	668	10	0
In 1829	105	2	2
„ 1830	86	7	8
„ 1831	44	7	4
„ 1832	142	16	2
„ 1833	98	10	0
„ 1834	156	19	11
„ 1835	113	8	8
	£747	11	11

These sums have been applied by directions of the committee in the release of prisoners confined in White Cross Prison and the Borough Compter. In the former, Mr. Barrett, the keeper of the prison, receives from time to time sums of various amount (usually from 20*l.* to 50*l.*) from the receiver of the hospital, which he applies at his discretion in obtaining the discharge of debtors confined for small debts. He is apprised of the intention of this donor to restrict the amount. He is also intrusted with the distribution of Smythies' Gift, hereafter mentioned. The amount of 2*l.* is very rarely exceeded in appropriating either gift. In the Borough Compter the charge of administering this fund is undertaken by Benjamin Harrison, esq., the treasurer of Guy's Hospital, who adheres strictly to the limitation prescribed in the will. The last 40 prisoners released from this prison previous to September 1836, were discharged for a sum of 37*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* A large proportion of these cases appear to be arranged by composition with the detaining creditor. This Charity is probably productive, in the disposal of its present distributors, of as much relief as it could be made available to effect; but there seems little doubt, in spite of the precautions adopted, that an injurious influence upon both debtors and creditors results from the prospect of the fund being called in aid, and that incarceration is in fact thereby rendered a more frequent practice.

GURNEY'S GIFT.

Richard Gurney, citizen and alderman of London, by Will, bearing date 5th October 1596, gave to Christ's Hospital an annuity of 5*l.*, payable by the Company of Haberdashers, as part of the interest of 300*l.* given to them for loans. The payment of this annuity had been discontinued from 1666, but was recommenced in 1827, and is now regularly received from the Haberdashers' Company, and carried to account amongst the list of annuities. Nothing was received for arrears.

DONOR UNKNOWN. (1599.)

Donor Unknown. By indenture of covenant, made the 20th February, 41st Elizabeth, between the mayor, &c., of the one part, and Robert Beale of London, esq., of the other part, reciting, that a certain honourable person, for the better preservation of the health of the children in Christ's Hospital, had given to the said hospital 100*l.*, and promised to pay 40*l.* more before the 1st of May then next, on trust that the same should be applied by the governors in the purchase of lands, to be added to the increase of the yearly revenue of Christ's Hospital, and out of the same revenue so to be purchased, and in the mean time out of the revenues of the hospital, that a learned and experienced physician, qualified, and allowed by the College of Physicians in London for a sufficient physician to practise, should be entertained by the governors of the said hospital with the yearly stipend of 10*l.*, who should be accounted the physician of Christ's Hospital, and that he should visit and minister to the children of the said hospital, and the officers lodged therein, as any of them should be taken with any sickness or disease, without other fee or reward, except for such drugs as he should use for them. In consideration of the said sum of 140*l.* so by the said Robert Beale paid, the said mayor, &c., covenanted, with the consent of the said Robert Beale, to elect a learned and sufficient physician, qualified as above mentioned, who should be admitted to the said pension of 10*l.* per annum, upon condition that, while he should continue the physician of the said hospital, he should carefully and diligently perform his office, and administer good, wholesome, and fit medicines and remedies to the diseased children and officers of the said hospital, and, after his death or resignation, to continue the entertainment and pension of some other learned physician, qualified, as before mentioned, for the same service.

The 140*l.* appears by the benefaction book to have been received in 1599. A physician is retained in the establishment of the hospital, with a salary of 60*l.*, which has not varied for the last 40 years.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

HEWETT'S GIFT.

William Hewett, by Will bearing date 4th April 1599, bequeathed 300*l.* to the Company of Clothworkers upon trust, to pay yearly to the governors of St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, 5*l.* each.

Hewett's Gift.

This sum of 300*l.* was applied towards the purchase of an estate in King Street, Cheapside, and Billiter Lane, now held by the company, who regularly pay the annuity of 5*l.* to the hospital.

See Sixth Report, p. 218.

BLUNDELL'S GIFT.

Peter Blundell of Tiverton, by Will bearing date 9th June 1599, gave to the governors, &c., 500*l.*, to the intent that they should bestow the same in lands or houses for the use of the children and maintenance of the hospital.

Blundell's Gift.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 31st August, 43d Elizabeth, Arnold Jeames, in consideration of 600*l.*, conveyed a capital messuage, situate in the parish of St. Pancras and St. Antony, within the City of London; also a messuage or tenement adjoining on the west part of the said capital messuage; and a messuage or tenement situate in the parish of St. Anthony, next Budge Row, together with the shops, yards, gardens, and their appurtenances thereto belonging, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., for the relief of the poor children harboured in Christ's Hospital.

By indenture bearing date 5th September 1601, the said mayor, &c., after acknowledging the receipt of 500*l.* from William Craven, and four others, the heirs of Peter Blundell, and reciting that they had laid out the said 500*l.*, together with 100*l.* of their own money, in the above purchase, covenanted with the said William Craven, and four others, their heirs, executors, and administrators, that they and their successors would always employ the rents and profits of the above premises for the relief of the said poor children, according to the Will of the said Peter Blundell.

The 100*l.* above mentioned as added to make up the purchase money, was directed by an order of Court, 15th May 1691, to be taken as the legacy of Dame Elizabeth Cleeve, for the maintenance of a schoolmistress.

One of the houses in St. Antholin's churchyard was sold under the provisions of the Act for redemption of land-tax in 1807, and produced 400*l.* The hospital still retains Nos. 3 and 4 in Pancras Lane, Cheapside, and Nos. 52 and 53 in St. Antholin's churchyard, the aggregate rents of which are now 376*l.* 15*s.*

WILKINSON'S GIFT.

It appears from the Report of the Charities under the Skinners' Company, Seventeenth Rep. p. 426, that by indenture bearing date 20th April, 42d Eliz. (1600), the master, wardens, and commonalty of the said company, for effectuating a gift by *Mary Wilkinson* of 100*l.*, which was vested in them upon trust to pay an annuity of 5*l.* to the governors of Christ's Hospital, granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London as such governors, an annuity of 5*l.*, to be issuing out of all the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said company, to hold the same to the use of the said mayor, &c., and their successors, for ever, towards the relief and maintenance of the children of the said hospital.

Wilkinson's Gift.

This annual sum of 5*l.*, so received and charged, has been regularly paid by the Skinners' Company to the treasurer, and is carried to account amongst the annuities belonging to the hospital.

LADY OSBOURNE'S GIFT.

By deed of appointment, bearing date 5th September, 42d of Eliz., Dame Margaret Clarke gave to the masters and governors, &c., 4*l.* per annum, to be issuing out of two messuages, called the Cock and the Bell on the Hoop in Philpot Lane, London, (which had been vested in her by *Jane Osbourne*, for a term of which 1900 years were then unexpired, to the use of the said Dame Margaret, for her life, and to such further uses as she should appoint,) to be paid quarterly, for the use of the poor children of this hospital.

Lady Osbourne's
Gift.

This rent-charge appears formerly to have been paid, but in the year 1797 is written off in the hospital accounts as irrecoverable, being then long in arrear, and the identity of the houses charged not being ascertainable.

GIFTS OF EDMUND ENGLISH AND SIR HUMPHRY WELD.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 7th August 1611, reciting that *Edmund English*, by his Will, bearing date 1st April 1602, had appointed that 100*l.* should be bestowed by his executors upon land to be employed for ever to the relief of the poor children, and others, in Christ's Hospital—Frances Clark, in consideration of the said sum of 100*l.* paid by the said executors, and of 180*l.* paid by the governors of Christ's Hospital, conveyed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., three messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate in Friday Street, in the parish of St. Margaret Moyses.

Gifts of Edmund
English and Sir
Humphry Weld.

In the hospital ledgers, 100*l.*, part of this consideration of 280*l.*, is stated to have been given by Sir Humphry Weld.

London.

The houses Nos. 22 and 23 in Friday Street, and No. 13 in Great Distaff Lane, are derived from this purchase. They are now let at rents amounting to 200*l.* 10*s.*

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

BARTHOLOMEW BARNES'S GIFT.

Bartholomew
Barnes's Gift.

Bartholomew Barnes, of London, mercer, by Will, bearing date 1st March, 45th Eliz., gave to the Company of Mercers 300*l.*, to be lent to young men of the company for periods of five years, at interest after the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., which in the whole would amount to 10*l.* per annum, which he directed should be paid by the wardens of the said company to the governors of Christ's Hospital towards the relief of the poor there, on Good Friday yearly; and that the Mercers' Company should give the said governors some reasonable assurance for the payment of the said sum of 10*l.* to them for ever, with a proviso that the said company should be at liberty, if they should think fit, to invest the said 300*l.* in the purchase of land for the use of the said company, so as the said company, within two months after such purchase, should grant and convey to the said governors, and their successors, an annuity or rent-charge of 10*l.*, to be issuing out of such lands, or any other lands of the said company, to the use of the poor in the said hospital.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum is regularly paid by the Mercers' Company out of their general funds, and carried to account amongst the annuities.—(See Sixth Report, p. 299.)

ROGERS'S GIFT.

Rogers's Gift.

Robert Rogers in 1602 (as appears by a minute in the court-book, no copy of the will being preserved) gave 500*l.* to purchase lands for the hospital, which sum is stated to have been invested by the next mentioned deed.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 9th March, 45th Eliz., Elizabeth Amerie, George Amerie and Faith his wife, in consideration of 504*l.* granted to the use of the mayor, &c. a messuage, formerly three messuages, situate in Maidenhead-lane, commonly called Distaffe-lane, in the parish of St. Margaret Moses, in London, together with all shops, cellars, yards, gardens, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The premises still remain in the possession of the hospital; they are now divided into two houses, being Nos. 10 and 12 in Distaffe-lane, let at rents amounting to 88*l.* 7*s.*

SAUNDERS'S GIFT.

Saunders's Gift.

Richard Saunders, by deed of gift bearing date 1603, gave to Christ's Hospital towards the maintenance of the poor children there after the termination of certain life-estates therein mentioned, all his goods and lands in fee-simple or otherwise, chattels, and debts whatsoever, as well real as personal, and five small tenements in "Brodesmeth-street, in Gloucester, and his tenements in Lond Smeth parish, in the same city."

The copy of this will is preserved in the books of the hospital, but there is no trace in the benefaction book of any benefit derived under it; nor is the hospital in possession of any property in the city of Gloucester.

LAWNDE'S GIFTS.

Lawnde's Gift.

John Lawnde, clerk, rector of St. Mary Steynings, London, by Will bearing date 7th March 1606, reciting that he was seised of a house in the parish of St. Olave, Silver-street, London, subject to a life-estate of his wife therein, devised the same to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital for the comfort and relief of the poor children there harboured; and upon trust, out of the rents thereof, to pay 40*s.* yearly to 12 of the poorest people of the parish of St. Mary Steynings, in London, on Easter-day, and cause every one of them to come to morning prayers, and to offer 2*d.* a-piece in the said church, after the second lesson, to be divided between the priest or parson and churchwardens of the said church for some repast amongst them; and should, at the expiration of the then lease, pay 30*s.* a-year more of the said profits to 12 of the poorest prisoners in the Counter in Wood-street, London, upon Easter-day, in the forenoon, equally amongst them to be divided, and 10*s.* more to a preaching minister to preach to them in the manner in the said will mentioned.

The premises derived under this will are let together with other premises adjoining in Silver-street, purchased about 1631 with a further sum, part of monies given by Mary Parra-dine, at 94*l.* 16*s.*

Two pounds per annum is regularly paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary Steynings (see Twenty-third Report, p. 262), and 1*l.* 10*s.* to the collector of the payments to the prisons appointed by the corporation of London. The 10*s.* for a sermon has neither been paid nor demanded since 1795.

SIR ROBERT CLERKE'S GIFT.

Clerke's Gift.

Sir Robert Clerke, knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, by Will, bearing date 10th December, 4 James I., gave the reversion of his houses in London to his son Robert and his heirs, charged with the yearly payment of 8*l.*, of which 40*s.* was to go to Christ's Hospital.

There is a note in the will-book, stating that Thomas Goffe of Philpot-lane, bought the houses of Sir Robert Clerke's son, and sold them again to Henry Brabant, fishmonger.

The sum of 2*l.* per annum is paid out of a house, No. 4, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane, belonging to Thomas Carpenter.

BISHOP'S GIFT.

Bishop's Gift.

The particulars of the Will of *George Bishop*, bearing date 25th February, 1607, under which the hospital is entitled to 6*l.* per annum, payable by the Stationers' Company, will be found in the Twenty-second Report, p. 77. The annuity is regularly received.

WALTHALL'S GIFT.

William Walthall, citizen and alderman of London, by Will, bearing date 16th July 1608, gave to the hospital 10*l.* per annum, payable by the Mercers' Company.—(See Sixth Report, p. 299.)

This sum is regularly received from the Mercers' Company.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Walthall's Gift.

MASCALL'S GIFT.

William Mascall, of London, mercer, by Will, bearing date 11th September 1608, gave to the treasurer, masters, and governors of Christ's Hospital for the good of the house and the children there, 160*l.* to buy therewith land or houses to the yearly value of 8*l.* 10*s.*, to be bestowed on the children in the said hospital on Michaelmas and Midsummer-days yearly, in providing for them a dinner or supper of roast beef or mutton, allowing 4*l.* 5*s.* for each meal. But if the said treasurer, masters, and governors should at any time cease to provide such meals as aforesaid, then he willed that the said bequest should pass from the said hospital, as in the said will in that case provided.

The hospital is not in possession of any deeds showing the actual investment of this money, but the property in Trinity-lane, comprising Nos. 21 and 22, with a manufactory behind them, has been designated in the accounts since the year 1611 as derived from this donor. These houses, however, were in the possession of the hospital in 1605, before the date of the gift, and it therefore seems probable that the governors determined to appropriate them as an investment of Mascall's gift, or rather as a security for performance of his intention.

The property considered as arising from Mascall is now let for 71*l.* 17*s.*

This among various bequests for the same object has been superseded by the alteration of the children's diet, who have now a dinner of roast beef every Sunday.

Mascall's Gift.

JACOB'S GIFT.

Richard Jacob, by Will, bearing date 20th May 1609, gave a messuage with the appurtenances in Eastcheap, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, to the Vintners' Company, they paying out of the issues and profits thereof (amongst other sums) 40*s.* per annum to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital, to be distributed towards the relief of the poor thereof.

This rent-charge was sold in 1811 under the Land-tax Redemption Act for the sum of 48*l.* 8*s.*

Jacob's Gift.

ROBERT DOW'S GIFT.

By indenture bearing date 7th February 1609, after reciting that the governors of Christ's Hospital, being desirous that the poor children of the said house might be instructed in the knowledge of pricksong, had lately entertained one John Farrant, being learned in music, for that purpose, and had agreed to allow him yearly the sum of 4*l.*, and that *Robert Dow*, a merchant-tailor, finding the same allowance very small, and having a grateful commiseration of the poor children, and to the intent to encourage skilful teachers to do their best endeavours in the instructing of the said poor children in the heavenly science of music, was willing, for the service of God and the advancement of the said poor children, to add a further sum of 12*l.* yearly for ever, hoping that God would put it into the heart of some good man to add 4*l.* per annum more to make the full yearly sum of 20*l.*; and that the said Robert Dow had for that purpose paid to the treasurer of the said hospital the sum of 240*l.*—it was witnessed that the mayor, &c., with the consent of the said Robert Dow, did thereby covenant with the master and wardens of the Company of Merchant Tailors and their successors, that they, the said mayor, &c., should for ever, after the death of the said John Farrant, provide a sufficient man skilful in music, being a bachelor or widower without children, for avoiding of charge to the hospital, and not being any vicar, petty canon, nor clerk or sexton of any church, nor holding any other temporal office, but only one that solely gives his diligence in teaching the art of music, to be from time to time elected by the president, treasurer, and governors of the said hospital, to teach the said boys; and that the said mayor, &c. would not only continue the said yearly sum of 4*l.*, the free gift of the hospital, but would also yearly, in consideration of the said sum of 240*l.*, for ever pay the sum of 12*l.*, amounting in the whole to 16*l.* per annum, to be all paid at the four most usual feasts in London unto the said John Farrant, and those who should succeed in the place of master of the said singing-school; the said 12*l.* to be as the free gift of the said Robert Dow; and it was agreed that the master of the said singing school should teach the art of music to 10 or 12 only of the said children, and should train them up in the knowledge of pricksong, and should teach them to write and make them able to sing in the choir of Christ's Church, for which purpose he and his successors should not fail to bring the children every Sunday and every holyday and their vigils, to the said church; and it was further agreed that the said teacher of music might choose his scholars for music out of all the schools and offices of the said hospital, except out of the counting-house, wardrobe, and grammar-school, out of which they should not take any without the consent of the governors of the said hospital and the teacher of the grammar-school. And that no inferior officer, as matron, steward, or other, should have any power over the said schoolmaster or any of his scholars in the singing-school, to hinder their learning during their school time, but only the treasurer and governors. And that upon the children attending burials, one half of the singing scholars, at the discretion of the master, should be left behind that the school might not be empty, unless it should be a special or double burial; and that the said singing children should not be put out as apprentices until they were sixteen, without the consent of their master. And that the said singing master should teach the singing children their

Robert Dow's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Robert Dow's Gift,
continued.

catechism, and that the said children should always be at the command of their singing-master, and should be all lodged in one ward (i. e.), the high ward, and that the singing-master should have the rooms therein specified under the counting-house, together with a small garden, unless the governors should direct some other rooms as convenient. And that the said singing-master with the children should half-yearly go before the president and governors that they might see how much they have profited; and that, for comforting and cherishing the said poor children, there should be every summer 40*s.* laid out in such fuel as the said governors should think meet, and be laid in the cellar of the singing-school in the months of June and July; and that before Christmas 6*s.* 8*d.* should be laid out yearly in the purchase of 12 pair of gloves for the said boys at 6*d.* each, and one pair for the master at 8*d.* And that the said mayor, &c. might dismiss the said master for negligence or misconduct, and that the said master might be allowed to take in eight or ten boys not of the hospital to instruct. And the said mayor, &c. further covenanted that in case they ever ceased to pay the said two sums of 4*l.* and 12*l.* to the said master, they would pay the sum of 240*l.* to the master and wardens of Merchant Tailors' Company, to be applied to the relief of the poor men and women in their almshouses, or to such other good uses as they should think meet, or as the said Robert Dow in his lifetime should appoint.

By deed indented, annexed to the above abstracted indenture, bearing date 13th June 1611, reciting that the said Robert Dow was desirous to increase the salary of the said master to the full yearly sum of 20*l.*, and had for that purpose paid the 80*l.* to the said mayor, &c., the said mayor, &c. covenanted with the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company that they would yearly pay the further sum of 4*l.* to the said singing-master; and the said Robert Dow, with the consent of the president and governors, &c., directed that the said master should, in consideration of such increase, teach three or four of the 10 or 12 singing-children to play upon an instrument, as the virginals or viol; and that the said singing-master should not only attend during prayers in the church, but should be there after sermon, both morning and evening, in order to play on the organ a psalm which the congregation should sing, but that he might find a substitute, or allow one of his scholars to do it, if capable. And the said indenture contained a similar covenant to repay the 80*l.* to the Merchant Tailors' Company if the mayor, &c. should cease to pay the 4*l.* a-year to such singing-master.

The sums of 240*l.* and 80*l.* were received by the hospital; and in the year 1611 some premises near Cheapside, comprising Nos. 24 and 25 in Friday-street, Cheapside, and Nos. 21 and 22 in Trinity-lane, with a manufactory behind which had been purchased from the hospital funds in 1605, are designated in the books as "Mascall and Dow's estate," probably in consequence of a resolution of the governors to consider those gifts as charged thereupon.

The two houses in Friday-street were appropriated to answer Dow's gift. The name of "Hawes," another benefactor, to the amount of 350*l.*, was subsequently added, and again dropped, but a quit-rent to the crown, payable out of these premises, is still entered in the books as paid from Hawes's estate. The rent of the houses Nos. 24 and 25 Friday-street is now 219*l.* per annum, including insurance.

The hospital pays a salary of 60*l.* to a singing-master, who teaches all the children psalmody. He has besides 12 boys, selected by himself, to whom some further instruction is given in singing. A room, fire, and pianoforte are provided for the purpose in the hospital.

FAWETHER'S GIFT.

Fawether's Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 27th November, 8th Jac. I., *Josias Fawether* granted an annuity of 25*l.*, issuing out of two houses and a garden, and seven closes of land in Dringhouses, and a moor in Shepesleight, in Sextendale, in the county of York, unto the mayor, &c., payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, with a power of distress if the same should be unpaid three months after the said day of payment, upon trust, for the relief of the poor and impotent in the three hospitals, and also in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, equally amongst the four.

The hospital receives annually 6*l.* 5*s.* from St. Thomas's Hospital, as payable out of property in lands at Dringhouses, near York.

STODDARD'S GIFT.

Stoddard's Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 24th February, 9th Jac., reciting that *William Stoddard* (having surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor of Haringey, *alias* Hornesey, in the county of Middlesex, a tenement with a curtilage and garden adjoining, situate at Primes-nolhill, within the parish or lordship of Haringey aforesaid, and 17½*A.* of land and wood thereto belonging, and other his customary and copyhold lands, tenements, and hereditaments lying within the said manor, to the use of his Will) had by his Will declared that the said tenement, lands, and premises should come to the use of William Dale, Anthony Whaplett, and John Mugle, and their heirs—it was witnessed that the said tenement, lands, and premises were devised to the said William Dale and others, on trust, to allow the testator's wife to enjoy a certain portion of the premises during her life, and to hold the rents and profits of the remainder, esteemed to be of the value of 40*l.* per annum, and so much more money yearly to be conveyed as thereafter mentioned by the said testator, his heirs, executors, or assigns, as should make up the sum yearly during the same period of 100 marks, on the trusts thereafter mentioned; and that after the decease of the said testator and his said wife, the said trustees should sell the said tenement, lands, and premises, and should lay out the money arising from such sale in the purchase of freehold lands of the yearly value of 100 marks, and dispose of as well the said 100 marks to be by them received during the life of his said wife, as also the freehold lands of the value of 100 marks per annum, so to be purchased, to the uses following, that is to say, the sum of 4*l.* per annum for two dinners yearly, to be made for the poor children to be harboured in Christ's Hospital, one of such dinners on New Year's-day,

and the other on Candlemas-day, and 20*s.* yearly for ever, to and amongst the resident officers of the same hospital, as within and during the three years then last past had been used; and 6*l.* yearly for ever to the master, wardens, and committee of the Company of Skinners of the city of London, towards the relief of the poor of the said Company; and all the residue of the yearly rents, issues, and profits of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments (saving the sum of 10*l.* a-piece, to be once detained by the said trustees for their pains) for the relief of the poor children of Christ's Hospital, to the intent that, by reason of this charitable work, such and so many poor children of poor freemen of the said Company of Skinners, to the number of 10 in the whole, as the master and wardens of the said company, or the governors of the said company, should thereunto nominate, should from time to time be received and taken into the said hospital, and brought up with the other children therein; and that the same 10 poor children, so from time to time to be received into the said hospital, should wear green caps and green facing on their coats, whereby they might be discovered and known from amongst the rest of the said children.

The governors were put in possession of a copyhold estate at Hornsey under the above devise, but no money was paid by the executors to make up the required value of 100 marks. This estate was sold in the year 1617 for 810*l.*, which, with other monies of the hospital, was invested in the following purchase.

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, bearing date 1st April, 18th Jac. I. (1620), William Mulcaster and George Ede, in consideration of 2,136*l.* granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, the manor of Duxhurst or Duxthurst, in the county of Surrey, and the site of the capital messuage and farm of Duxhurst, and all hereditaments whatsoever, called Weyse's Garden, containing 6*A.*, situate in the parishes of Charlwood and Horley, in the said county; and certain messuages and hereditaments called Lodgers, in the same parishes; and those closes of land containing together 83*A.* 2*R.* 30*P.* of arable land, and 95*A.* 2*R.* of pasture, and 48*A.* 3*R.* 14*P.* of meadow, with the same messuages, farms, and tenements occupied, situate in Charlwood and Horley; and also a messuage, farm, and tenement called Westlands, and certain crofts and closes containing 44*A.* 3*R.* 36*P.* of arable, 28*A.* 3*R.* 5*P.* of pasture, and 8*A.* 2*R.* 16*P.* of meadow land, with the same occupied, situate in Charlwood and Horley: and also a messuage, farm, and tenement called Hill Lands, and certain closes containing 21*A.* 3*R.* 36*P.* of arable, 34*A.* 3*R.* of pasture, 3*A.* 3*R.* 24*P.* of meadow land, and 7*A.* 2*R.* 18*P.* of wood ground, with the same messuage, &c. occupied, situate in Charlwood and Horley; and also all other hereditaments whatsoever in Charlwood and Horley, which, by an indenture bearing date 22d December, 17th Jac. I., were conveyed unto the said grantors, and all other hereditaments in Charlwood and Horley, which, by an indenture bearing date 10th January 1615, were conveyed unto the same parties (except 3*A.* in Battlemead, in the same parishes), together with all woods, &c. upon the premises, and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto, unto, and to the use of the mayor, &c. to be employed and disposed towards the maintenance and education of poor children to be brought up in Christ's Hospital.

The purchase-money, 2,136*l.*, was composed of the following sums:—

	£.	s.	d.
William Stoddard's Gift	810	0	0
Lady Margaret Slaney	300	0	0
Randolph Woolley	300	0	0
Hospital funds	726	0	0

The lands were then let at 133*l.* 10*s.*

The following gifts are also ordered, 15th May 1691, to be considered as charged on this estate:—

	£.	s.	d.
Alice Owen, otherwise Elkin.	60	0	0
Thomas Hodges, 200 marks.	133	6	8
Susan Davis	200	0	0
John Babington	100	0	0
Rowland Wilson	100	0	0
Mary Parradine (part of 400 <i>l.</i>)	130	0	0

The property called Duxhurst, comprising about 226*A.*, is situate at Horley, adjoining other lands called West Lands, containing 89*A.* 2*R.*, and Hill Lands, containing 25*A.* at Charlwood, in the immediate neighbourhood of the lands purchased with Lady Ramsey's Legacy.

The land is of very inferior quality, and the whole is now let at rents amounting to 118*l.* per annum, exclusive of about 44*A.* of plantation, which are retained in hand.

In respect of Stoddard's Gift, a sum of 4*l.* is carried to the dinner and collation fund (see p. 308-9); 2*l.* is divided every second year among the resident officers of the hospital, 3*s.* 4*d.* to each; 6*l.* per annum is paid to the Skinners' Company for the relief of their poor; and 10 children are constantly maintained and educated in the hospital upon the presentation of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Skinners' Company.

The copy of the freedom of the city to the parents of the children is always produced to the hospital authorities.

The children attend one day in the year at Skinners' Hall, and go to church with the members of their Company. They are not distinguished by the green caps or facings specified in the Will, or by any other badge, from the other children in the hospital.

London.

Christ's Hospital,

continued.

Stoddard's Gift,

continued.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

The proportion of the rents of the Horley and Charlwood estates which is referable to this charity is about 45*l.* per annum, and after the deductions ordered by the Will a sum of 34*l.* only remains applicable to the maintenance of the 10 boys. The Skinners' Company, however, subscribed to the building fund of the hospital 315*l.* in 1803, and 200*l.* in 1834.

GALE'S GIFT.

Gale's Gift.

Robert Gale, of London, vintner, by Will, bearing date 4th July 1612, devised his lands and tenements in Claypoole, in the county of Lincoln, and his lands and tithes in Brassington, in the county of Derby, to George Laicocke and his heirs, charged with the payment of 120*l.* per annum to the several charitable uses therein mentioned; 20*l.* of which sum he desired should be paid yearly for ever to the use of the poor children in Christ's Hospital.

This sum of 20*l.* per annum is now received from the Rev. Philip Story, the owner of property at Claypoole.

SIR WILLIAM CRAVEN'S GIFTS.

Sir W. Craven's
Gifts.

By deed-poll, bearing date 20th July 1612, Sir *William Craven* (president of the hospital) granted unto John Harper and six others, governors of the hospital, and their heirs, an annuity or yearly rent of 10*l.*, to be issuing out of the rectory of Ugley in Essex, and all hereditaments in Ugley to the same belonging, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, with a power of distress and a proviso for appointing new trustees.

No trusts of this annuity are declared in the deed, but by a minute, bearing date 16th July 1627, for appointing new trustees, it is declared to be for the use, relief, and maintenance of the vicar of Ugley and his successors.

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, bearing date 24th July 1612, the said Sir William Craven, for the better maintenance and bringing up of the hospital children, and for a nominal consideration, conveyed all the said rectory and church of Ugley, and all houses, &c., tithes of corn, grain, hay, &c., and all other tithes whatsoever and hereditaments whatsoever in Ugley, or elsewhere in Essex, to the said rectory belonging, and all woods, &c., and all tithes yearly arising from lands in the parishes of Ugley, Berden, Billington, and Rickling, Stansted Montfichet, and Manewden, in Essex, with the appurtenances, unto the said mayor, &c. to the use of the hospital, with a covenant by the mayor, &c. to employ the residue of the rents and profits of the premises, after the payment of certain annuities settled thereby on the grantor for his life, and the above annuity of 10*l.*, and all charges and reprises, in the maintenance and bringing up of the children of the hospital.

By indenture, bearing date 7th June, 12th Jac. I., reciting amongst other things that the said Sir William Craven was, from his charitable disposition, minded to make the assurance therein contained, the said Sir William Craven, for a nominal consideration, granted the advowson, donation, and right of patronage of the vicarage and church of Ukeley, *alias* Ugley, in Essex, with its appurtenances, unto the said mayor, &c. to the use of the hospital.

The governors do not, so far as appears, derive under these grants any lands or tithes in any of the parishes named except Ugley, in which they still possess the parsonage farm, containing about 48 acres, and the great tithes. The farm is let at 72*l.* per annum, including the insurance. The great tithes are let with the small tithes, to prevent inconvenience by alterations in the nature of the tithe. They produce together 361*l.*, of which four-fifths is considered to be the proportion of the great tithe, and one-fifth is paid to the vicar for the small tithe. This arrangement was made about 30 years ago. The stipend of 10*l.* to the vicar was successively raised in 1616 to 20*l.*, in 1625 to 30*l.*, and in 1652 to 40*l.*

The vicar of Ugley is also the curate of Berden, of which the hospital receives the great and small tithes, paying him a stipend of 50*l.*

The Rev. J. R. Pitman was presented by the governors to the vicarage of Ugley and the curacy of Berden in 1816. The whole emoluments, including a house and a small quantity of glebe, with some assistance from Queen Anne's bounty, may be estimated at about 200*l.* a-year.

DAME ELIZABETH CRAVEN'S GIFT.

Dame Elizabeth
Craven's Gifts.

Dame *Elizabeth Craven*, widow of Sir William Craven, by Will (no date), gave to the use of the poor children in Christ's Hospital 500*l.*, to be laid out in the purchase of lands.

This legacy was received in 1626, but there is no record of its having been invested as directed by the Will.

FISHER'S GIFT.

Fisher's Gift.

Thomas Fisher, of London, skinner, by Will, bearing date 23d November 1612, devised to the feoffees of the town of Stondon, Herts, the Bell Inn in Puckeridge, and the lands thereunto belonging, the rent whereof then came to 45*l.* per annum, of which he directed 20*l.* to remain towards the maintenance of a school there, 10*l.* to buy bread for the poor of the said parish, and 5*l.* for books and stationery for the scholars of the said school, and the remaining 10*l.* to be paid to Christ's Hospital by the said feoffees, with a proviso that, if through the negligence of the feoffees the trusts of the Will were not performed after once or twice warning, one-half should go to Christ's Hospital, and the other half to his executors.

By indenture, bearing date 2d October, 12th Jac. I., reciting the said Will of Thomas Fisher, the son of the testator in performance thereof conveyed unto Ralph Sudleir and several others, and their heirs, a messuage or inn called the Bell, in Puckeridge, in the parish of Braughing, Herts, and a messuage adjoining the same parcel thereof, and two barns and several closes of land in the parishes of Stondon and Braughing in the said county, containing in the whole 36 acres, upon the trusts of the said Will, with a proviso that there should be always five feoffees of the premises, and directions for the appointment.

In the year 1686 a suit in Chancery was commenced, to determine the rights of the governors under this Will. A decree was pronounced in 1689, declaring that, in consequence of the rents falling short, the several charities were bound to abate proportionably, thereby affirming the right of all the charities to a participation in the rents; the share of the hospital in the then rent was fixed at 7*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* This sum continued to be paid till 1832, when the attention of the governors was again called to the point, and an arrangement was made by which the hospital has from that time received, and will henceforth receive, two-ninths of the rent. This amounted in 1834 to 20*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The increase upon the proportion of the hospital in the rents was received for the years 1832-3, but was abandoned for the prior years, principally in consideration of the great outlay by the trustees in repairs. It is proposed by the hospital to insert in the future trust conveyances the names of some of the governors.

WILLIAM PARKER'S GIFT, 1613.

William Parker, of London, merchant tailor, by Will, bearing date 24th May 1613, bequeathed to the poor children of Christ's Hospital the sum of 500*l.*, to be bestowed in lands and tenements for their maintenance; and he further bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* to the parish of Christ Church in London, upon condition that the parishioners should provide that 10*l.* a-year might for ever be employed for the maintenance of a scholar to be taken out from the said children of the said hospital, and trained up to serve and be employed in playing of the organs in the said church, and directed that the said parishioners should from time to time put in good securities to the governors of the hospital for the performance thereof.

To this donation is referred the consideration, or part of the consideration, paid for the following purchase.

By indenture of feoffment, bearing date 8th November, 15th Jac. I., 1617, Sir William Paddy, in consideration of 710*l.*, granted a messuage, situate at or near Snow Hill, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, London, with the stable, orchard, and garden adjoining, and all other the messuages, tenements, orchards, gardens, and hereditaments, late of one Benedict Tison, and afterwards of Lionel Cranfield, bart., lying in the said parish of St. Sepulchre, in London, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., and their successors for ever, to be employed and disposed towards the maintenance and education of poor children to be brought up in the hospital.

By an inquisition taken at Guildhall, the 26th October 1653, it was found that the sum of 200*l.* given by the above-mentioned Will had for many years then past been in the hands of four persons of the parish of Christ Church therein mentioned, who had paid 5*l.* per cent. for the same to the governors of the hospital until the taking down of the organ in the said parish church, and for five years afterwards; and the said organ having been demolished in 1642, they further found that the said 200*l.*, and the said 10*l.* per annum, since the expiration of the said five years, being in the hands of the said four persons, rightfully belonged to the said parish of Christ Church, and should be paid to the churchwardens of the said parish, to be disposed of at their discretion for the use of the said parish, provided that in case the said organ should be set up again in the said church by authority, that then the Will of the said William Parker should be performed.

The premises purchased with the donation of William Parker are situate in Angel-court and Sea Coal-lane, Snow-hill, and are so intermixed with an estate purchased with 500*l.* given in 1591 by Mrs. Alice Middleton, that they have been let together and cannot now be distinguished. A portion, comprising four houses fronting to Snow-hill, was sold to the corporation of London in 1803, under the act for improving Snow-hill, for 2,800*l.* The residue comprises 11 houses, with warehouses, in Angel-court, and one house in Sea Coal-lane.

The total rents are now 286*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which are carried to the general account of the hospital.

The 200*l.* appears, after the decree in 1653, to have come into the hands of the governors, and again to have been repaid by them to the parish in 1690, the parish giving security for the performance of Mr. Parker's Will. This has never been enforced, and though there is now an organ in the church, no boy has ever been selected from the hospital for instruction in music under this gift.

MALLOWES'S GIFT.

Edward Mallowes, of London, vintner, by Will, bearing date 5th September 1614, gave to the mayor, &c., and their successors, after the death of his wife, all his houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in West Smithfield and Pudding-lane, the rents and profits thereof to be employed for the benefit of the children of Christ's Hospital.

The property acquired under this devise consisted of a house, No. 18 in Pudding-lane, now in the possession of the governors; a house in Smithfield Bars, included in the exchange with St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and a small piece of ground in Pudding-lane, sold in 1808 for 25*l.* under the Land Tax Redemption Act.

WOOLLEY'S GIFT.

Randolph Woolley, merchant tailor, by Will, bearing date 23d March 1615, gave to the governors, &c., 100*l.*, on condition that they should lay out 50*s.* yearly in providing roast meat for the children on Easter-day.

He also bequeathed to the said governors 100*l.*, in trust to pay 5*l.* yearly to the reader of Oare Chapel, in the parish of Muckleston, in the county of Stafford, the said reader teaching freely the children of the inhabitants of Aston in the said parish; and a further sum of 100*l.* to the said governors, in trust to pay 5*l.* yearly to the parson and churchwardens of the said

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Fisher's Gift,
*continued.*William Parker's
Gift.

Mallowes's Gift.

Woolley's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Woolley's Gift,
continued.

parish for the relief of the poor people there, having the poor of Aston in special remembrance.

The two sums of 5*l.* each to the parish of Muckleston are regularly paid out of the hospital funds. The particulars of the application thereof are stated in the Thirteenth Report, p. 274.

As mentioned above, under the head of Mascall's Gift, the terms of the bequest for roast meat to the children are considered as satisfied by the general improvement of their diet.

LADY BILLINGSLEY'S GIFT.

Lady Billingsley's
Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 17th April 1616, Lady *Susan Billingsley*, widow of Sir Henry Billingsley, knight, granted to the mayor, &c., and their successors, an annuity of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, payable out of the late priory of Clifford, and the messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments thereto belonging, lying in Clifford or elsewhere, in the county of Hereford, for the relief and further maintenance of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, with a power of entry and distress.

This rent-charge was sold by the governors under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Act in 1799, and produced 293*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

SIR THOMAS BENNETT'S GIFT.

Sir T. Bennett's
Gift.

See Sixth Report, p. 301.

By a report of the master, bearing date 15th July 1831, in an information in the Exchequer, instituted for the purpose of administering the surplus rents of the rectory and estate of Kirton, in the county of Lincoln, given by the said Sir *Thomas Bennett*, after reciting an indenture of 17th January 1616, by which the said Sir Thomas Bennett granted to certain feoffees the said rectory and church of Kirton, and the advowson and the lands, tithes, and premises thereto belonging; and also reciting an indenture of even date therewith, declaring the trusts of the said grant; and also reciting the purchase of the yearly sum of 20*l.* by the Mercers' Company in the year 1811, which was by the said grantor charged on the premises for the use of this hospital—the master found that the sums annually payable out of the said estate and premises amounted together to the sum of 521*l.* 2*s.*, and that the residue of the said estate had been carried to the general account of the said Company, and applied to their own use; and he certified that he had approved of the proposal set forth in the schedule therein mentioned for the application of such surplus or increased rents of the estate in question in the cause, that is, that after deducting the several sums payable out of the said estate, to the amount of 444*l.* as therein mentioned, and the charges of insurance and management of the said estate (such charges not exceeding 4*l.* per cent. on the whole rental), the whole residue should be divided into 18 parts, and that 3 of such 18 parts, after retaining thereout the annual sum of 20*l.*, being the amount originally allotted by the said donor to Christ's Hospital, should be paid annually to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital towards the relief of the poor children there.

The report was confirmed, and the hospital, in pursuance of the decree, receives annually from the Mercers' Company three-eightieths of the net produce of the estate. The hospital also receives 12*l.* 19*s.* per annum as the dividend upon 431*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, being the amount purchased with the arrear of its proportion of the rents.

The income from these sources (which amounted in the year 1835 to 121*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*) is carried to the general account amongst the annuities.

WILLIAM PARKER'S GIFT, 1616.

William Parker's
Gift.

William Parker, by Will, dated in 1616, gave to the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company 2,000*l.*, to provide 80*l.* per annum upon trust for various charitable payments, and he declared that, in case of negligence in the Company, or leaving the said bequests for one whole year unperformed, the governors of Christ's Hospital were to recover the said sum of 2,000*l.*, or the lands bought with the same, and to keep 15*l.* yearly for ever out of the same rent for the maintenance of the poor children in the said hospital, and the Merchant Tailors' Company were to have nothing to do with it; and the rest of the 80*l.* yearly, above the 15*l.*, the governors were to pay yearly in the manner thereinbefore directed.

This charity has continued under the management of the Company of Merchant Tailors, who have made the several payments directed. The 2,000*l.* does not appear to have been laid out in land, but the Company consider their corporate funds chargeable with 80*l.* per annum on account of the charity.

WOOLLER'S GIFT.

Wooller's Gift.

John Wooller, by Will, bearing date 26th March 1617, devised to the Company of Merchant Tailors an annuity of 24*l.*, to be issuing out of his messuage or tenement, with the wharf and appurtenances, called the Cross Keys in Thames-street, in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, to bestow (amongst other charities) 5*l.* thereof to the governors of Christ's Hospital, or their receiver, towards the relief of the poor children there harboured, and 40*s.* to the relief of the poor in Bridewell.

This payment of 5*l.* is regularly made to the Hospital from the Merchant Tailors' Company, and is carried to the account of the general funds of the hospital.

HODGES'S GIFT.

Hodges's Gift.

Thomas Hodges, of the parish of Christ Church, merchant tailor, by Will, bearing date 26th February 1618, gave to Christ's Hospital 200 marks to purchase land, of such value that

therefrom at the end of every two years might be raised the sum of 20 marks, to be a stock to be given freely to some young man, free of the city and educated in the hospital.

This legacy was received by the hospital but never invested in land. By an order of the general court, bearing date 15th May 1691, the sum of 200 marks in respect of this gift was charged with several other sums on the estate at Horley and Charlwood purchased in 1620.

The sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid every other year to a young man educated in the hospital and free of the city. The party is selected under an order of the governors, annually passed at the first court in each year, referring to the committee the distribution of this and several other similar gifts. A list of the gifts in the disposition of the committee is fixed up in the counting-house of the hospital. They are also usually communicated to the boys upon leaving the hospital.

Printed forms of petitions for the gift are furnished at the counting-house, and the petitions, when properly attested by the master of the applicant, are submitted to the committee.

LADY SLANEY'S GIFT.

Dame *Margaret Slaney*, by Will, bearing date 20th July 1618, gave to the company of Grocers 2,000*l.*, on trust that it should remain as a perpetual stock for purchasing impropriated benefices and parsonages; and she directed that the said company should yearly deliver to the governors of Christ's Hospital an account in writing of the employment of the said stock, and of all receipts and payments concerning the same, and of all such sums as should be then remaining in their hands; and she gave to the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital 300*l.*, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, the profits thereof to be employed according to the tenor and true meaning of her said Will.

By an indenture, bearing date 20th December 1620, to which the executors of Lady Slaney, the governors of the hospital, and the company were parties, several provisions were made respecting the administration of the trust fund of 2,000*l.*, and it was covenanted that the company should allow interest at 5 per cent. on the money, from time to time in their hands, towards increasing the stock, and should allow 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum to the governors, to be bestowed on the poor of the hospital, that the governors might be more willing to bestow their pains for the better execution of the good intent of Lady Slaney.

For the account of the 2,000*l.*, see the Grocers' Company, Sixth Report, p. 280.

It appears that the company fell into a state of poverty between the year 1630 and 1686, having sustained great losses by loans to King Charles I. and to the City of London, and by the destruction of their property in the fire of London; and that they were, about the latter period, indebted to the charity in the sum of about 11,900*l.*; and to the hospital, in respect of the 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent., in about 325*l.* Proceedings were instituted before the Commissioners of Charitable Uses by the hospital, and a decree was obtained in 1704, when the company, with the consent of the governors, was directed to pay the latter sum, and to stand charged with the amount of the original gift (2,000*l.*), the interest however being reduced from 5*l.* per cent. to 2*l.* 10*s.*, and also to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. to the hospital.

An agreement, bearing date 24th May 1704, was at the same time entered into between the governors and the Grocers' Company (which may be presumed to have formed the consideration for the consent of the governors to the decree above mentioned), whereby the company covenanted to allow the governors in future to nominate alternately with the company such as had been children educated in the hospital to such livings as should thereafter be purchased from Lady Slaney's Charity.

The living of Bucknall, in Shropshire, was purchased in 1762; and that of Ugborough, Devon, in 1786.

Since the year 1786 there have been four presentations to the former and two to the latter living, but the governors of Christ's Hospital, in ignorance of the covenant, omitted to make any claim to nominate a party to be presented by the company until the year 1833. This claim was then made, but has been resisted by the company, whose late clerk alleged that no notice of the agreement made, or of the execution of the indenture of covenant, appears in their records.

The deed of covenant is still in the possession of the governors, and the several stages of the transaction are regularly recorded in the hospital books.

The governors regularly receive every third year from the company the allowance of 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. upon the amount of the capital and accumulations. The treasurer and four or five of the governors attend at Grocers' Hall every third year in the month of December and audit the accounts. The last audit was in December 1835, when the balance in hand at the close of the preceding year appeared to have been 2,733*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The sum then received by the hospital for the three years preceding was 26*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, which was carried to the general funds of the hospital.

The 300*l.* was received from the executors of Lady Slaney, but does not appear to have been laid out in the purchase of land. By a minute of the governors, bearing date 15th May 1691, this sum is directed to be charged upon the Horley and Charlwood estate purchased in 1620 for 2,136*l.*

JOHN BANCKS'S GIFTS.

John Bancks, of London, mercer, by indenture, bearing date 12th May 1619, conveyed to the Mercers' Company a messuage and lands rented at 17*l.* per annum, situate at Holloway, in the parish of Islington, on trust thereout to pay to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital between the 1st and 10th days of September every year 5*l.*, to be by him distributed as follows: viz., to a divine for a sermon to be preached to the governors at the choice of new governors before the election, and to be over by 10 in the morning, 1*l.*

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Hodges's Gift,
continued.

Lady Slaney's Gift.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
John Bancks's Gifts,
continued.

For a dinner on that day for the treasurer, preacher, and governors (not more than six), with the schoolmaster and usher, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
For an addition to the legacy of his father, Thomas Bancks, for a dinner to the governors on that day 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the steward and matron 2*s.* 6*d.* each; to the two clerks 2*s.* each; to the four beadles 4*s.*; to the poor of Christ's Church when the sermon is preached there, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the minister of Christ's Hospital 2*s.*; to the two clerks and sexton of that church when the sermon is preached there, 1*s.* a-piece. The governors to go to the said sermon in a grave manner, and the children which remain in Christ's Hospital at that time to be in their usual place.

See Sixth Report, p. 305.
The annuity of 5*l.* received from the Mercers' Company was sold to that company under the Land-tax Redemption Act in 1811 for 121*l.*, and the payments have since been made from the hospital funds.
The sermon on St. Matthew's-day is regularly preached by a clergyman who has been a scholar and exhibitioner from the hospital at one of the Universities, who receives for it 1*l.*
£1. 6*s.* 8*d.* is carried to the account of the dinner and collation fund in respect of this donor's gift, see p. 308-9. A sum of 5*l.* has also been carried to the same fund in respect of the addition by him to Thomas Bancks's Gift. The sums of 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.*, are paid to the steward, matron, and clerks respectively, and 1*s.* to each of the four beadles of the hospital. The 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of Christ's Church, the 2*s.* to the minister, the 3*s.* to the two clerks and sexton, are regularly paid. Assuming that, instead of the 5*l.* actually paid as above, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* only were paid as directed by the Will, 2*s.* would remain undisposed of, which it appears by a recapitulation of the contents of the deed was intended to be paid to the under sexton for herbs, but it has not been in fact paid.
The said John Bancks, by indenture, bearing date 15th September 1622, granted to the mayor, &c., for the relief of the children, a chapel, a close, called Priests, and all other his houses, &c., glebe lands, great tithes, and other tithes and hereditaments thereto belonging (except the usual vicarial tithes payable to the vicar of Brierton), situate in Stokemandeville, in the county of Bucks, held under a lease from the dean and chapter of Lincoln for three lives, at a rent of 10*l.*
The lease was purchased by the donor in 1622 for 400*l.* from Dame Mary Woolley.
The leasehold property derived from the above grant consisted only of the tithes of the parish of Stoke Mandeville, in the county of Bucks. The original lease was upon lives, but about the year 1666 the dean and chapter of Lincoln altered the tenure to a term of 21 years, renewable every seven years. In the year 1798 the waste lands of the parish were inclosed, and the tithes were commuted for land and corn rents. The governors still continue tenants to the dean and chapter of the property thus substituted, which comprises 166*A.* 2*R.* 17*P.* of land, now let at 166*l.* per annum; and the corn rent, which seems to be ascertained at the fixed sum of 43*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* This is collected by the hospital tenant from five parties, occupiers of small portions of land in the parish.

From the above rent are to be made the following deductions:—

	£.	s.	d.
Rent to the dean and chapter	10	0	0
Land-tax redeemed by the dean and chapter	19	1	4
Acquittance	0	0	8
Payment to the poor of Stoke Mandeville, by immemorial custom, out of the tithes.	5	0	0
Land-tax on a portion of the corn rent	4	7	8

The fines have been as follows:—

1821, (with expenses of lease)	476	10	7
1828. (The nominal rent this year was 299 <i>l.</i>)	478	8	6
1835	331	19	4

Besides the above outgoings, the governors receive and maintain in the hospital one boy upon the presentation of the dean and chapter, a stipulation which appears to have been first introduced upon the alteration of the tenure from lives to years.

ROBERT BUCKE'S GIFT.

Robert Bucke's Gift.

Robert Bucke, draper, by Will, bearing date 17th November 1620, gave to the mayor, &c., a messuage, called Fisher's, in the parish of Staplehurst, in the county of Kent, with the lands and hereditaments thereto belonging; and five pieces of land thereto adjoining, called Frids and Railes, containing 20*A.*; and five pieces of land, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Sutton Vallence, in the same county, containing 24*A.*; and three pieces of land thereto adjoining, with a barn, containing 15*A.*; towards the relief and maintenance of the children in Christ's Hospital.
The property derived from this donor comprises a cottage and 63*A.* of land, at Staplehurst, let at 50*l.*; and a cottage and 35*A.* 2*R.*, at Sutton Valence, let at 47*l.*; the former sum includes 10*l.* annually paid by the tenant as interest, at 5*l.* per cent., on money expended by the hospital for building a cottage. The rents are carried to the general account of the hospital.

PARTRIDGE'S GIFT.

Partridge's Gift.

John Partridge, of London, scrivener, who died in March 1621, by his Will, gave to the mayor, &c., and their successors, a house in Silver-street, in the parish of St. Olave, London,

for the benefit of the children in Christ's Hospital; and he directed that the said grantees should pay 10*s.* yearly for a sermon to be preached on All Saints'-day, at the parish church of St. Michael, Cornhill, London.

This house was sold among other property in 1799 under the Land-tax Redemption Act. The produce was 100*l.*

10*s.* is annually paid to the churchwardens of St. Michael, Cornhill, for a sermon, which is preached there on the 1st November.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Partridge's Gift,
continued.

RANDALL'S GIFT.

The yearly sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* as the gift of *Lewes*, or *Margaret Randall*, is carried to the account of the dinner fund.

There is no mention of the gift either in the Will Book or Court Books; but in the general accounts for the years 1621, 2 and 3, the dinner is stated to be the gift of Mr. Lewes Randall, and subsequently of Mrs. Margaret Randall.

In the Benefaction Book there are entries under the date of 1613 and 1614 of 50*l.* in each year given by Lewes Randall, pewterer; and in 1625, of 20*l.* given by Margaret Randall.

Randall's Gift.

JESTON'S GIFT.

Roger Jeston, by Will, bearing date 2d April 1622, devised his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in or near Grub-street, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, to the Haberdashers' Company, charged with the payment (amongst other sums) of 8*l.* per annum to the treasurer of the hospital for the benefit of the poor children there.

This rent-charge is included among those sold in 1811 for redemption of the land-tax. The amount of purchase-money was 193*l.* 12*s.*

Jeston's Gift.

HEWLETT'S GIFT.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 21st November, 20th Jac. I., 1622, reciting that *Edward Hewlett* of his charitable disposition was resolved to make the conveyance hereinafter contained towards the maintenance and education of the hospital children, the said Edward Hewlett, in performance of his resolution and for a nominal consideration, conveyed the manor of Paytes, or Pates, and all the site, capital messuage and mansion-house thereof, and all hereditaments thereunto belonging, containing together 160 acres; and a tenement, called the Buck, and all lands and woods to the same belonging, containing 80 acres; and a tenement, with the lands thereto, containing three acres, and a cottage; situate in the parishes of East Bedfont, Ashford, Feltham, Staines, and Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex (except nine acres of meadow, in Fowl Hawe, in Stanwell), unto and to the use of the said mayor, &c., to be employed towards the maintenance and education of the hospital children.

The hospital still retains this estate, which was ascertained, upon a survey made in 1810, to contain somewhat less than 190 acres. An inclosure of the common fields, in East Bedfont, took place in 1814, when an addition of 51*A.* 1*R.* 36*P.* was made to the hospital lands, which now comprise 239*A.* 3*R.* 15*P.*, including 2 roods let to the vicar. The rent received is 406*l.* 12*s.*

About 25 acres have been planted since the inclosure and are retained in hand.

The farm is in a high state of cultivation.

Hewlett's Gift.

BAYWORTH'S GIFT.

John Bayworth, by Will, bearing date 21st March 1622, gave a house in Fenchurch-street to the Company of Clothworkers, upon trust, amongst other things, out of the rents and profits to pay yearly for ever 20*s.* to Christ's Hospital.—See Sixth Report, p. 218.

This rent-charge is regularly paid to the hospital by the Clothworkers.

Bayworth's Gift.

CASON'S GIFT.

John Cason, grocer, by Will, bearing date 23d February 1623, gave to his brothers, Edward Cason and Nicholas Colquit, his house and lands in the parish of Greenford, in the county of Middlesex, with the appurtenances, on trust to convey the same for the benefit of Christ's Hospital.

The property thus devised, which consisted of a house and 17 acres of land at Greenford, was sold for 660*l.* in 1802, under the Land-tax Redemption Act.

Cason's Gift.

WILLIAM JENNINGS'S GIFT.

William Jennings, by Will, proved 17th July 1623, charged his house at Abbotshay, and his copyhold land in Coddicott, which he gave to his kinsman William Jennings and Jane his wife, and their heirs, with the payment of an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* to be paid to the governors of Christ's Hospital half-yearly.

This rent-charge was sold in 1799, under the Land-tax Redemption Acts, for 34*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

William Jennings's
Gift.

LADY MARY WELD'S GIFT.

By indenture, bearing date 11th June 1630, between Sir Robert Brooke and two others, executors of Dame *Mary Weld*, of the first part; the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., of the second part; and the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers' Company of the third part, reciting that the said Dame Mary Weld, by Will, bearing date

Lady Mary Weld's
Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Lady, Mary Weld's
Gift,
continued.

12th February 1623, gave to the Company of Merchant Tailors 2,000*l.*, to be bestowed in the purchase of rectories or parsonages impropriate, in fee simple, to be taken in the name of 12 or more particular persons of the better sort of the said company, and their heirs, in trust, for every one of the said rectories and parsonages to provide a learned and godly minister, there to be resident, to expound the word of God in the said parish churches, and to preach there twice every Sabbath-day, and to perform Christian duties, and to administer the Holy Sacraments, and, out of the rents and profits thereof, to pay to every such minister a convenient yearly stipend, not exceeding two-thirds of the yearly rents thereof, and, as to the residue thereof remaining in their hands, to keep and increase the same until they should have raised by such increase, together with the residue of the said bequest of 2,000*l.*, the full sum of 2,000*l.*; and when the same should be so made up, then to bestow the whole of the rents and profits of the rectory or rectories so purchased upon the ministers so appointed, who should thenceforth bear and pay such charges and duties as should be payable in respect of such rectories: and, as to the sum of 2,000*l.*, when so raised as aforesaid, the testatrix desired the same to be invested by the said company in the purchase of rectories or parsonages, in the same manner as the sum of 2,000*l.* thereby in the first instance bequeathed, and to which rectories other ministers were to be appointed in the same manner and on the same conditions as thereinbefore mentioned, which course she desired to be followed (if it should please Almighty God) until the world's end, for the increase of learned preachers in the Church of England: and the testatrix desired that the said company should allow interest at the rate of 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent. for the money in their hands towards increasing the said stock, and that they should provide such only to take the benefit of the said bequest as should have no spiritual living out of the parish for which he should be provided, nor any cause of non-residence there, nor should be absent above 40 days in any one year without the licence of the churchwardens and four others of the better sort of the said parish, first obtained under their hands and seals.

And, for the better performance of the said trusts, she desired the said company to covenant with the governors of Christ Church Hospital, in London, yearly, at Christmas, or within 40 days thereof, to deliver to the said governors a just and true account in writing, subscribed with their hands, of the employment of the said stock, and their receipts and disbursements in respect thereof, and yearly, upon such account made, to pay unto the said governors five marks out of the rents and profits of such benefices as should be last purchased, towards the relief of the poor children in the said hospital: and the said testatrix desired that her executors, during their lives, should be consulted by the said company in the making of such purchases; and that when the trustees, in whose names the same should be made, should be reduced to six, or sooner if thought meet, that the said estates should be conveyed to 12 or more of the said corporate company: and she bequeathed to the said Company of Merchant Tailors, or to such other company as should take the said sum of 2,000*l.* on the trusts of her Will, 100*l.* for their pains therein.

And after further reciting that the said Company of Merchant Tailors, upon the offer of the said executors, had refused the said trust, and that the said Company of Haberdashers had consented to accept the same, but the said legacies not being paid to them, had exhibited their bill in Chancery against the said executors, and that, by a decree by the Lord Keeper Coventry, bearing date 15th April 1630, it was adjudged that the said sum of 2,000*l.* should be paid to the said Company of Haberdashers upon the trusts aforesaid, and that the said sum of 100*l.* should be paid them for their pains: and whereas, upon the suggestion of the said Lord Keeper, the said Company of Haberdashers had also consented to accept a further legacy of 100*l.* given by the said Will to the said Company of Merchant Tailors, on trust, to allow 5*l.* 10*s.* yearly, for ever, to the curate of West Wickham, in the county of Kent, for weekly catechising children and servants there; and which legacy had also been refused by the said last-mentioned company, it was ordered that the said sum of 100*l.* should be paid to the said Company of Haberdashers; and it was further ordered that, in case the said company, doing their utmost, should not be able to make interest of the monies remaining in their hands at the rate of 5*l.* 10*s.* per cent., the same should be taken into consideration by the court, and the said company relieved therein; and, further, that the said company should not be charged to answer the interest at the rate aforesaid for any sum in their hands under 100*l.*

It was, by the now abstracting indenture, witnessed that, in performance of the said order, the said Sir Robert Brooke and others, executors of the said Dame Mary Weld, having paid to the said company the said sum of 2,000*l.*, and also the said legacy of 100*l.* for their care and pains therein, and also the said legacy of 100*l.*, given for the payment of 5*l.* 10*s.* yearly to the minister or curate of West Wickham, the said Company of Haberdashers did thereby covenant with the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., within 40 days after Christmas, yearly, to deliver to the said governors of Christ's Hospital an account in writing, subscribed with their hands, of the employment of the said stock and sums of money, and their receipts and disbursements concerning the same, and of the sums remaining in their hands; and also to pay yearly to the said governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of five marks out of the rents and profits of such benefices as should be last purchased, for the better relief of the poor children in the said hospital: and the said company also covenanted with the said Sir Robert Brooke and others to pay yearly at Christmas, or within 30 days thereafter, to the minister or curate of West Wickham aforesaid, in the county of Kent, the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* yearly, to the intent that he should every week catechise the children and servants of the inhabitants of the manor-house of West Wickham, whereby they might be instructed in the grounds of religion and the Christian faith.

The following investments were made shortly after the death of the testatrix:—

	£.	s.	d.	London.
1631. The impropriate rectory of Layston, in the county of Suffolk, then of the yearly value of 50 <i>l.</i> , over and above 10 <i>l.</i> yearly paid to the curate, together with the charges thereof, purchased for	558	8	8	Christ's Hospital, <i>continued.</i>
1631. The white tithes, parcel of the impropriate rectory of Wigston, in the county of Leicester, of the yearly value of 45 <i>l.</i> , purchased for	572	7	8	Lady Mary Weld's Gift, <i>continued.</i>
1632. The impropriate rectory of Bitteswell, in the county of Leicester, of the yearly value of 72 <i>l.</i> , purchased for	881	11	8	
1665. The impropriate rectory of Albrighton, in the county of Salop, of the yearly value of 50 <i>l.</i> , purchased for	830	0	0	
1666. The impropriate tithes of Dyesworth, in the county of Leicester, of the yearly value of 50 <i>l.</i> , purchased for	669	18	0	
	£3,512	6	0	

By a decree of the High Court of Chancery, bearing date 3d May 1708, pronounced in a suit, wherein the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, &c., were complainants, and the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers' Company were defendants, after reciting the Will of the said Dame Mary Weld, and the payment of the said sums of 2,000*l.* and 100*l.* to the said Haberdashers' Company by her executors upon the trusts of the said Will; and also that the said company had appropriated great part of the said 2,000*l.*, and also the third part of the profits of such purchases as they had then made, to their own use, and had neglected or refused to account to the said governors, as required by the said Will; and that, under a Commission of Charitable Uses, which had been taken out by the said governors against the said company, the commissioners had found that there was remaining in the hands of the said company, on account of the said sum of 2,000*l.*, and the increase which had, or might have been, made thereof, the sum of —*l.*, which the said company was decreed to make good to the uses of the said Will; and reciting that the said sum of —*l.* was never paid, but that a proposal was made on the part of the said company, representing the losses they had sustained by the great fire in 1666, and offering to raise a fund of 1,000*l.* as a stock to give a new beginning and foundation to the said charity, and to give good security to answer interest for the said 1,000*l.*, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent., until such time as thereby, or by investing the same in the purchase of impropriate rectories or tithes, or other improvements to be made thereof, the same should be advanced to the sum of 2,000*l.*, which said sum of 2,000*l.*, when so raised, should, with the privity and consent of the said governors, and their successors, be laid out on the trusts of the said Will; and that for the future the said governors, and their successors, should alternately, out of the children to be educated and brought up in the said hospital, nominate and present, as well to the said rectories, parsonages, or impropriations already purchased, as to such as should be thereafter purchased with the said new capital, stock, or fund of 1,000*l.*, or the interest or other improvements thereof; and that it was resolved, at a general court of the said hospital, that such proposal should be accepted on the part of the said hospital, and the same was ratified and confirmed by a general court holden by the said company, but that the said proposal and agreement had never been carried into effect; it was ordered that the said proposal, made by the said defendants, and consented to by a general court of Christ's Hospital, and ratified by a general court of the said company, should be accepted and complied with; and that, on the said defendants raising the said sum of 1,000*l.*, they should be acquitted and discharged from all claims and demands whatsoever touching the said charity and the arrears thereof; and that the said company should pay interest for the said 1,000*l.*, or any part thereof, not less than 100*l.*, which should remain in their hands, at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent.; and that the said 1,000*l.*, and the interest thereof, should be laid out for such purposes and in such method as was prescribed in the said Will; and that the said complainants, and their successors, should have such alternate presentation to the said impropriations then purchased, and to those which should thereafter be purchased, as aforesaid, the said complainants to have the nomination on the first vacancy that should occur.

Since the date of this agreement, the governors of Christ's Hospital and the Haberdashers' Company have alternately presented to the five livings above mentioned as they fell vacant. The governors also regularly receive the 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, which is carried to the hospital account.

In the year 1819, the Haberdashers' Company purchased, for 2,670*l.*, then in hand, the vicarage of Chertsey, with the great tithes of 47*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.* of land, leaving only about 100*l.* in hand. This appears to have been an improvident investment, and the committee of Christ's Hospital expressed much dissatisfaction at the fund having been thus exhausted.

The names of the several incumbents of the livings purchased under the provisions of this trust, and the annual value of each living on a rough calculation, were stated to be as follow: Vicarage of Albrighton, Salop; incumbent the Rev. George Windus Woodhouse, presented by the Haberdashers' Company; value about 700*l.* a-year. Vicarage of Bitteswell, Leicestershire; incumbent the Rev. James Powell, presented by the Haberdashers' Company; value about 400*l.* a-year. Vicarage of Great Wigston, Leicestershire; incumbent the Rev. William Trollope, formerly third grammar-master of Christ's Hospital; value under 120*l.* a-year. Vicarage of Dyesworth, Leicestershire; incumbent the Rev. Francis Richard Begbie, formerly a scholar of, and sent to the University from Christ's Hospital; value about 200*l.* a-year. Perpetual curacy of Leiston, Suffolk; incumbent the Rev. John Calvert Blathways, presented

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Lady Mary Weld's
Gift,
continued.

by the Haberdashers' Company; value about 350*l.* a-year. Vicarage of Chertsey, Surrey; incumbent the Rev. Charles Cotton, formerly grammar-master at Christ's Hospital, Hertford; about 300*l.* a-year.

The same Dame Mary Weld (described as widow of Sir Humphry Weld, knight, and alderman of London), by her Will, also gave to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital 500*l.* to be invested in land, the rents and profits thereof to be disposed of for the benefit of the children in the hospital.

This sum of 500*l.* was received by the hospital, but does not appear to have been invested in land.

KENDRICKE'S GIFT.

Kendricke's Gift.

John Kendricke, of London, draper, by Will, bearing date 29th December 1624, after giving 7,500*l.* to the corporation of the town of Reading, Berks, on certain trusts therein mentioned for the benefit of the poor and the clothiers of the said town, directed, in case the said corporation should not faithfully perform the trusts in that behalf reposed in them, that the whole sum of 7,500*l.*, or in case the same should have been invested in land, then the land so purchased, should be paid or conveyed over to the mayor, &c., to the use of Christ's Hospital; and the said testator gave to the Company of Drapers 2,400*l.*, to purchase lands of the clear yearly value of 100*l.*, to be employed by them in certain trusts; and in case the said company should neglect or refuse to perform the same for the space of a year, then he willed that the governors of Christ's Hospital should recover the whole 2,400*l.*, or the lands purchased therewith, and keep 20*l.* yearly, for ever, of the rent, for the benefit of the children in the said hospital, and dispose the residue in such manner as he had directed that the said company should apply it, except that the payment of 8*l.* yearly to the officers of the said company, and of 12*l.* to poor folks in London, according to the limitations of his said Will, should cease; and he gave to the poor of the said hospital 500*l.*, to be laid out in land, for the benefit of the children there for ever.

On the 4th of March 1634, a report on the subject of the Reading charities under this Will was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Privy Council, and approved there. In this report the archbishop recommended that the said trusts should be altered according to a scheme presented by him, and that the governors of this hospital should forego their pretensions in respect of any breach of the conditions in the Will of the testator.

A suit in Chancery was instituted between the years 1689—93 for the recovery of the sum bequeathed to the town of Reading, as having been forfeited; but it does not appear to have been attended with any beneficial result to the hospital, and the trusts declared by the Will in favour of the town are now administered under a decree of the Court pronounced in 1822.—See Thirty-second Report, Part I., p. 30.

The bequest to the Drapers' Company is still under the management of that body.—See Thirty-second Report, Part II., p. 432.

The legacy of 500*l.* appears, by an entry in the benefaction-book, to have been received in 1726; but its investment in land is not traceable.

CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW'S GRANT.

C. Clitherow's
Grant.

By indenture, bearing date 27th April 1625, *Christopher Clitherow* granted an annuity, or rent-charge, of 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, issuing out of his messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Fenchurch-street, together with 16*s.* 8*d.* yearly, already issuing thereout; and also another annuity, or rent-charge, of 5*l.*, issuing out of a farm, called Burchwood's, in Cricksey, Essex, unto the mayor, &c., payable at Christmas, upon trust, to dispose thereof for two exhibitions of two such poor scholars, of the foundation of the hospital, as should be sent from its grammar-school unto Oxford University, and, if it might be conveniently, to St. John's College, his kindred, being scholars at the hospital schools, to be preferred; and that none should hold the said exhibitions longer than to the age of 30, with a power of distress if the annuities were unpaid 40 days after Christmas.

The rent-charge of 5*l.*, payable out of Burchwood Farm, in the parish of Cricksey, was sold in 1811 for 122*l.* 10*s.*, under the provisions of the Land-tax Redemption Act.

The sum of 5*l.* per annum, charged upon the house in Fenchurch-street, is regularly paid by the representatives of J. A. Nash, esq., the owners of the premises.

10*l.* is annually, since 1802, carried to the account of the fund for exhibitions to Oxford scholars.

WOOD'S GIFT.

Wood's Gift

James Wood, of London, bowyer, by Will, bearing date 1st August 1625, gave to the mayor, &c., and to their successors, a freehold messuage, with its appurtenances, situate at Cow Cross and Turnbull-street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, on condition that the governors of Christ's Hospital should yearly, on Thursday next after St. James's-day, bestow all the rents, or so much thereof as should be sufficient, upon good and wholesome flesh, to be roasted for the poor children of Christ's Hospital; and, in case of the breach of such condition, he devised the premises over: he also gave to the Bowyers' Company the manor of Isley Walton, upon condition that, out of the rents thereof, they should bestow upon three scholars in the University of Oxford and two scholars in the University of Cambridge, freemen's sons of the said company, if there should be any such, but if not, upon five other scholars, who should have come from Christ Church school in London, or such other as the said master and wardens should think most fit, towards their maintenance at the said universities, the yearly sum of 6*l.* apiece; all the said scholars to receive such yearly sums for seven years, if they should continue so long at the university.

(See Fourth Report, p. 155, Bowyers' Company.)

The house at Cow Cross is still in the possession of the hospital, and is let for 4*l.* per annum, which is carried to the general account of the hospital.

From the gift to the Bowyers' Company it does not appear that any benefit has ever been received by the pupils of the hospital.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

FERRERS'S GIFT.

William Ferrers, of London, esq., by Will, bearing date 17th September 1625, gave to the Mercers' Company 200*l.*, to be lent out to young men, free of the said company, at interest, after the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent.; and out of such interest, amounting in the whole to 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, he willed that the wardens of the said company should pay to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, for the benefit of the poor children there, the yearly sum of 6*l.*—(See Sixth Report, p. 324.)

This sum of 6*l.* is regularly received from the Mercers' Company, and carried to account amongst the annuities.

Ferrers's Gift.

DR. THOMAS WHITE'S GIFT.

An annuity of 1*l.* is paid to the hospital by the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, out of houses in Fleet-street, as the gift of *Dr. Thomas White*. There is no document at the hospital showing the origin of this gift, the first receipt of which was in 1625.

Dr. Thomas White's
Gift.

PURCHASE OF LANDS IN KEMPSTONE HARDWICKE AND WOOTTON, IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled, bearing date 16th May, 3 Car. I. (1627), Thomas and John Parsons and wife granted to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, &c. (amount of consideration not stated), the manor of Kempstone Hardwicke, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and all messuages and hereditaments belonging thereto, and all their hereditaments in Kempstone Hardwicke, Wootton, Wilshamstead, Elverton, and Houghton.

Purchase of Lands
in Kempstone
Hardwicke and
Wootton, in the
County of Bedford.

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled, bearing date 7th October in the same year, Thomas, John, and William Parsons, in consideration of 650*l.*, conveyed to Richard Deene and another alderman, and to six others, therein named, and their heirs, a farm-house, and the hereditaments thereto belonging, with 47 acres of land, in the parish of Kempstone Hardwicke, in the county of Bedford, and all other their hereditaments in the said parish, except as therein is excepted.

The general account of the hospital cash for the years 1627-8 shows that 2,890*l.* was paid for an estate at Kempstone Hardwicke, besides the cost of conveyance.

The hospital were long in possession of the manor farm, with 293 acres of land, situate at Kempstone Hardwicke, in the county of Bedford, being the land comprised in the two purchases above mentioned. In the year 1802 an inclosure took place, under which the land was reduced to about 250 acres, the difference being understood to have been given up for the purpose of discharging the residue of the land in Kempstone Hardwicke from tithe.

The estate was subsequently increased by the next-mentioned purchase.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 30th and 31st January 1805, John Emery, in consideration of 3,535*l.* 12*s.*, conveyed to the use of the mayor, &c., a house, together with 66*a.* 1*r.* 10*p.* of land, situate in the parish of Wootton, and 40 acres of land, situate in the parish of Kempstone Hardwicke, in the county of Bedford, together with their appurtenances.

The land-tax on the whole of these premises is redeemed. Of the lands in Wootton, 18*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.* is in common field; but an inclosure is at present in progress.

The lands comprised in this purchase are occupied together with the lands in Kempstone Hardwicke. The soil is, generally speaking, a heavy clay, of expensive cultivation. The total acreage is stated at 553*a.* 1*r.* 20*p.*, and the rent, reserved upon a lease of 14 years, which expires at Michaelmas 1839, amounts, with the insurance, to 346*l.* 5*s.* per annum. An expenditure of above 700*l.* has taken place on the buildings within the last six years.

FRYER'S GIFTS.

Henry Fryer, by Will, bearing date 26th May 1631, being seised of a manor at Harleton, in the county of Cambridge, with its rights, &c. in Harleton, Eversden, Hastingfield, Burton, and Cotton, or elsewhere in the county of Cambridge, and all sites, messuages, granges, mills, &c., lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever appertaining thereto, and of a house in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, and of 10 houses in Pilkington-place, in the same parish, and of five other houses in the said parish, and of 19 houses in the same place and Little Britain, and of three houses in Aldersgate-street, in the same parish, and of a house in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate; and having a general power of appointing or disposing of these premises by Will, gave them unto four trustees and their heirs upon trust, to perform his Will; and he directed them to convey two tenements in Little Britain to such uses as his brother should appoint, and also pay him 10*l.* a-year to give to such poor as he should think fit, and that this should be settled to be paid for ever; and he also directed that they should convey to his niece and the heirs of her body an annuity of 100*l.*, to be issuing out of all the premises. And he further directed that his said trustees should settle 100*l.* a-year to be issuing out of all the premises for the use of the poor of the three parishes of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, Harleton, and Chiswick, with directions that the two former should be more especially favoured; and he appointed his said trustees his executors, and directed that the surplusage of all his estate whatsoever should be by his said friends and

Fryer's Gifts.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Fryer's Gifts,
continued.

executors and their heirs settled and established to charitable uses for the good of the poor for ever.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date 6th April, 28th Car. II., made in a suit instituted for the purpose of obtaining for this hospital the benefit of the above general residuary devise, it is ordered (*inter alia*) that the said manor and lands in Harlton with the appurtenances, and the several messuages and tenements in the parishes of Aldersgate and Cripplegate should be conveyed to the mayor, &c. for the use of the children of the New Royal Mathematical School of this hospital, as one of the masters of the court should direct, but that the said premises should continue charged with the several payments of 100*l.* per annum to the said niece of the testator and the heirs of her body; and 100*l.* per annum to the aforesaid three parishes, viz. to St. Botolph's 40*l.*, to Harlton 35*l.*, and to Chiswick 25*l.*, and 10*l.* per annum to the poor of Aldersgate, as an additional charity of the said Henry Fryer, to be yearly paid to the churchwardens of the said parish on the 20th December, for the benefit of 20 poor widows of that parish, or poor men, as therein mentioned, and that after payment of the said several yearly sums, all the surplusage of the rents and profits of the premises with their appurtenances should be at all times disposed of and employed by the said governors and their successors, for the only use and benefit of the said children of the then New Royal Foundation in Christ's Hospital.

The property in Cambridgeshire consists of the manor and farm of Harlton, the latter of which, comprising 308*a.*, is now let at 245*l.* 15*s.* per annum.—(See Rental.) The manorial rights produced, in 1835, 21*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

In 1809 the governors purchased for 5*l.* 8*s.* a fee-farm rent of 4*s.*, payable to the crown in respect of this estate.

The greater part of the London property has been included in an exchange effected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in 1819; a part of the premises in Little Britain is thrown into the hospital buildings, and of the property originally given all that now remains is three houses in Fore-street, Cripplegate, and five houses in Mariner-court, now let at 35*l.* 8*s.*

The payment of 100*l.* per annum, devised in tail to the niece of the donor, is now the subject of dispute between four several parties, and the hospital has in consequence been compelled to withhold it since the year 1831.

The payments of 40*l.* to the parish of St. Botolph, 35*l.* to Harlton, 25*l.* to Chiswick, and 10*l.* to Aldersgate, are all regularly made to the churchwardens of the respective parishes. The residue of the rents falls into the general funds of the hospital.

SIR JOHN LEMAN'S GIFT.

Sir John Leman's
Gift

Sir *John Leman*, of London, knight and alderman and fishmonger, by Will, bearing date 17th December 1631, gave to the master and governors, &c., an annuity of 100*l.*, to be issuing out of his manor of Barnes, in the county of Middlesex, and all other his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, *alias* Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, and St. Botolph's without Aldersgate, London, for the benefit of the poor in the hospital.

This rent-charge of 100*l.* was sold in 1799, under the Land-tax Redemption Act, for 2,400*l.*

PARRADINE'S GIFT.

Parradine's Gift.

Mary Parradine, of London, widow, by Will, bearing date 1631, gave to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, &c., 400*l.* to be employed and bestowed by the treasurer and governors, &c. in purchasing lands or tenements, and out of the profits thereof to pay yearly for ever to the mayor and bailiffs of the town of Bedford 6*l.* on St. Thomas's-day towards the relief of the poor people in the said town; and also to give yearly for ever to every of the six poor widows of the hospital called the Widows' Inn, in the parishes of St. Bennett or St. Peter near Paul's Wharf, London, of the foundation of David Smith, father of the said Mary Parradine, a gown of russet cloth.

It appears from a petition of the mayor, &c. to the court of judicature established for settling claims after the fire of London, that 160*l.*, part of this money, was laid out in the 7th Car. I. in the purchase of a house in Grey Friars'-court, which was pulled down in 1732 to make room for a sick ward for the children, and the site of which has been appropriated for the erection of the hall. Another sum of 100*l.* was expended in the same year in the purchase of a house in Silver-street, partly lying over the gateway to Dudley-court.—(See Rental, and Lawnde's Gift, p. 108.)

These conveyances are in the custody of the hospital. A sum of 131*l.* (being the supposed balance) is directed by an order of court, 1691, to be charged upon the estate at Horley and Charlwood, purchased by the hospital in 1620.

The payment to the corporation of Bedford is regularly made; and to the six widows in David Smith's almshouses 20*s.* each is paid yearly in lieu of the gown directed to be given by the Will.

SIR EDWARD BARKHAM'S GIFT.

Sir Edward
Barkham's Gift.

Sir *Edward Barkham*, knight and alderman, by Will, bearing date 14th January 1632, gave to the mayor, &c. an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be issuing out of his messuage or tenement in Cheapside called the Flower de Luce, near the cross there, and payable to the treasurer of Christ's for the use of the children there.

By a decree of the court of judicature for determination of differences touching houses demolished by the fire of London, bearing date 16th December 1668, reciting that Sir Edward Barkham had charged certain houses which had been destroyed in the said fire with the yearly payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Drapers' Company, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to Christ's Hospital, 2*l.* 12*s.*

a-piece to the churchwardens of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, and Tottenham High Cross; and 3*l.* to the minister and churchwardens of St. James's, Duke's-place, London—it was ordered that, for a contribution towards rebuilding the premises, the payment of the said respective sums should wholly cease until Christmas 1669, and that from thence until the end of 39 years, one-third thereof should be abated, after the expiration of which period the payment of the respective entire sums should be resumed and continued.

The sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, payable to the hospital in respect of this gift, is now received from a house in Cheapside, No. 127, belonging to the executors of Sir Thomas Clarke.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Sir Edward
Barkham's Gift,
continued.

ROBSON'S GIFT.

The particulars of the charity of *William Robson*, established in his life time, 1633, and confirmed by his Will, under which the hospital is entitled to receive 5*l.* per annum from the *Salters' Company*, will be found in the Sixth Report, p. 331. This annuity is regularly paid.

Robson's Gift.

FREEMAN'S GIFT.

Ralph Freeman, Lord Mayor of London, by Will, bearing date 3d July 1633, gave to the Company of Merchant Adventurers 1,000*l.*, to be lent out to four young men free of the said Company, at interest after the rate of 3*l.* per cent., amounting yearly to 30*l.*, of which there should be paid yearly 20*l.* for the relief of the poor children in Christ's Hospital, and 10*l.* to two poor scholars, one of Cambridge, and the other of Oxford.

Freeman's Gift.

We have not discovered in the records of the hospital mention of any benefit received in respect of this gift.

HAWES'S GIFT.

Thomas Hawes, of London, salter, by Will, bearing date 12th September 1633, devised to Christ's Hospital, his lands at Leesney in Kent, with the appurtenances called Leesney Abbey, and the manors of Leesney and Faunts, the yearly benefit thereof to be employed to the use of the poor of the hospital, subject, however, to the payment of two several rent-charges of 5*l.* a-piece to the parishes of St. Mildred, Bread-street, and St. Mildred, Poultry.

Hawes's Gift.

The validity of this Will was long disputed, and it was not till 1652 that the hospital obtained possession of the benefits to which it was entitled. The particulars of the property, which comprises two messuages, about 14*a.* at Erith, and about 420*a.* at Leesney, now let at rents amounting to 398*l.* per annum, will be found in the Rental, Kent.

3*a.* 0*r.* 5*p.* of the land at Erith were sold for 210*l.* for redeeming the land-tax, in 1799.

The manors of Leesney and Faunts appear to have been lost by non-user since the year 1700. The estate had been long considered tithe-free, as having been abbey land, and tithe had not in fact been set out or compounded for until 1807, when, the claim being raised by the rector and vicar, the governors were advised that they could not resist it with any prospect of success, and therefore acquiesced.

The two sums of 5*l.* each to the two parishes are regularly paid. The residue of the rents is carried to the general account of the hospital.

SUSAN DAVIS'S GIFT.

It appears from the minutes of a court held 13th November 1633, that *Susan Davis*, of Longworth in the county of Berks, widow, by a codicil to her Will (the date not mentioned), gave the residue of her estate to charitable uses, whereof Christ's Hospital was mentioned to have a part, and left the same to be disposed at the discretion of her executor; that the said executor paid 200*l.* to the hospital for an exhibition to a scholar at Oxford who had been brought up a child of the hospital, and it was agreed that 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum should be allowed for the said exhibition to be continued for ever as the gift of Susan Davis.

Susan Davis's Gift.

This sum of 200*l.* was, by order of the court of governors, 1691, charged upon the estate at Horley and Charlwood.

The sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is annually carried to the fund for exhibitions to Oxford.

JOHN LOCK'S GIFT.

By indenture of covenant, made the 20th January 1634, between Clement Mosse and George Brittain, executors of *John Lock*, of the parish of St. Martin within Ludgate, tailor, of the one part, and the mayor, &c. of the other part, reciting that the said John Lock, by Will, bearing date 26th October 1632, had bequeathed to the said hospital 1,000*l.* for the use of the said hospital, in such manner as his said executors should think fit—it was agreed between the said parties that the said governors, in consideration of the said gift of 1,000*l.*, should educate and maintain eight children of freemen of the city of London, to be nominated as follows, viz. two by the president of the hospital, two from the parish of St. Martin within Ludgate, two from St. Michael, Bassis-lane, and two from St. John's, Walbrook; the last six to be nominated after the decease of certain relations of the testator, and of the executors of the said Will, by the churchwardens and common-councilmen of the respective parishes, always, for ever; and as often as any vacancy should occur in the said number of eight, the place or places should be supplied by as many as should make up that number, with a clause for the preference of testator's kin, if any such, being children of freemen and dwelling within the city, should be so poor as to be thought fit to be admitted.

John Lock's Gift.

In respect of this gift the governors still receive eight children, sons of freemen of London, two of them at the nomination of the president, and two from each of the parishes named, on the nomination of the parish officers and common-councilmen of the ward.

London.

TRUSSELL'S GIFT.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Trussell's Gift.

James Trussell, by Will, bearing date 10th October 1635, gave certain premises to the Company of Clothworkers, to the end that, amongst other payments, they should pay yearly 5*l.* to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

The company are possessed of a house in Lovel's-court, Paternoster-row, which they imagine to be derived under the Will of James Trussell, and in respect of which they regularly pay to the hospital 5*l.* per annum, which is carried to the general funds.

SARAH WALE'S GIFT.

Sarah Wale's Gift.

Sarah Wale, widow (who died January 1638), devised a messuage in Gracious-street, London, to the mayor, &c., on trust, out of the rents and profits yearly to pay 5*l.* to a mistress for teaching the girls in the hospital to read English, and 5*l.* to a man to catechise the said girls in the principles of religion, and to apply the rest of the rents and profits in the purchase of books for the said girls.

The house derived under this devise, No. 93 in Gracechurch-street, is now let at 82*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The two sums of 5*l.* were specifically paid to the girls' schoolmistress until 1803, since which time they have been considered as included in her salary.

No specific payment for catechising appears in the accounts.

The girls are supplied with books at the charge of the hospital.

LADY CONWAY'S GIFT.

Lady Conway's
Gift.

Dame *Katherine Viscountess Conway*, by Will, proved 19th July 1639, directed the Company of Grocers to pay yearly to the master and governors of Christ's Hospital 20*l.*, to be employed in binding out apprentices four children yearly of the said hospital, children of freemen.—(See Sixth Report, p. 273.)

The yearly sum of 20*l.* is regularly received from the Grocer's Company, and is carried in the hospital accounts to the general fund for apprenticing, but no distinction as to freemen's children is observed in respect of this gift.—(See p. 303.)

BAYLEY'S GIFT.

Bayley's Gift.

Anthony Bayley, of the city of London, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 8th October 1640, gave 20*l.* a-year, payable out of his copyhold lands called Slades, situate at Chigwell in the county of Essex, 10*l.* thereof to each of the hospitals of St. Thomas and Christ, towards their maintenance respectively.

By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, bearing date 29th August 1684, taken under an inquisition, whereby it was found amongst other things that the said Anthony Bayley had purchased a copyhold messuage and tenement called Slades, and 35*A.* of land thereto belonging, in the parish of Chigwell, held of the manor of Barringtons in Chigwell, and that by his Will he charged the same as aforesaid; it was ordered, that all the said premises, into whose possession they should at any time happen to come, should for ever stand charged with and be liable to the payment of the said sums of 10*l.* each to the two hospitals, to be applied towards the maintenance of the poor in the same respectively.

The yearly sum of 10*l.* is received from William Lloyd, esq., the owner of the lands at Chigwell, and carried to the annuity account.

HUMBLE'S GIFT.

Humble's Gift.

George Humble, of London, leatherseller (who died about 8th December 1640), by Will, gave to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital all his messuages and tenements in Hand-alley in Fleet-street, London, on trust, out of the rents thereof to pay yearly at Midsummer to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth's 4*l.* for the purchase of sea-coals, to be distributed by half-chaldrons among such poor people of the said parish as the said company should think fit; and also on trust to pay 20*s.* yearly to a parson for preaching a sermon on the 5th November in the parish church of Christ Church, and the residue of the said rents he willed should be for the use of the poor children in the said hospital for ever.

The property thus devised was sold in 1799 for 250*l.* for redeeming the land-tax.

The 4*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth is regularly paid, as also the sum of 20*s.* to the rector or curate of Christ Church, who preaches a sermon on the 5th November yearly.

SIR JOHN GAYER'S GIFT.

Sir John Gayer's
Gift.

Sir John Gayer, knight, by deed under his hand, reciting that on the 8th March 1641, he gave 500*l.* to purchase lands for the use of the children in Christ's Hospital, in consideration whereof the governors had agreed to pay him a yearly sum of 25*l.* for ever, to be settled at his pleasure, and to secure the same by a charge on real estate, declared his desire to settle the same as follows: that for the first seven years, every year at the court holden the next day after the 25th of March, three orphan boys of that house should be placed out apprentice for eight years service, with a premium of 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and also three fatherless and maiden children of the same house, for so long a time as the governors should think fit, with a premium of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the eighth year he desired his Will should be read in the court audibly to the governors before they go to the sermon, and the 25*l.* to be distributed as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
For a sermon on that day	1	10	0
To the clerk or reader	0	5	0
To the sexton for ringing	0	2	0
For collation to governors before sermon	3	0	0
To the treasurer for gloves	1	10	0
„ clerk of the governors' court.	1	0	0
„ under clerk	0	10	0
„ steward of hospital	1	0	0
Grammar schoolmaster	1	0	0
English „	1	0	0
Matron	1	0	0
To two scholars sent from the hospital to either University, being masters of arts, 5 <i>l.</i> each	10	0	0
The remainder to be employed on that day for a dinner in roast beef or other cates for the children, as the treasurer should think fit	3	3	0
	£25	0	0

London,

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Sir John Gayer's
Gift,
continued.

and the next seven years the 25*l.* to be distributed as in the first seven, and so on for ever, in rotation.

By articles of agreement, bearing date 21st May 1649, between the treasurer and six governors on behalf of themselves and the rest of the governors of the one part, and the said Sir John Gayer of the other part, it was agreed that the said 25*l.* per annum should be disposed of as above mentioned, and that for the security of the performance thereof a messuage in Pudding-lane should be conveyed to the said Sir John and his heirs, to be reconveyed to feoffees on condition for the performance of the charitable uses aforesaid.

The practice of the hospital has been to carry the whole 25*l.* to the fund for apprenticing boys for the period of seven years, instead of applying any portion to apprenticing girls.

In the eighth year the several payments for the sermon, the officers of the hospital, &c. are regularly made, the governors assembling to attend the sermon, after which a general court is held, when cakes and wine are distributed; 10*l.* is usually given to two scholars from the hospital, resident masters of arts at one of the Universities, 5*l.* to each; if the opportunity of giving either of these sums does not occur, the 5*l.* thus undisposed of is carried to the apprentice fund.

JUMPER'S GIFT.

William Jumper, of the parish of St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 18th March 1641, gave to the mayor, &c. and their successors the yearly rent of 4*l.*, to be issuing out of his two messuages in Red Cross-street, 40*s.* thereof to be applied towards teaching the female orphans in this hospital to read English, one of whom was to be taken out of the parish of St. Giles; and the other 40*s.* to be given to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with a power of distress, and a proviso that the rent-charge should be discontinued if applied in any other way than as above directed.

Jumper's Gift.

This rent-charge has been received by the hospital from two houses in Red Cross-street. Up to 1822 it was paid by the executors of Zachariah Foxall, from which time an arrear of 12 years was suffered to accrue, which, however, was recovered in 1834. The property has been recently sold.

No specific appropriation is now made of this sum, which is carried to the general account amongst the annuities.

OSMOTHERLAW'S GIFT.

John Osmotherlaw, by Will, bearing date 1st June 1642, being possessed of the yearly sum of 13*l.*, payable out of houses in Aldersgate-street and Little Britain, belonging to the Company of Merchant Tailors, devised 2*l.* 10*s.* thereof to Christ's Hospital.

Osmotherlaw's Gift.

This sum is regularly paid to the hospital.—(See Seventeenth Report, p. 439.)

MARK QUESTED'S GIFT.

Mark Quested, of London, fishmonger, by Will, bearing date 27th January 1642, devised to the Company of Fishmongers his manor of Pencourt in Hollingborne, in the county of Kent, with its appurtenances, and all messuages, lands, and tenements thereto belonging, then let for 182*l.* per annum, on certain trusts therein mentioned; and he willed that the said company, out of the said revenues, should pay to the governors of Christ's Hospital 40*l.* per annum for the maintenance of 10 poor children, sons of freemen of the said company, if any such should need, or others for want of such, at 4*l.* a-piece, to be sent by the wardens and assistants of the said company, each child to wear a silver dolphin for a badge.

Mark Quested's Gift.

At a court held on 21st February 1683, a report made between a committee of the said company and a committee of this hospital about the above Will was read, and it appeared thereby that the estate given by the Will to pay charities and other legacies, amounting to 180*l.* per annum, was then let at 110*l.* only; and the company proposed to abate the several annuities given by the said Will, whereby there would be payable to Christ's Hospital about 25*l.* yearly towards the maintenance of poor children, and to give to the said governors the sum of 200*l.*, so as the said governors would take and keep six children in the hospital

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Mark Quested's
Gift,
continued.

for the time to come upon the allowance mentioned in the said Will; and the hospital committee proposed that if the said company would pay the said sum of 200*l.*, and likewise 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a head yearly for each child, the said hospital would receive six children forthwith into the said hospital, to be presented by the said company, but refused the badge, as none wore badges except those on the king's foundation; and that the number of children to be received from time to time on the presentation of the said company should be increased or lessened with the rents of the estate.

The court agreed that the said company should, on the terms mentioned in the report, at the next admission of children, present six children.

See Report of Fishmongers' Company, Twelfth Report, p. 121.

The yearly sum of 25*l.* per annum is received from the company, and carried to account amongst the annuities.

In respect of this payment, six boys, children of freemen of the Company of Fishmongers, are constantly maintained in the hospital upon the presentation of the court of assistants of that company.

The company, in 1803, subscribed 200 guineas to the building fund of the hospital, and in 1829 a further sum of 200*l.* in aid of its general funds.

CLERE'S GIFT.

Ciere's Gift.

Elizabeth Clere, widow, by Will, bearing date 4th July 1644, gave to the masters and governors of Christ's Hospital 100*l.*, to be put out to the best advantage towards maintaining a schoolmistress to teach the hospital girls to read and work.

In 1647 this sum was ordered by the court to be put out at interest at 6*l.* per cent. In 1691 it is ordered to be considered as having been invested (with 500*l.* from Peter Blundell) in the purchase of an estate in Pancras-lane and Antholin's Churchyard.

Six pounds per annum was formerly paid specifically on this account to the schoolmistress, but is now considered as merged in the salary.

LADY ANNE MIDDLETON'S GIFT.

Lady Anne Middleton's Gift.

Lady Anne Middleton, by Will, bearing date 20th May 1645, gave 10*l.* per annum to be paid by the Grocers' Company to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital for the relief of the children.—(See Sixth Report, p. 274.)

This rent-charge is amongst those sold by the hospital in 1811 for redeeming the land-tax.

HASLEFOOT'S GIFT.

Haslefoot's Gift.

Henry Haslefoot, citizen and haberdasher of London, by deed, bearing date 22d August 1646, gave a yearly sum of 5*l.* to the hospital, payable by the Haberdashers' Company out of certain tenements near Broadfield in the county of Essex.

This rent-charge is also amongst those sold by the hospital in 1811 under the Land-tax Redemption Act.

ALDWORTH'S GIFT.

Aldworth's Gift.

Richard Aldworth, by Will, bearing date 21st December 1646, gave to the mayor, &c. governors of Christ's Hospital, all those his "four yardland of arable land, leys, meadow, and pasture," lying in the fields and meadows of Woollaston in the county of Northampton, subject to the payment of certain life-annuities therein mentioned.

The original property derived under the above devise consisted of about 96*a.* of open field land, in lieu of which 93*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.* were allotted to the hospital under an Inclosure Act in 1788.

The premises, on which there are no buildings except a barn, are now let to a yearly tenant at 100*l.* per annum; the land-tax (6*l.* 4*s.*) has been redeemed.

The same Richard Aldworth, by his said Will, bequeathed to the mayor, commonalty, &c., all his estate not otherwise disposed of, in trust, to maintain 40 poor orphans in blue coats in the hospital.

There is no copy of the entire Will amongst the hospital records, but by the minutes of the court book it appears that the 40 children admitted on this gift were to wear a distinguishing habit, and to be placed in a distinct ward, with a separate master, nurse, and washerwoman to attend upon them.

The executors disputing the legacy, much litigation ensued, and no account was obtained till 1660, when it appeared that a balance was due to the hospital of about 240*l.* in money, and 7,427*l.* 13*s.* secured upon the arrears of the excise revenue. At a general court in April 1660, the 40 children were ordered to be admitted, which was done in June following, and a nurse was appointed to the charge of them, but no schoolmaster, inasmuch as a doubt existed as to the validity of the security for the 7,427*l.* 13*s.* The dividends upon all monies charged on security of the excise were in effect discontinued shortly after the Restoration. The governors thereupon petitioned Parliament for repayment of the money with interest, and an order was made by the House of Commons 29th December 1660, directing the same to be paid out of the arrears of the old excise. Although this order was backed by a writ of Privy Seal, the governors could not succeed in recovering the money, and having incurred expenses much beyond their receipts on this account, they resolved in February 1662-3, that they would no longer keep up Mr. Aldworth's foundation, but would apportion the children then in the hospital among other nurses, as should be convenient, without distinguishing them from the other children. The governors, however, continued to petition the crown, and upon a favourable report which Sir Robert Clayton had sufficient influence to obtain from the Lord High Treasurer, the King, in 1673, directed letters-patent to be issued, granting to the

governors the yearly sum of 1,000*l.*, payable out of the Exchequer, to continue for seven years, to be laid out and disposed in the erection of a school for teaching naval mathematics, and the maintenance and education of 40 orphans, the said institution to be made as of the royal bounty and free gift.—See *ante*, p. 86, and *post*, p. 280.

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

GIFTS OF FRANCIS AND SARAH BRIDGES.

Francis Bridges of Clapham, by Will (of which the date is not mentioned), gave to the mayor, &c. and their successors, the yearly sum of 8*l.*, to be issuing out of his four messuages in St. Sithe's-lane, London, on trust that the said governors should pay 4*l.*, part thereof, towards the relief of the poor children in this hospital, and that of the remaining 4*l.* they should pay 40*s.* to the parson and churchwardens of the parish of Clapham to be laid out in sea coal for the poor there, and the other 40*s.* to the parish of St. Michael, Queenhithe, for the like use, the said parsons and churchwardens to render an account to the governors of such distribution, with a proviso, that if the said two sums of 40*s.* should not be applied as he directed, that they should be disposed of by the said governors to the uses of the hospital.

Gifts of Francis and Sarah Bridges.

Sarah Bridges, widow of the said Francis, by Will, bearing date 27th December 1647, devised to her mother for life all her messuages, lands and hereditaments, in St. Sithe's-lane in the parish of St. Antholin, London, charged with the payment of the said annual sum of 8*l.*, under the will of her said husband, and after her decease to the mayor, &c. and their successors, on trust to pay the said two annual sums of 2*l.* each for coals for the poor of St. Michael Queenhithe, and Clapham, in accomplishment of the will of her husband. Also 2*l.* per annum more to the parson and churchwardens of Clapham, for schooling two children of labouring men of the said parish, in the manner therein mentioned, and 15*l.* yearly to the several lecturers preaching the morning lectures on the six week-days in the week, in the Church of St. Antholin's, for the increase of their stipends, and for the better sustaining the said lectures, and all the residue of the rents and profits of the said premises to be yearly for ever disbursed towards the relief of the children in the hospital.

The houses derived from these benefactors are situate Nos. 8 and 9 in Size-lane, and produce 99*l.* 10*s.* per annum, including the sum repaid by the tenant for insurance. (See Rental.)

The payments of 2*l.* per annum to each of the parishes of Clapham and St. Michael Queenhithe, under the will of Francis Bridges, are still made to the parson and churchwardens of the respective parishes.

To the gift to the former parish, 2*l.* is added in respect of the gift of Sarah Bridges, which is paid in like manner.

To the lecturers of St. Antholin's (whose number for about seven years past has not exceeded four) the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* each is paid. In this manner an arrear has arisen, to the end of 1835, of 62*l.* 10*s.*

The residue is carried to the general account of the hospital.

ROBINSON'S GIFT.

William Robinson, of St. Dunstan's in the East, grocer, by Will, bearing date 9th August 1661, gave an annuity of 5*l.* to this hospital, payable by the Grocers' Company out of certain lands in Grub-street, devised by the said testator to the said company. (See Sixth Report, p. 277.)

Robinson's Gift

This rent-charge was sold by the hospital in 1811 for 121*l.*, under the provisions of the Land-tax Redemption Act.

EVANS'S GIFT.

John Evans, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 9th June 1651, gave his Irish Adventure, being 500 and odd pounds, to the hospital.

Evans's Gift.

It appears by an entry in the Will-book, that this security was sold for 500*l.*, of which 425*l.* was directed, by a minute bearing date 1st December 1654, to be invested together with the sum of 500*l.* given by John Langham, in the purchase of a house in Bucklersbury, now No. 26, and producing a rent of 236*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS'S GIFT.

William Williams, of London, draper, by Will, bearing date 10th November 1651, gave to the president, treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital after the decease of his wife, his freehold messuage with the appurtenances situate near Whitechapel-bars, in the parish of Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, towards the maintenance of the children in the said hospital, provided that the said president or treasurer should yearly pay out of the rents thereof 50*s.* to the churchwardens of the lordship of Finsbury, in the same county, to be distributed amongst the poor there at their discretion.

William Williams's Gift.

This property was sold in the year 1805 to the trustees of the Commercial-road, under the powers of the Local Act passed 42 Geo. 3, for the sum of 1,260*l.* which was carried to the general account.

The 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum is regularly paid to the churchwardens of St. Luke, Old-street.

DUNN'S GIFT.

George Dunn, by Will, bearing date 4th December 1651, gave to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, his messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, then let at 10*l.* per annum, on trust, out of the rents and profits thereof, to pay the annual sum of 4*l.* towards the maintenance of some

Dunn's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Dunn's Gift,
continued.

honest man or woman, to be employed to teach some of the maiden children of the hospital to read English, and also, out of the said rents and profits, as well to give to some goodly minister 10s. to preach a sermon in the parish of St. Catherine Cree church, on the 5th November yearly, in remembrance of the deliverance of the nation from the gunpowder treason, as also on the same day to pay to the churchwardens of the said parish, 20s., to be by them distributed amongst the poor of the parish, and to pay to the officers of the hospital 3l. for a repast or supper for them and the children of the hospital on the same day; and to dispose of the remainder of the rent for the use of the hospital, as in their discretion they should think fit.

The house thus devised was sold in 1799, under the provisions of the Land-tax Redemption Act, for 450l.

£4 was formerly paid specifically to the schoolmistress at Hertford under this Will. Since 1802 it has been merged in her salary; 30s. is annually paid to the churchwardens of St. Catherine Cree church for the sermon on the 5th November, and for distribution to the poor.

In respect of the 3l. allowed for a supper, 40s. is annually carried to the dinner and collation-fund, and 20s. is paid to the nurses in money.

MEREDITH'S GIFT.

Meredith's Gift.

Christopher Meredith, of London, stationer, by Will, bearing date 24th January 1652, gave a yearly sum of 4l., payable to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital by the Company of Stationers out of a rent-charge limited to them by the said testator, issuing out of two messuages in Paul's churchyard, London, to the intent that there should yearly, for ever, be provided as many small bibles, plain bound and clasped, as could be bought with the same, for the use of the poor children of the said hospital. (See Twenty-second Report, p. 80.)

The Stationers' Company furnish yearly at Michaelmas to the hospital, 12 minion 12mo. bibles of the value of 6s. 8d. each. These are distributed to the boys (each of whom receives a bible upon his admission) in the same manner with those purchased for the purpose by the governors.

BABINGTON'S GIFT.

Babington's Gift.

John Babington, of London, salter, who was buried 21st May 1652, by Will, bearing date 24th October 1651, gave to this hospital 100l., to the intent that, out of the benefit thereof, 40s. yearly, for ever, near the time of his burial, should be laid out in furnishing roast meat for the children over and above their usual allowance.

This payment is charged by an order of Court, made in 1691 (in which it is by mistake called 50s.) on the estate purchased by the hospital in Horley and Charlwood. See p. 308.

RUDGE'S GIFT.

Rudge's Gift.

William Rudge, of St. Gregory's parish, London, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 22d May 1652, gave to the governors 250l., to put forth children bred in the said hospital apprentices, and 150l. to put children bred in the hospital to the university.

By an order of Court, made 25th July 1656 (as stated in the Will-book), it was settled that in respect of this gift 12l. 10s. should be annually applied in apprenticing children, and 7l. 10s. to a scholar.

The sum of 12l. 10s. is regularly carried to the account of the apprentice fund for boys, and 7l. 10s. to the fund for exhibitions to Cambridge. On an alteration in the mode of keeping the accounts in 1802-3, when it was determined to consolidate in one fund different gifts for the same purpose, there appeared to be no arrear in the apprentice fund, but there was an arrear of 18l. 15s. on the exhibition fund, which was carried to account in the general fund appropriated for that purpose.

SINGLETON'S GIFT.

Singleton's Gift.

Thomas Singleton, of London, skinner, by Will, bearing date 17th August 1653, gave his picture to be set up in Christ's Hospital, and he gave and devised all the residue of his personal estate after payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses and legacies, and also his house situate in the parish of Mildred in the Poultry, called the Windmill, subject to an annuity of 10l., to his executrix for her life, to the mayor, &c. and their successors, upon condition and to the use that there might be always six children of the city kept and maintained in the said hospital till they should be made fit to be placed abroad, such children to be chosen by, and at the discretion of the president and governors, and if any question should arise on the subject of his said Will, that the same should be determined by the said president and governors in a loving manner. And he desired that the president and governors, if the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, London, should at any time thereafter lay claim to have their rent again, which they laid claim to be formerly due to them and cannot be avoided, would be pleased to let the said dean and chapter have their rent again in a loving way, and renew their lease again from them that he then had, and so renew the same from time to time, according to their former course for 40 years, that his gift might remain to perpetuity; with a proviso that if his Will, with respect to the six children, should not be performed, the devise to Christ's Hospital should be void and go over to Brazen Nose College, Oxford, on certain trusts, but if the college should neglect the trusts confided to it, then it should return to the hospital.

The property above-mentioned is still held under the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. It now consists of a large house in the Poultry, formerly two houses, and is held by the hospital

on a lease for 40 years, commencing Michaelmas 1830, at the annual rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* It is also subject to the further payment of 1*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* for the redeemed land-tax.

The personal estate of the testator was deficient by 37*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, which the hospital paid to the executrix upon receiving an assignment of the lease of the house in the Poultry. The fines and fees paid in respect of this property in the last 20 years to the dean and chapter have been as follows :—

1816	. . . . .	149 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
1830	. . . . .	195 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>

The present rent is 162*l.* 15*s.*

No boys are received into the hospital specifically on account of this gift.

EARSWELL'S GIFT.

Elizabeth Earswell, of London, Widow, by Will, bearing date 14th October 1653, bequeathed to the president, treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital, 100*l.* for the use and benefit of the poor children there, and she further gave her messuage or tenement with the appurtenances called the Mill and Hat, situate in West Cheape, *alias* Cheapside, in the parish of Mary-le-Bow, in default of issue of her daughter Alice Barnardiston, to the president, treasurer and governor of Christ's Hospital for the benefit of the poor children there kept and maintained, during the remainder of the term of years limited by the lease under which she held the same; and she gave, out of the said tenement called the Mill and Hat, 4*l.* per annum towards teaching 12 maidens in the said hospital to write, to be paid to such master as should be appointed for that purpose by the president and governors.

The site of this house, together with two other small tenements belonging to the city and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, is now laid into one house, No. 28, Cheapside. The hospitals have received from the city a declaration of trust engaging for the payment of their proportion of the rent, the premises being let by the city. The rent is 180*l.*, of which the city are entitled to four-sevenths, Christ's Hospital to two-sevenths, St. Bartholomew's Hospital to one-seventh.

The girls at Hertford are all taught writing by their mistress, who receives an additional salary on this account of 30*l.* per annum, but without any specific reference to this gift.

SYMON CLARKE'S GIFT.

Symon Clarke, of London, merchant, by Will, bearing date 21st November 1653, gave all his fee-farm rents issuing out of any manors, messuages, lands or tenements in the county of Wilts or elsewhere in England, amounting to 200*l.* or thereabouts, to his wife for life, in case he should not have issue by her; and after her death, if he should die without issue by her, and she should thereafter have issue, he gave 100*l.* thereof to such child or children as she should so have and their heirs; and he gave the other 100*l.* a year after her death to the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the maintenance of such a number of children as the said sum of 100*l.* per annum would extend to, according to the proportion then allowed to poor children maintained in the said hospital; and in default of issue of his wife or her children, he gave all the said fee-farm rents after her death to the governors, for the maintenance of so many children in the hospital as all the said rents would extend to support, as aforesaid.

The records of the hospital do not show that any benefit was ever derived from this devise.

WOODWARD'S GIFT.

Walter Woodward, of London, innholder, by Will, bearing date 24th December 1658, devised his two messuages lately built, situate near Fleet Bridge in the parish of Bride's, *alias* Bridgate, near Fleet-street, London, with their appurtenances, to the mayor, &c. and their successors, to the intent that the said governors should, out of the rents and profits, for ever maintain and educate nine poor children until they should attain the age of 16 years, three to be taken out of each of the parishes of Bride *alias* Bridgate near Fleet-street, London, St. Stephen in Coleman-street, and that part of the parish of Gyles without Cripplegate, London, which is in the county of Middlesex, and also to place out the same children apprentices if the rents and profits aforesaid should be sufficient so to do.

In the year 1672 a small addition was made to the premises derived under this Will, by a purchase effected by the hospital for the sum of 130*l.* A similar purchase was made in 1827 for 105*l.* The property thus increased now comprises two houses on Fleet Bridge, which are let at 98*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Three children are received into the hospital from each of the parishes of St. Bride and St. Luke, formerly part of St. Giles without Cripplegate, upon the presentation of the churchwardens, and from that of St. Stephen's, upon the presentation of the minister and churchwardens. If apprenticed, 5*l.* is paid with them from the fund appropriated for that purpose.

HITCHCOCKE'S GIFT.

William Hitchcocke, of London, merchant tailor, by Will, bearing date in 1654, gave to the governors 100*l.* to be employed in apprenticing poor children or sending poor scholars to the university at their discretion.

By an order of court, bearing date 13th November 1657, it was directed that, in respect of this gift, 5*l.* should be yearly paid for putting forth three male children of the hospital, 33*s.* 4*d.* to each.

Since the year 1803, the sum of 5*l.* per annum has been carried to the account of the general apprenticing fund for boys, from which occasional payments of 33*s.* 4*d.* each have been made towards providing clothes for the children of parents in very poor circumstances on leaving the hospital.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Singleton's Gift,
continued.

Earswell's Gift.

Symon Clarke's
Gift.

Woodward's Gift.

Hitchcocke's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

For the last three or four years such specific application has not been necessary, the treasurer having received authority from the committee to advance a sum not exceeding 3*l.* from the hospital funds, for a boy under the above circumstances, and the amount of this gift has been carried to the apprenticing fund.

LANGHAM'S GIFT.

Langham's Gift.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 22nd and 23rd May 1654, Joshua Fowler and Christopher Nicholson, in consideration of 925*l.*, conveyed unto and to the use of William Humble and 11 others therein described as 12 of the governors of the hospital and their heirs, a messuage with its appurtenances, situate in Bucklersbury, in the parish of St. Mary, Wool Church Haugh, in London.

And by another indenture, bearing date 23rd May 1654, it was declared by the said William Humble, &c. that 500*l.*, part of the 925*l.*, was given by *John Langham*, and paid to the intent that the treasurer or governors of the hospital should, between Michaelmas day and the 24th June yearly, lay out 25*l.*, that is, 20*l.* for putting out three male children which should have been harboured in the said hospital, apprentices to some trade, occupation, or profession (fatherless children to be preferred, if with convenience it might be), 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be given with each of them; and 5*l.* for placing out in service three female children harboured in the said hospital, with the like preference as to fatherless children, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be given with each.

And in the said indenture is contained a proviso, that, whenever the said trustees should by death be reduced to two, three or four, that then the said two, three or four, should convey the said premises to 12 other persons governors of the said hospital, such as should be appointed at a court holden for the said hospital, upon trust that the said sum of 25*l.* as the gift of John Langham should be yearly laid out in putting forth six children yearly as aforesaid, and the residue of the rents and profits of the premises should be for the benefit of the said hospital.

It does not appear that the succession of trustees has been kept up.

The premises consist of a very substantial house, No. 26, Bucklersbury, presenting a small frontage to the street, but extending round the four sides of a court within. It is let for 226*l.* 10*s.* upon lease, which expires at Lady-day, 1837.

Previously to the year 1802 the sums of 20*l.* and 5*l.* were yearly specifically applied as directed; the sum of 20*l.* has since that time been carried to the account of the fund for apprenticing boys, and 5*l.* to the fund for apprenticing girls.

WILSON'S GIFT.

Wilson's Gift.

Rowland Wilson, esq., a governor of Christ's Hospital, by Will, proved 10th June 1654, gave to the hospital 100*l.* to buy the poor children there roast meat at their dinner on St. Andrew's-day, every year, the rest for the relief of the poor children in the hospital.

This sum of 100*l.* was ordered (15th May 1691) to be considered as part of the purchase-money of the Horley and Charlwood estate. (See Stoddart's gift.)

£3. is carried to the account of the fund for dinner and collations.

PERRYNS GIFT.

Perryn's Gift.

John Perryn of East Acton, alderman of London, by Will, proved 13th March 1656, gave 5*l.* per annum, for ever, towards the maintenance of the children in the hospital, and he also gave an exhibition of 5*l.* a year, for ever, to a scholar from the hospital sent to one of the universities, for his encouragement to study.

This 10*l.* per annum, which was payable out of land at East Acton, Middlesex, is included amongst the rent-charges sold by the hospital in 1811, under the Land-tax Redemption Act; the produce of the sale was 242*l.*

£5. is still carried annually, in respect of this gift, to the account of the fund for exhibitions to Cambridge.

CHARITIES OF ABRAHAM COLFE.

Charities of Abraham Colfe.

Some account of the charities of this donor will be found in our First Report, p. 121; and in the Appendix to that Report, p. 169, an abstract is given of the most important clauses in his Will, which is dated in 1656.

It appears that the testator devised certain estates to the Company of Leathersellers, for the performance of various charitable trusts, and that, amongst other things, he directed that the company should, out of a sum of 1,100*l.* of his monies, then in their hands, purchase lands that would produce an income of 100*l.*, out of which yearly sum seven poor learned scholars were to be supported for seven years at the University of Oxford, or Cambridge, by yearly exhibitions of 10*l.* each.

It also appears, from a copy of the will, in the will-book of this hospital, that the scholars were to be selected from the Grammar School of Lewisham, in the first instance, and that so often as there should be any such default, so that both among the children of Lewisham and of all the other parishes in the hundred of Blackheath, resorting to the Grammar School of Lewisham, there could not be found a poor scholar judged every way fit to be chosen, the election should devolve on the next mentioned parties in succession, viz.:—1st. The Leathersellers, undertaking the discharge of the trusts of the Will, might choose such a scholar, being the son of a poor man of the company. 2dly. That upon such default, as before, the chief schoolmaster of the free school within the precincts of Christ church in Canterbury, and the other electors there named, should have power to choose such scholar out of that school.

In the third place and order, upon the next general default in all the parishes of Blackheath hundred, the schoolmaster of Christ's hospital, with the minister, incumbent and lecturer of Christ's church there should have power to choose a very learned poor scholar out of the free school, to be sent to the university; and such poor scholar should be brought to the incumbents of Lewisham, Greenwich, Deptford, and Lee, and be examined by all of them if they pleased, and the chief schoolmaster of the grammar-school at Lewisham; and if, upon their trial, he should be found and approved a learned scholar in Latin and Greek, and skilled also in Hebrew, his choice should be confirmed under their hands, in the book of records at Lewisham, and such scholar should solemnly promise before them, and set down under his hand in such book, that he would carefully perform all the conditions before required in the said Will of the poor scholar of Lewisham sent to the university.

It is stated in the Report above referred to, that the Leathersellers did not perform their undertaking to invest the 1,100*l.* in the purchase of land, and that they had not, for many years, supported any exhibitions out of the income of Colfe's estate, the whole being exhausted by payments to other charitable uses, an account of which will be found in the Appendix to that Report.

The hospital has never, so far as is known, derived any benefit under this devise.

KEAT'S GIFT.

Gilbert Keat, of London, esq., by Will, bearing date 10th June 1657, reciting that he had paid 300*l.* to the treasurer for the use of this hospital, gave a further sum of 300*l.* to the president, treasurer and governors, and declared that the said sums should be held on the uses following, viz.:—that, out of the produce thereof, there should be paid every year, for putting out of the hospital, as apprentices, six children, three boys and three girls, the sum of 27*l.*; with each of which boys should be given 6*l.* and with each girl 3*l.*; and he desired that children born in the parishes of St. Dunstan in the East, and in Allhallows Barkaine, near the Tower, London, and harboured in the said hospital, should be preferred; and that the treasurer should, upon payment of the said 300*l.*, give a covenant to his executor for the performance of the said uses; and he requested that the governors would receive every second year a child from the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, to be taken from the Dolphine precinct, to be educated in the hospital in consideration of the benefactions he had already given to the hospital, amounting to above 300*l.*, besides the said legacy of 600*l.*

In 1691 the governors, who had advanced 5,700*l.* to John Stewkley, on mortgage of premises in Bull and Mouth Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and Butcherhall Lane, paid a further sum of 50*l.* for the equity of redemption, but subsequently discovered two prior mortgages, which, after an expensive suit in Chancery, they were compelled to pay off, to the amount of 4,630*l.*, before they could obtain possession, thus making the whole cost 10,380*l.*, besides law expenses.

The property thus acquired comprises the houses Nos. 2 to 23 inclusive, in Bull and Mouth-street, with the Bull and Mouth inn, and the Red Lion public-house, the aggregate rents of which now amount to 1,612*l.* per annum.—See London Rental.

By order of court, 15th May 1691, the following benefactors' gifts were directed to be considered as applied in aid of this purchase:—

	£.
Gilbert Keat	600
Sir Samuel Myco	500
Edward Arris	100
Sir John Chapman	100
Sir John Smith	200
Ephraim Skynner	400
Philip Jemmett	200
Sir Francis Chaplin	200
Sir John Moore	500
Sir John Frederick	500
John Johnson	100
Nathaniel Scottow	1,156
Total	£ 4,556

In respect of the direction to apprentice three boys and three girls, there is yearly carried to the account of the apprenticing fund for boys 18*l.*, and to the girls' apprenticing fund 9*l.*

The governors also receive into the hospital every second year a child upon the presentation of the minister and churchwardens, and four of the principal inhabitants of the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, a preference being given to a child from the Dolphin precinct, so that there are always three, and occasionally four children maintained in the hospital in respect of this gift.

ROCHDALE'S GIFT.

Richard Rochdale, of London, brewer, by Will, bearing date 1st July 1657, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital 100*l.* for the relief of the poor there, and 200*l.* on trust to purchase, with the consent of his executors, lands of inheritance of the value of 8*l.* per annum or more, to be employed as follows: viz., at the end of every two years always 8*l.* thereof to be given to a poor young man that had been a child of Christ's Hospital made a freeman of the city, and 8*l.* more to be given in apprenticing a child of the hospital

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Charities of
Abraham Colfe,
continued.

Keat's Gift.

Rochdale's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Rochdale's Gift,
continued.

to a freeman of the city. And he directed that the said governors, &c. should pay the said sum of 16*l.* every two years in manner aforesaid, and should give security to his executors to purchase lands to the uses of it. And he gave his three messuages, two of them situated in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, and the other in the parish of St. John Zacharie, near Wood-street, London, to the mayor, &c., and their successors, on trust, to pay yearly on the 2d October, out of the rents thereof, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor inhabitants of the said parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, and 3*l.* to the Brewers' Company every year, between the 1st and 10th December, to be paid by them to their poor on the day on which they usually pay their poor. And the residue of the said rents for the relief of the children in the hospital.

The sum of 200*l.* was received by the hospital in July 1660, but was not applied in any purchase. It was, however, charged on premises in Blackwell-hall, since sold to the city.

The houses in Cripplegate were sold in 1781 for 156*l.*

The house in Maiden-lane, Wood-street, No. 21, is still in the possession of the hospital, and is now let for 30*l.* 15*s.*

In respect of the gift of 200*l.*, 8*l.* per annum is paid one year to the account of the general apprentice fund, and the next to a young man educated in the hospital, and who has taken up his freedom of the city.—See Hodges's Gift.

The sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is regularly paid to the parish officers of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and 3*l.* to the Brewers' Company.

GULSTONE'S GIFT.

Gulstone's Gift.

Thomas Gulstone, of London, haberdasher, by Will, bearing date 12th March, 1658, gave all the residue of his estate to Christ's Hospital towards the maintenance and education of a boy and a girl, on condition that his executor therein named, and his heirs, should be permitted to put into the hospital every year two children for ever.

It does not appear that his bequest was accepted by the hospital.

SIR JOHN WOLLASTONE'S GIFT.

Sir John Wollastone's Gift.

Sir John Wollastone, knight and alderman, and president of Christ's Hospital, by Will, bearing date 15th April 1658, gave to the mayor, &c., and their successors, an annuity or yearly rent-charge of 100*l.*, to commence after his wife's decease, and to the master, fellows, and scholars of Emanuel College, Cambridge, a like annuity of 100*l.*, both the said annuities to be issuing out of his messuage called the Gatehouse, the toll taken at the said gatehouse, and the several parcels of land called the Little Park, situate in the parish of Hornsey, on trust that the said governors should, after the said gatehouse, toll, and park should come out of use, out of the said yearly sum pay yearly to the schoolmistress of the girls in the said hospital and her successors, 5*l.*; to the officers of the said hospital towards their expenses at their yearly meeting on Candlemas-day, 40*s.*; to apprenticing yearly three boys of the said hospital, 5*l.* each, and three girls five marks each, and to two blue-coat boys who should have served their apprenticeship faithfully, and were made free, 5*l.* a-piece; and if the governors should not think fit to apprentice so many children yearly, the money thereby spared, and all the residue of the said annuity, to be disposed for the benefit of any other poor children of the hospital; and until the said annuity should become payable, he desired, that out of his manors and parks 12*l.* per annum might be paid to the same uses as he had given the same sum in his lifetime. And as to Emanuel College, on trust that the master, &c. should devote 30*l.* to the maintenance of a certain lecture there, and 50*l.* for the benefit of five poor scholars of the county of Stafford, if any such should be in the college, or else to so many children of Christ's Hospital as should be fit for the university, and the residue of the said 100*l.* to the use of the said college.

12*l.* per annum appears from the benefaction book and the court book to have been paid by Sir John Wollastone to the hospital for several years, but no trace appears of the receipt of the annuity of 100*l.*, nor of the several payments directed by his Will.

HANSON'S GIFT.

Hanson's Gift.

Ralph Hanson, by Will, in 1653, gave certain premises in Crutched Friars to the Iron-mongers' Company upon trust (amongst other charities) to pay 40*s.* per annum to Christ's Hospital (see Tenth Rep. p. 238). This annuity is regularly received from the company.

CHAMBERS'S GIFT.

Chambers's Gift.

Mary Chambers, widow, by Will, proved 22d September 1659, gave to the hospital 50*l.*, to be laid out in books for the increase of the library there.

A few old volumes of history and classics still preserved in the grammar-school are the only remains of the early collection of books.

There are, however, two libraries of comparatively recent institution, one for the upper grammar-school under the control of the head master, and the other for the general use of the children, of which an account is given hereafter.

ALEXANDER JONES'S GIFT.

Alexander Jones's Gift.

Alexander Jones, of London, fruiterer, by Will, bearing date 5th May 1660, devised his messuage and land lying in the parish of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane, London, and Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, and his 100 acres of fen land in West Fenne, in the parish of March, in the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, to certain trustees and their heirs, on trust, out of the premises in the said parish of Lambeth, to pay several charges for charitable purposes, and among others an annuity of 20*l.* to the governors of this hospital for the relief of the

children there; and out of the rents of his messuage in St. Leonard, Foster-lane, amongst other charges the yearly sum of 6*l.* to the governors for the same purpose, and out of the rents of his fen lands he gave to the ministers preaching the morning lecture in St. Antholin's the yearly sum of 6*l.*; and after the decease of Martha Druett and her two sons, to the governors the yearly sum of 10*l.*, and also to a poor scholar in Peter-house, Cambridge, receiving an exhibition of Lady Ramsey's Gift, the yearly sum of 3*l.* 10*s.*, and the residue of the rents and profits of the said fen lands he gave to the governors of the said hospital; and he provided that when his said trustees should be reduced by death to four, such survivors should convey the said premises thereby settled to 12 governors of Christ's Hospital and their heirs nominated at a court there holden in that behalf on the same trusts; and that as any of the said governors should die after such conveyance, others should be nominated by the said court of governors from time to time as trustees of the premises.

In the benefaction book appears, under the date of 1663, the receipt of 20*l.*, "being part of the gift or legacy" of this testator, but no further notice occurs of any benefit derived under the Will, whether in money or land.

WEBB'S GIFT.

Thomas Webb, of London, bricklayer, by Will, bearing date 8th June 1661, devised his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, after the decease of his wife, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, to the intent that, after the underleases by him made should have expired, the said governors should maintain out of the rents six poor children at the least, born in the said parish, to be from time to time recommended by the churchwardens and overseers of the said parish for the time being, and should likewise give 5*l.* a-piece for apprenticing them when they should leave the hospital.

The premises derived under this Will are situate in and about Union-street, Shoreditch, and are let on a building lease of 66 years from 1786, at a ground rent of 130*l.*

A suit in chancery as to the liability of the hospital to receive these children was decided in favour of the parish by decree bearing date 30th October 1790.

Six children are now received from the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, upon the presentation of certain trustees, appointed under an Act of Parliament passed about 1813 (see Thirty-second Rep. Pt. II. p. 522), each vacancy being filled as the children go off.

An apprentice fee of 5*l.* is paid from the hospital funds with these children on being bound out in common with all others.

YOUNG'S GIFT.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 24th and 25th May 1661, *Richard Young*, intending to settle the hereditaments thereafter described after his decease to charitable uses as thereafter mentioned, and for a nominal consideration, conveyed a messuage or farm called Young's, in Roxwell, in the county of Essex, and all the messuages, &c. and hereditaments thereto belonging, situate in the parishes of Roxwell, Writtle, Good Easter, and Newland, unto Sir William Humble and 11 others, and their heirs, described as governors of the hospital, to the use of the grantor for life, with remainder to the use of the said grantees and their heirs, upon trust to permit the treasurer to receive the rents and profits and employ them as follows: *i. e.*, yearly to lay out 25*l.* in printing, folding, and stitching three small books written by the grantor, therein described, and yearly, before 24th June, to deliver to the chamberlain of the city 2,000 copies of the said books as therein mentioned, to be delivered to such persons as should be bound apprentices within the city, and enrolled there, and also to freemen of London; and the residue of such books to be given by the treasurer to the children of the hospital and others; and out of the residue of the said rents and profits to pay certain legacies therein mentioned, amounting to 800*l.* 5*s.*; and subject thereto to employ the rents and profits for the maintenance and education of the children of the hospital, with a proviso for appointing new trustees when four only should survive.

The property derived from this gift comprises a mansion-house and farm, with 208*a.* 2*r.* 20*p.*, called Young's, situate at Roxwell, near Writtle, in Essex, let at 210*l.* per annum, to which sum the rent was reduced from 270*l.* in 1829. The buildings are old, but in a fair state of repair; the land is a heavy, cold soil, upon which frequent fallows are used.

The books mentioned in the deed, viz. "A Short and Sure Way to Grace and Salvation," "The Heart's Index, or Self-Knowledge," "A Serious and Pathetical Description of Heaven and Hell," all written by the grantor, were last printed in 1776, when 14,000 copies of each were made up at an expense of 110*l.* 5*s.* They have only once been demanded by the chamberlain of the city in the memory of any of the present officers, and a large stock remains in the possession of the hospital.

BAITE'S GIFT.

James Baite, of St. Andrew's parish, Holborn, by Will, proved 24th July 1661, gave his messuage near Puddle-dock, in the parish of St. Andrew's in the Wardrobe in London, and his messuage and land at Belle Barre in the county of Hertford, and his copyhold messuage at Northhall in the same county, after the decease of his sister, to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, not to be sold, but kept for the benefit of the poor children in the said hospital. And he also gave to the said hospital, after the decease of his sister, the remainder of the several terms in the leases made to him from Frances Clitherow and William Birkett to the same uses.

Of the property thus devised, the premises at Northhaw were exchanged by Act of Parliament 28th Geo. II., with John Leman, lord of the manor, for a messuage and farm, and several closes of land in the parish of Hartingfordbury, in the county of Hertford, of the yearly value of 11*l.*

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Alexander Jones's
Gift,
continued.

Webb's Gift.

Young's Gift.

Baite's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Baite's Gift,
continued.

This property, which consisted of a farm and 14A. 1R. 2P. of land, was sold in 1802 for 735*l.* to the Duke of Bridgewater, for redeeming the land-tax.

A quit-rent and acquittance of 13*s.* 9*d.*, payable out of the copyhold premises, are still paid by the hospital, not having been noticed upon the sale.

The house and ground at Bell Bar was also sold for the same purpose in 1799 for 300*l.*

The house in the parish of St. Andrew's is still in the possession of the governors, and is let for 19*l.* per annum.

TUDMAN'S GIFT.

Tudman's Gift.

William Tudman, by his Will, about the year 1662, bequeathed to the governors 100*l.* to the end that they should, once in every five years, take and receive a child out of the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, if the parishioners should require it, such child to be kept such time as other children usually were provided; but that whilst such child should so continue in the hospital, no other child should be received from the said parish.

The legacy was accepted by the general court on the 2d May 1662, and from that time to the present a child has been constantly maintained in the hospital from the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, upon the presentation of the minister, churchwardens, and seven or eight of the principal inhabitants.

JOHN BROWNE'S GIFT.

John Browne's
Gift.

John Browne, of Finsbury, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 20th October 1662, gave to the mayor, &c. 400*l.* on trust to maintain three children from time to time till they should attain the age of 15, and as often as they should die or attain that age to take in others in their room, one of such children to be taken out of the precinct of Whitefriars, London, one out of St. Dunstan's, West, London, and one out of the lordship of Finsbury, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, in the county of Middlesex; and he devised his messuage and land, with the appurtenances, in Islington in the same county, called the Nag's Head, to the said governors and their successors, on trust for ever thereafter to pay towards the maintenance of six scholars, to be taken out of the hospital, at Cambridge, three in Christ's College, and three in Emanuel, none of such six scholars to continue longer than seven years. And he desired that the children of the aforesaid parishes should be preferred in giving the said allowance.

The premises at Islington consist of seven houses situate in the Liverpool-road, and are let at rents amounting to 96*l.* per annum.

Prior to the year 1779 they were let in various small tenements at rents amounting to about 122*l.* 10*s.* In that year a part was let on a building lease at 84*l.*, and the remainder at 4*l.*, making 88*l.* per annum. In 1792, the rent of 4*l.* per annum was increased to 8*l.*, and in 1813 to 12*l.* per annum, making the present rent 96*l.*

They are subject to a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum to the Brewers' Company, under the Will of John Yorke, a prior owner.

That part of the parish of St. Giles which was without Cripplegate, and in the county of Middlesex, is now St. Luke's, Old-street, and from this and each of the two other districts named a child is always maintained in the hospital, upon the presentation, in St. Luke's, of the two churchwardens, in St. Dunstan's of the churchwardens and 10 or 12 of the principal inhabitants, and in the precinct of Whitefriars by the overseers, constables, and five or six of the inhabitants.

With respect to the scholarships, the records of the hospital show (31st March 1664), that some difficulty was experienced by the refusal of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to receive the scholars on account of the inadequacy of the funds; that in the seven years, from 1664 to 1671, three scholars (the only ones qualified) were sent to that college, two with 10*l.* per annum each, and one with 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; that from 1671 to 1678 two scholars with 17*l.* 10*s.* each per annum. From 1680 to 1730 there were generally six scholars at the University, with exhibitions of 6*l.* per annum each, the rental being then 37*l.* or 38*l.* per annum.

From 1730 to 1777 no scholars were sent, and from 1777 to 1802 only one with 10*l.* per annum.

From 1802 to the present time 10*l.* has been annually carried to the fund for exhibitions to Cambridge.

A scheme is now before the master, whereby the future application of the whole net rents in exhibitions is provided for.

THOMAS BARNES'S GIFTS.

Thomas Barnes's
Gifts.

Thomas Barnes, of London, haberdasher, by Will, bearing date 20th August 1663, devised his messuage or tenement, and the back part of the shop and the little yard behind it, with the appurtenances and hereditaments thereto belonging, situate in Paternoster-row, which he held by two leases from the bishop of London for three lives then living, or which he should or might hold by any other interest or title at the time of his decease, after the death of his wife, to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors towards the better relief and maintenance of the poor children in the said hospital. And he devised his freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments situate in the parish of Standon, or elsewhere, in the county of Hertford, after the decease of his wife, to the president, treasurer, and steward of Christ's Hospital for the time being, and their heirs, on trust, to employ the rents and profits thereof for the benefit of such of the children of the said hospital, and in such manner as by him thereafter appointed; and he directed that when there should be but one of them, the said president, treasurer, and steward, living, the survivor should convey the said freehold premises and surrender the copyhold premises to the use of such of the governors of the said hospital, and their heirs, as should be nominated at a general

court, and so in like manner when but one of such new trustees should be living. And he desired that out of the rents thereof 16*l.* yearly should be employed in apprenticing every year four boys of the hospital, with premiums of 4*l.* a-piece, and 12*l.* yearly in apprenticing every year four girls, with premiums of 3*l.* a-piece; 10*l.* yearly for exhibitions to two poor scholars of the hospital sent to the University, viz., 5*l.* each until they should become masters of arts, and then to cease as to them, and afterwards to remain for others in the like manner, and the residue of the rents, being then 12*l.* per annum, besides 41*s.* 9*d.* quit-rents, and the overplus of the growing rent and improvement to be made of the premises, to go towards the better relief and maintenance of the poor children in the hospital. And he devised his messuage in Cateaton-street, and his two messuages and a cellar in Cornhill, and his messuage then divided into two dwellings in Gracechurch-street, and his messuage in Fleet-street, near Temple Bar, and his three new-built brick messuages with their appurtenances, near Budge-row, in the parish of St. Antholin, and his messuage in Cheapside, all the said messuages and cellar being then rented at 370*l.* per annum, after the decease of his said wife, to the mayor, &c. and their successors, on trust to appropriate 260*l.* of the said rents yearly for ever to the maintenance of 40 poor boys of the age of six or seven at least, to be taken into the said hospital the next general taking in of poor children, after the decease of his said wife, the said children to be kept in a ward by themselves in the said hospital. And 25*l.*, other part thereof yearly, to a schoolmaster for his pains in teaching the said boys Latin and English. And 10*l.* thereof yearly to a schoolmaster for teaching them to write and cypher, and 7*l.* yearly to a nurse and washer to look to the said boys, and 12*l.* thereof yearly for ever, to be employed in apprenticing every year three of the said boys or others with premiums of 4*l.* a-piece. And also that 4*l.* thereof yearly should be laid out in roasted beef and mutton for all the children in the hospital, on every 5th November, and 20*s.* yearly to a minister for preaching a sermon in Christ's Church before the governors every 17th November, if it be not the sabbath, if so, then on the day before or after it, being Queen Elizabeth's coronation day, and 10*l.* thereof yearly to be laid out on a dinner on that day for those governors who had been at the hearing of the said sermon, and 1*l.* thereof yearly to be given to the poor of the parish of Christ's Church on the said 17th of November, and 6*l.* yearly by quarterly payments to the minister who should preach the sermon in the lower part of the said Christ's Church at seven o'clock on Sunday mornings, and 2*l.* yearly to be paid to the treasurer, 30*s.* to the steward, 30*s.* to the clerk, and 20*s.* to the beadles of the hospital, and 18*l.* yearly to three poor old men and three poor old widows, to each of them 3*l.*, and as they should die others to be appointed. And the residue of the said rents, being then 10*l.* per annum, and all the overplus of the growing rents and improvements of the said premises, towards the better relief and maintenance of the poor children in the hospital. And he devised his five messuages or tenements, and a little shop, with their appurtenances situate in Blow Bladder-street, and in and near the east side of Panyer-alley, and also his messuages situate over against Soper-lane end, in the parish of St. Antholin's, out of which there was then issuing a rent-charge of 7*l.* per annum for the support of lectures in the said parish, unto the said mayor, &c. and their successors, the whole six messuages and shop being then let at a rent of 183*l.* per annum, on trust after the death of his nieces therein mentioned, to pay yearly out of the rents thereof 30*l.* towards the maintenance of six poor scholars of the hospital at the University, or to any other poor scholars at the University, at the rate of 5*l.* a-piece, to be paid to them until they should take the degree of M. A., and 6*l.* thereof yearly for ever to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's, to be paid by them to the six ministers preaching the morning lectures there, and 5*l.* yearly on the 14th December to the churchwardens or overseers of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, to be distributed by them in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* a-piece among the poor of the said parish, and 3*l.* thereof yearly to be laid out in roasting meat for the poor children in the hospital on St. Stephen's day, and all the residue of the said rents and of the improved rents for the general benefit of the said children in the hospital. And he devised his three messuages or tenements with their appurtenances, situate in and near Mason's-alley, in Basingshaw, in the parish of St. Michael, Basingshaw, London, after the termination of the life estates thereby limited to the said mayor, &c., upon trust to dispose of the rents thereof towards the better relief and maintenance of the children in the hospital.

The governors are still possessed of all the property thus devised, except that in Soper-lane end, Watling-street, which was sold about 1827 for 1,500*l.* to the city of London for widening the street. These premises were subject to the moiety of a rent-charge of 8*l.* 10*s.*, payable to the parish of Whitkirk, in Yorkshire, under the gift of Nicholas Askwith, and 4*l.* 5*s.* is still paid from the general funds of the hospital.

The remaining estates comprise a leasehold shop in Paternoster-row, held under the bishop of London by two different leases, the front part of the house being demised renewable every 7 years, the back part every 14 years. The quit-rents paid upon this and the adjoining house amount to 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum; the annual rent of the house derived from this testator is 52*l.* 15*s.*

Also a farm called Lotsford farm, situate at Stondon, in the county of Herts, containing 90*a.* 2*r.* 15*p.*, and let at 91*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Also the several freehold houses which are distinguished in the London rental by this testator's name in Cateaton-street, Cornhill, Gracechurch-street, Budge-row, Fleet-street, and Cheapside, Newgate-street, formerly Blow Bladder-street, Mason's-alley, near Basinghall-street, and which are now let at rents amounting together to 1,108*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Distinct accounts of the several estates have not been considered necessary, (the residue being given to the hospital for its own purposes,) but the whole rents have been carried to account, and the following payments made from the general funds:—

In respect of the three gifts for apprenticing, two sums of 16*l.* and 12*l.* are annually carried

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Thomas Barnes's
Gifts,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Thomas Barnes's
Gifts,
continued.

to the general fund for apprenticing boys, and 12*l.* to the fund for apprenticing girls, but no reference to the name of this donor is made at the time of apprenticing.

In respect of the two gifts for exhibitions, 40*l.* per annum is carried to the general exhibition fund for the University of Cambridge. In this case also there has not been, since the consolidation of the funds in 1802, any reference to the name of the benefactor, as in the case of Lady Ramsey's scholars. The eight Cambridge scholars sent from this hospital now receive 60*l.* per annum each for four years (see p. 276).

In respect of the direction to expend 260*l.* per annum in the maintenance of 40 boys in the hospital, no specific appropriation of any portion of the funds is made, nor is any particular ward designated by this donor's name. The 25*l.* ordered to be paid to a Latin and English master is considered as included in the salary of the reading and writing master at Hertford, and the 10*l.* to a writing master as forming part of the salary of the writing master in London. No distinct payment is made of the 7*l.* to the nurse.

£4 is carried to the account headed dinners and collations in respect of the dinner on the 5th November,

£10 to the same account in aid of the governor's dinner on the 17th November.

£8 has been paid (and entered under the sermon account) in respect of the gifts of

£.	s.	d.	
1	0	0	for the sermon at Christ's Church on the 17th November.
1	0	0	to the poor of Christ's Church.
2	0	0	to the treasurer.
1	10	0	to the steward.
1	10	0	to the clerk.
1	0	0	to the four beadles.

All of which gifts are regularly paid. The sermon is regularly preached, and the children attend. A dinner is given to the governors and officers of the establishment, the average cost of which is about 50*l.*

Nothing has ever been paid in respect of the bequest of 6*l.* for the minister who should preach in the lowest part of Christ's Church, the church itself being burnt in the year 1666, and the required duty never performed.

The sum of 18*l.* is paid annually in pensions of 3*l.* each to three poor men and three poor women, not less than 50 years of age, elected by the court on the recommendation of the Committee; when a vacancy occurs they are received on testimonials similar to those made use of under Lady Ramsey's Gift; the pensions are paid half-yearly, in April and October.

The premises in Panyer-alley, Newgate-street, are still considered to be subject to the charge of 7*l.* mentioned in the Will, as well as the 6*l.* given by the Will for the support of the lectures at St. Antholin's already mentioned under the head of Bridge's Charity, and the sum of 13*l.* is accordingly paid by half-yearly payments to the churchwardens of St. Antholin's for this purpose.

GILES RUSSELL'S GIFT.

Giles Russell's
Gift.

Giles Russell, of London, brewer, by Will, bearing date 29th August 1664, devised all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as well copyhold, which he had surrendered to the use of his will, as freehold or charterhold, situate in the county of Hertford, or elsewhere in England, to certain trustees and their heirs, on trust, after the decease of his wife, to permit the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, to receive the rents and profits thereof, and with the same to educate and maintain in the hospital nine poor children to be taken out of the town of Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, and the parishes of Ann, Blackfriars, and St. James's, Clerkenwell, three from each, until they should attain the age of 16, and to take others in their place as they should leave the said hospital from time to time continually, and to place out the same children apprentices if the rents should be sufficient so to do, and the overplus if any to be employed for the general use of the hospital, and on trust at the death of his said wife to convey to the said president, treasurer, and governors, and their successors, the said tenements and hereditaments on the same trusts. And all the residue of his goods, chattels, and estate he gave to the said trustees, their executors, &c., on trust to invest the same in the purchase of land, and on the death of his said wife to dispose thereof to the like intents and purposes as above limited and mentioned concerning the said president, treasurer, and governors for the charitable uses above mentioned, and not otherwise. And he provided that the said children should be nominated and presented by the churchwardens and overseers of the said town and parishes respectively, preference always being shown to his own kindred.

The estate derived from this testator comprised about 66 acres of freehold and copyhold land at Colney, Herts, the copyhold part of which was enfranchised in 1811 for 120*l.* It is still subject to a quit-rent of 18*s.* 6*d.*, and to a tenth part of 6*s.*

There are no farm buildings on the property, but there is a good residence built by a former tenant, in 1809, which was agreed to be let with 10½ acres of land in 1814 to the Marquis of Blandford for 21 years, at a rent of 50*l.* per annum, subject to a covenant to expend 1,300*l.* in buildings. This agreement was never fulfilled, and the improved rent was not realized, but the hospital at length succeeded in obtaining a surrender of it, and relet the premises in 1825 at 27*l.* 10*s.* per annum, subject to a covenant to expend 500*l.* to Thomas Porteus, esq. This lease has also been surrendered, the stipulated expenditure having been made by the tenant, and the premises are now let to the Rev. Marcus R. Southwell at 43*l.* per annum, for 31 years from Lady-day 1836.

The remaining land (55A. 2R. 15P.) is let at 65*l.* per annum.

In respect of the gift of the residue, about 1,100*l.* was ultimately realized to the hospital, and the purchase of property at Ware, hereafter mentioned, having been effected in 1685, and a considerable outlay subsequently made in building thereon, the bequest of Mr. Russell was directed by an order of Court, bearing date 15th May, to be reputed and taken as thus invested.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 26th and 27th November 1685, William Collett, in consideration of 370*l.*, conveyed a capital messuage or tenement, situate in Ware, and another at the entrance of the road, belonging to the above messuage, unto and to the use of Nathaniel Tench, and five others, and their heirs, in trust, for the benefit of the hospital children. In the year 1687-8, the governors expended about 1,700*l.* in building 13 tenements on these premises, to be used as a school or nursery for the younger children.

By indenture of assignment, bearing date 18th September 1745, Mary Stanford, in consideration of 80*l.*, assigned a malt-house and shop in Land Row, in the town of Ware, with the buildings erected on a site comprised in an indenture of mortgage therein recited, unto the mayor, &c., for all the residue of a term of 500 years therein recited to have been created by way of mortgage, in 1732.

This purchase was made for the improvement of the premises bought in 1685.

The establishment was kept up concurrently with that at Hertford till the year 1761, when it was broken up, and the children removed to Hertford. The entire premises are now let to Mr. James Brown for 21 years, from Christmas 1830, at 75*l.* per annum.

Under the provisions of this Will nine children are received and maintained in the hospital: three from the parish of Sherborne, upon the presentation of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers; three from St. Ann, Blackfriars, and three from St. James, Clerkenwell, upon the presentation of the respective churchwardens and overseers of those parishes.

The present income of the estate does not suffice for the maintenance and education of the nine children kept in respect of the gift of this testator, and nothing is specifically applied towards apprenticing them from this property, but they receive from the apprenticing funds of the hospital 5*l.* as an apprentice fee, in case they are placed out, as is usually the case.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS'S GIFT.

William Williams, of London, cordwainer, by Will, bearing date 9th February 1665, devised his freehold and copyhold lands at Oldford, in the county of Middlesex, after the decease of his wife, to Christ's Hospital, and to the president and governors thereof, for ever, towards the maintenance of the poor children of the said hospital, provided that the said president and governors, and their successors, should for ever pay out of the rents of the said lands to a poor scholar, sent from the said hospital to the university for seven years, annually, and also the sum of 5*l.* yearly for apprenticing a child of the hospital.

The property derived under this Will comprises about 20 acres of land, with a factory, a public-house, and two dwelling-houses, and several small houses, let to different tenants at rents amounting to 237*l.* 15*s.*

These rents were reduced from 383*l.* to their present amount in 1832, and it appears doubtful whether they can be maintained. In respect of the gifts, 8*l.* per annum is carried from the general fund to the fund for apprenticing boys, and 5*l.* to that for exhibitions to Cambridge scholars.

CLEAVE'S GIFT.

William Cleave, of London, esq., by Will, bearing date 11th May 1665, devised to the mayor, &c., all his houses, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in Coleman-street, and White's-alley, in London, towards the relief and maintenance of the poor children in Christ's Hospital.

And by a codicil, bearing date 16th April 1667, he gave to the governors 300*l.*, of which 200*l.* was for the benefit of the said children, and 100*l.* towards re-edifying of the buildings of the said hospital, which had been ruined by the late fire.

The houses in Coleman-street and White's-alley were subsequently thrown into one house, No. 59, Coleman-street, with extensive warehouse and premises, which was sold in 1835 to the City of London for the new street (called Moorgate-street) for 3,629*l.* 15*s.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 3,929*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Three per cent. Consols.

SIR SAMUEL MYCO'S GIFT.

Sir Samuel Myco, knight, (one of the governors of Christ's Hospital,) by Will, bearing date 21st September 1665, gave 500*l.* to the treasurer and governors to be laid out in land for the benefit of the children in the hospital.

There is a note in the Will book, stating that the 500*l.* was received 8th August 1666, but it does not appear to have been laid out in land as directed. It was subsequently directed to be charged upon the premises purchased by the hospital in Bull and Mouth-street.

MARGARET ASTILL'S GIFT.

Margaret Astill, of London, widow, by Will, bearing date 25th September 1665, devised her messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Spratton, in the county of Northampton, after the termination of a life-estate therein limited, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, on trust, to sell, and out of the monies raised thereby, and the legacies therein bequeathed to the said hospital, to maintain in the hospital so many poor girls, whose

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Giles Russell's Gift,
continued

William Williams's
Gift.

Cleave's Gift.

Sir Samuel Myco's
Gift.

Margaret Astill's
Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Margaret Astill's
Gift,
continued.

fathers were freemen of the city, and inhabitants of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, as the said monies and legacy would be sufficient to maintain, and for such a time as to the governors should seem meet; and she desired that the children to be supported in the said hospital by means of the said gift, should wear upon their breasts the letters M. A.; and after devising certain lands in the parish of Stepney to the churchwardens of the said parish of St. Giles on trust for the benefit of the poor there, she provided that, in case the said churchwardens should neglect to perform the trusts confided to them, or to account to the said hospital yearly, for the disposal of the rents of the said lands, the said churchwardens should lose the benefit of the said gift for two years, during which time it should accrue to the use of the said hospital; and she bequeathed the sum of 20*l.* to the said hospital.

The testatrix in her life-time, by deed of gift, dated 28th November 1639, granted to certain feoffees all her messuages in Swinshead, Wigtoft, in the county of Lincoln, charged with the payment of a yearly sum of 6*l.* to the governors of this hospital for the benefit of the female children in the said hospital. See Sixth Report, p. 198.

The 6*l.* per annum is annually received from the churchwardens of St. Lawrence Jewry, and carried to the general funds of the hospital.

The house at Spratton devised by the Will was sold in 1691, and produced only 22*l.*, making 42*l.* derived under the Will by the governors, who do not appear ever to have received any children into the hospital in respect of it.

There are in the possession of the hospital several annual accounts of the churchwardens of the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate (now St. Luke, Old-street), in respect of the estate at Stepney, devised by the Will, but none of a later date than 1687. No demand of an account is known to have been made by the governors since that time.

ERASMUS SMITH'S GIFT.

Erasmus Smith's
Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 31st July 1666, between *Erasmus Smith* of the one part, and the mayor, &c., of the other part, reciting, that in a bill then depending in the House of Commons, entitled, an Act for the settling certain lands of the said Erasmus Smith for charitable uses, there was a clause whereby it was provided, that the corporate body therein mentioned, (being the trustees of the estates of the said Erasmus Smith,) who were intended to be erected into a corporation for certain charitable trusts to be executed for the most part in Ireland, should pay 100*l.* yearly for ever to the said mayor, &c., to such charitable uses as should be declared by the said Erasmus Smith by his deed in writing, or last Will, witnessed by two or more credible witnesses—it is witnessed, that the said Erasmus Smith, by the now abstracting deed, attested as therein mentioned, directed and appointed that the said 100*l.* should be paid and disposed of by the said mayor, &c., in apprenticing children of the hospital, so as no more than 8*l.* be given with any one child, and in maintaining poor scholars of the hospital at the university, provided not more than 8*l.* per annum should be given by way of exhibition to any one such poor scholar; and he directed that such allowance to poor scholars should continue for the term of seven years to each, if he should so long remain at the university, and no longer; and the said mayor, &c., thereby covenanted with the said Erasmus Smith, that they would, on the receipt of every such 100*l.*, take into the said hospital one child, male or female, of the age of seven years or upwards, and keep such child till the age of 15, and then or sooner place forth such child to some honest calling, the said child to be nominated by the said Erasmus Smith during his life, and after his decease, by such persons as he should appoint for that purpose by Will.

An Act of Parliament was subsequently obtained, establishing the above trusts, and the corporation being finally constituted by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, bearing date 26th March, 21st Car. 2, under the name of "The Governors of the Schools founded by Erasmus Smith," the property was conveyed to them by indentures of lease and release bearing date 2d and 3d July 1673.

Subsequently to this period, Erasmus Smith having, by deeds of lease and release, bearing date 20th and 21st July 1680, settled the moiety of certain surplus rents of his estates for the further improvement of the mathematical lecture at Christ's Hospital, and for the encouragement of mathematical scholars, over which estates it appeared that he had parted with all his power of disposition, the same being subject to the trusts established by the above mentioned Act of Parliament, the corporation resisted the claim on the part of the hospital, and disputes arose between them. These were finally adjusted by an agreement concluded on the 17th December 1718, and subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament, under which the mayor, &c., consented to accept 3,000*l.* in satisfaction of all claims upon the estates of the said corporation, formerly of Erasmus Smith, beyond the annual rent of 100*l.*

The sum of 3,000*l.* was accordingly paid to the governors in pursuance of the agreement, and appears to have been carried to the general funds.

The annuity of 100*l.* is still received from the trustees of Erasmus Smith out of their Irish estates.

During the life of the testator, he exercised his right of naming a child to be received and maintained in the hospital for every 100*l.* received under his grant, but he omitted by his Will to designate any person to succeed to this privilege.

From his death, the annuity was appropriated, until 1803, one moiety to the apprenticing children with premiums of 8*l.* each, and the other to exhibitions of scholars to the two universities of the like amount, but for want of objects it appears that a considerable portion of the fund remained unapplied.

In 1802-3, by direction of the auditors, this appropriation was varied by carrying one moiety of the annuity, and also of the then unapplied arrears (being 356*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*) to the

account of a general or consolidated fund for apprenticing boys, and by carrying the other moiety, with a similar sum of arrears, to the account of a similar fund, for exhibitions to Cambridge scholars.

The former fund being larger than the necessities of the hospital required, the governors resolved in 1816 to disregard the terms of the gift, and to carry the whole annuity to the exhibition fund for Cambridge scholars, which mode of application has since been adopted. A scheme recently approved by the master, to whom it was referred by the Court of Chancery, has now provided a more legitimate appropriation of this fund in future. See p. 276 and 305.

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Erasmus Smith's
Gift,
continued.

FRANCES WILLIAMS'S DEVISE.

Frances Williams, of London, widow, by Will, bearing date 15th August 1666, gave a house in Bishopsgate-street to Christ's Hospital for ever, after the termination of certain life-estates therein.

Frances Williams's
Devise.

This house was sold in 1799 for 240*l.*, under the Land Tax Redemption Act.

GRIFFITH OWEN'S GIFT.

Griffith Owen, of London, grocer, by Will, bearing date 3d February 1668, devised his house and ground in or near Fleet-street, with the appurtenances, in remainder, after certain limitations therein mentioned, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors.

Griffith Owen's
Gift.

He also limited to the hospital the remainder over in two leasehold houses near the corner of Houndsditch, and in the lands which he directed to be purchased with the residue of his estate, but from neither of these sources does the hospital appear to have derived any benefit.

The house No. 75, Fleet-street (to which a small addition was made by a purchase effected by the hospital for 70*l.* in 1757) is derived from this will. It is let (including the insurance) at 107*l.* 10*s.*

PETER BROWN'S GIFT.

Peter Brown, of Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, by Will, bearing date 15th May 1669, gave the lands and tofts that he had lately purchased from one Cooke, lying in Basinghall-street, against London Wall, to the use of Christ's Hospital, towards the maintenance of the poor children for ever.

Peter Brown's
Gift.

A claim being set up by the representative of the testator, the hospital paid him 300*l.* to secure the possession of the property, which comprises Nos. 52, 3, and 4, in Basinghall-street, now let at rents amounting to 139*l.* per annum.

JANE SAVAGE'S GIFT.

Jane Savage, of Highgate, widow, by Will, bearing date 18th May 1669, gave her copyhold messuage, with the appurtenances, in Highgate, and the plot of ground there, and two messuages and lands, with the appurtenances, also there, all which she had surrendered, to the use of her Will, to Charles Wharton in tail, with remainder to Christ's Hospital, for the maintenance of the children there.

Jane Savage's Gift.

The estate tail terminated in 1677, and the hospital acquired and still retains possession of the property devised, which comprises about 3½ acres, with seven houses standing thereon, at Highgate, now let in seven separate tenements, at rents amounting together to 159*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* The estate is copyhold of the manor of Hornsey, subject to a quit-rent and a small fine on the admission of new trustees.

ARNOLD'S GIFT.

By indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 13th July 1669, Mathias Terry and Elizabeth, his wife, in consideration of 306*l.* to the said Mathias paid by *Thomas Arnold*, and for a nominal consideration paid by the mayor, &c., conveyed to the use of the mayor, &c., contain tofts, pieces, or parcels of ground, rooms, and places, with their appurtenances, situate in or near Maidenhead-street, otherwise Distaffe-lane, in the parish of St. Margaret Moses, whereon, before the late fire in London, stood two messuages, with their appurtenances, formerly one called the Bell Tavern, and a yard paved with stone, with a little passage out of the said yard into Distaffe-lane, behind one of the said messuages, which said pieces of ground, yard, and premises, contained in length from north to south 76 feet, and in breadth from east to west, at the north front, 27 feet, and in breadth about the middle, 48 feet, and at the south end 22 feet 5 inches; and the said way or passage contained in length from north to south 24 feet 10 inches, and in breadth from east to west 4 feet 7 inches.

Arnold's Gift.

By an indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 27th July 1669, William Farr and Rebecca, his wife, in consideration of 100*l.* to the said William paid by *Thomas Arnold*, and also for a nominal consideration to him paid by the mayor, &c., conveyed to the use of the mayor, &c., a toft, piece, or parcel of ground, rooms, or place, with their appurtenances, situate in Maidenhead-street, otherwise Distaffe-lane, in the parish of St. Margaret Moses, in London, whereon, before the late fire, a messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, stood, the said messuage, called the Bell Tavern, by the above abstracted indenture conveyed to the said mayor, &c.

By an indenture of covenant, bearing date 31st July 1669, reciting the two above mentioned indentures, and also reciting that the said two sums of money so as aforesaid paid by

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Arnold's Gift,
continued.

the said Thomas Arnold, were given by him out of a pious and charitable intent, to provide for some of the poor children harboured in the said hospital in the manner thereafter mentioned—it was witnessed that the mayor, &c., covenanted with the said Thomas Arnold, his heirs, and assigns, that the treasurer for the time being of the said hospital should yearly, between Michaelmas and Midsummer-day, expend 20*l.* for and towards the setting up in some trade or business five or more of the poor children harboured in the hospital who should have faithfully served out the times of their apprenticeships, (fatherless children to be preferred if with conveniency,) each child to have 3*l.*, 4*l.* or 5*l.*, at the discretion of the governors, so that no one has more than 5*l.*, or less than 3*l.*; and that the said 20*l.* should be for ever distributed and declared as the gift of Thomas Arnold.

The property derived from this benefactor comprises Nos. 9 and 11, Distaff-lane, Friday-street, now let at 109*l.* 11*s.* per annum, to which amount the rent was raised, at Christmas 1827, from 56*l.* 17*s.*

20*l.* per annum is appropriated towards setting up in trade young men who have been educated in the hospital. Notice of this, and other gifts for similar purposes, is affixed at the entrance of the counting-house of the hospital, and the boys when bound out are apprised of their existence. There is, however, a small arrear arising from the want of applications for the gifts.

SIR ROBERT NEWTON'S GIFT.

Sir Robert Newton's
Gift.

Sir *Robert Newton*, baronet, by Will, bearing date 15th September 1669, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, towards the relief of their poor, his messuage or tenement and lands at Hockley in Essex.

The property, which is still in the possession of the hospital, comprises a cottage and about 15 acres of land at Hockley, now let at 16*l.* per annum.

SIR JOHN CHAPMAN'S GIFT.

Sir John Chapman's
Gift.

At a court held 3d November 1669, it was reported, that a person who desired not to be known, had given 100*l.*, on condition that the governors would therewith purchase land of the yearly value of 5*l.*, and once in two years bestow 10*l.* on a young man to set up his trade who had been educated in the hospital, served his apprenticeship faithfully seven years, and was free of the city.

A note in the margin of the Will-book states, that Sir *John Chapman* was the donor of this 100*l.* No land appears to have been purchased therewith as directed, but it was agreed by an order of court in 1691, to charge this 100*l.* on certain premises in Bull and Mouth-street, purchased of J. Stokeley.

10*l.* is given every second year in the name of this donor to a young man who has been educated in the hospital, served his apprenticeship, and has taken up his freedom of the city. (*See Hodges' Gift.*)

PENNING'S GIFT.

Penning's Gift.

Nicholas Penning, of London, clothworker, by Will, bearing date 19th December 1669, gave 200*l.* to the governors of this hospital, on condition that they should oblige themselves by instrument under their seal, to receive a poor boy of the parish of Kettleborough, in Suffolk, and when such boy should become a freeman, if made an apprentice, to give him something out of the profits of the said 200*l.* to set him up, or if no apprentice, for his advancement in any other way when he should come to age; and when such boy should cease to become a charge to the hospital, then to take another from the said parish, if upon notice the said parish should send such boy, and so from time to time.

No receipt or other notice of this gift occurs in the hospital books, nor does the hospital receive any child from the parish of Kettleborough.

ARRIS'S GIFT.

Arris's Gift.

Edward Arris, esq., surgeon (1669), gave 100*l.* to the hospital, the use of it (being 6*l.*) to be employed in purchasing white gloves, to be given to 240 boys, to each boy a pair, and every of them to wear a paper with these words written on it in great letters, visibly to be seen, "He is risen," on Easter Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. But if the children should not attend the said mayor to the Spital, or some other church, to perform that laudable custom as formerly, then the said 6*l.* to be expended upon the children of the hospital as the governors should think fit.

There is given to every boy in the hospital a pair of gloves on Easter Sunday, the total cost of which is about 33*l.*

The children also wear a piece of paper with the words "He is risen" pinned on the breast when they go in procession to the Royal Exchange on Easter Monday, and when they attend the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Easter Tuesday, for the purpose of going to Christ Church, Newgate-street. On the second day they receive from the Lord Mayor two buns and 1*d.* a-piece. These sermons apparently have been substituted for the sermons at Easter at the Spital, near Spitalfields, which the early records of all the hospitals show to have been attended from a period long before the date of this gift by all the civic authorities.

TOOKE'S GIFT.

Tooke's Gift.

Thomas Tooke, of Wormeley, Herts, esq., by Will, bearing date 9th June 1670, gave 20*s.*

a year to the president of the hospital, to be laid out in bread to be distributed amongst the poor of the hospital on St. Thomas's-day.

20*l.* was received by the governors in full discharge of this gift, 2d July 1678, but no specific distribution is made in respect of it.

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

WILLIAM PENNOYER'S CHARITIES.

William Pennoyer, by Will, dated 25th May 1670, devised to Martha, his wife, and her heirs, his farm, lands, and tenements, situate in or near Pulham St. Mary, in the county of Norfolk, then in the possession of Robert Moore, let to him at 96*l.* per annum, (out of which there was about 5*l.* per annum issuing or payable,) and having surrendered the copyhold to the use of his Will, to the intent that she, the said Martha, with the consent of the major part of his executors and overseers thereafter named, might sell the reversion thereof after her decease, and not otherwise; and he willed that the rents and profits thereof, till such sale should be paid to his said wife, and that the gifts and legacies given in the said Will, to his said wife, should be in full satisfaction of her dower, and all claims which she might have under the custom of England, or of the city of London, or otherwise in or to any of his real and personal estate; provided that if his said wife should not accept thereof in full as aforesaid, but should declare her dislike in writing within one month next after his decease, then his Will was that his wife should have only her dower or thirds in his lands; and in such case he willed that the said farm and premises, in the possession of the said Robert Moore, should be sold for raising money for payment of the legacies given by his Will, and in such case he devised the said farm and lands, in the possession of the said Robert Moore, unto Richard Lotton and Michel Davison and their heirs in trust, to be sold; and he directed the rents and profits thereof, until such sale, to be employed accordingly, and that in such case also the other two thirds of the rents and profits of all his other real estates should be paid, in her life time, to his executors towards payment of his pecuniary legacies. And after the decease of his said wife, then as to the manor or farm called Vaunces, in the county of Norfolk, being freehold, then let by two several leases, the one to Mr. Homes the other to Edmund Mayes, being both together of the yearly value of 232*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in the whole, and also as to his 1-15th part of the manor of Pulham, with the profits of court-wood and timber thereto belonging; as also as to all other his real estates, in the said county of Norfolk, which were let to Robert Moore, at the rent of 44*l.* per annum, he devised the same to Sir John James, John Batharst, John Jolliffe, Richard Lotton, and eight others, and their heirs, after the decease of the said Martha his wife, upon the following trusts, viz.:—to the intent that 41*l.* per annum should be paid after the decease of his wife out of the rents and profits of Vaunces, and the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, unto Robert Aldworth, esq., Robert Vickris, Timothy Parker, and seven others, all of the city of Bristol, their heirs and assigns, to the uses following, viz.:—10*l.* per annum to a schoolmaster to teach scholars in St. Leonard's parish or elsewhere in Bristol, for his maintenance for teaching of about 20 of the poorest boys (fatherless if it might be) of the said city or liberties, to read the Bible and Accidence, write and cypher, and 10*l.* per annum to a sober old widow to teach poor fatherless children there, and 16*l.* yearly to a lecturer to preach once in every week there, which he desired might be Mr. Paull in his life time, and the remaining 5*l.* per annum to the poor of the said parish of St. Leonard's for ever. And further, to the intent and purpose that 22*l.* yearly should be paid for ever, after the death of his said wife, out of the rents and profits of Vaunces, to two widows, such as should be grave, sober, and pious, viz., to either of them 10*l.* a-piece for themselves for teaching of about 20 poor children a-piece in or near Whitechapel, all of them to be between the ages of four and eight years, which children he ordered to be of the inhabitants of Whitechapel, viz., the High-street, Petticoat-lane, and Spitalfields, at the election of Mr. Richard Lotton in his life time, and afterwards of such person as his said trustees, their successors, or assigns, should choose in the room of the said Richard Lotton, and the other 40*s.* yearly for Bibles for three or four children of either of the said schools. And further, to the intent and purpose, that 12*l.* per annum should be paid for ever, after the death of his said wife, for maintenance of a school at the Hay, in Brecknockshire, when his desire was, the children of the name of Butler, in the parish of Cusop, and other poor children of the Hay, whose parents could not pay for them, might be taught free, and other 40*s.* for books for the said school. And further, to the intent and purpose, that 10*l.* per annum should be paid for the maintenance of the poor distressed people in the hospital of Bethlem, and 10*l.* per annum for ever to 10 of the blindest, oldest, and poorest clothworkers, and other widows, viz., five men and five women, at the discretion of the masters, wardens, and assistants of the said company for the time being. And further, to the intent and purpose, that 4*l.* yearly should be paid for ever to the overseers of the poor for the time being of Pulham St. Mary, in the county of Norfolk, to be distributed to the poor people there; and further, to the intent that three several annuities of 10*l.*, 8*l.* and 5*l.* should be paid to three persons therein named for their lives, and 50*l.* yearly for ever, after the decease of his said wife, for the uses following, viz.:—40*l.* per annum to place out 8 poor children yearly from Christ's hospital, as the president and governors of the said hospital should appoint; 40*s.* yearly (being 5*s.* a-piece) to buy for each of them a Bible, 40*s.* yearly to the president to buy him gloves, 4*l.* yearly to the treasurer of the hospital for his care and pains in the premises, and 40*s.* yearly to the clerk for keeping accounts and care in the performance of this trust, provided the said clerk should read so much of the said Will as concerned the said legacy, and what more of the said Will the governors of the said hospital should think fit. And further, to the intent and purpose, that 20 nobles (6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) yearly, being 20*l.* once in three years, should continue to the treasury of the Christ's hospital, that thereout a man might be paid, and their charges borne, once in every three years, to go to view the said manor and farms,

William Pennoyer's
Charities.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

William Pennoyer's
Charities,
continued.

and the repairs thereof, and to see the covenants in the leases performed; and to see and take care that the several scholars at Bristol, Pulham, the Hay, and Whitechapel, mentioned in that his Will, were duly kept. And further, that the residue of the clear rents and profits of the said manor or farm of Vaunces should be paid to such persons, and for such uses, as he the said testator, by any writing or codicil under his hand and seal before two credible witnesses at the least, should limit and appoint, and for want of such appointment or limitation, to be paid for the placing out of more children from Christ's hospital aforesaid, at the discretion of the major part of his aforesaid trustees, their heirs, successors, and assigns; for his Will was that all the yearly payments aforesaid should be paid, after the decease of his said wife, out of the rents and profits of the said manor or farm of Vaunces, and no part thereof out of the 1-15th part of the manor of Pulham, or the appurtenances thereto belonging, nor out of any other his lands before in the said Will mentioned. And further, to the intent and purpose, that whereas there were then two widows paid for teaching of the fatherless children at Pulham aforesaid, his Will was the same should be continued, and that from after the decease of his said wife, the whole rents and profits of the said 1-15th part of the said manor of Pulham, with the profits of court-wood and timber thereto belonging, should be paid for the maintenance thereof, until a free school should be kept at Pulham aforesaid, in the little chapel near Pulham Mary, to teach about 30 or 40 boys of Pulham Mary, Pulham Market, and the next adjacent places, whereof his tenants' children were to be taught free, and the rest to be such whose parents could not pay for them. And after such school should be kept, and a sober schoolmaster entertained and settled there, he willed the whole rents and profits of the said 1-15th part of the said manor of Pulham should be paid for the benefit of the said school; and, if the said school should not go on and continue, the same should return again and be paid to two widows for teaching poor children at Pulham, as aforesaid. And for want of a careful performance of the said widows of the said school, he willed that, as well the whole rents and profits of the said 1-15th part of the manor, as also the 4*l.* per annum given to the poor of Pulham Mary, should go to Christ's hospital for putting out more poor children at the discretion of his said trustees, their heirs, successors, or assigns. And his further will and mind was that, if the rents and profits of the said 1-15th part of the manor of Pulham should not amount to full 20*l.* per annum, then the same should be made up 20*l.* per annum out of the rents of Vaunces, and be paid to the master while such free school should continue there, and not otherwise; and if there should not be full 35 boys taught at the said free school, then he willed that a widow should teach girls there, and should have 4*l.* per annum, part thereof, yearly, and the schoolmaster to have only 16*l.* per annum. And for and concerning his other lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the said county of Norfolk, let to Robert Moore at the rent of 44*l.* per annum, he willed that, out of the rents and profits thereof, 10*l.* per annum should be paid for ever to the Corporation for Propagation of the Gospel in New England, and that, with the residue thereof, two fellows and two scholars for ever should be educated, maintained, and brought up in the college called Cambridge College, in New England, of which he desired one of them, so often as occasion should present, might be of the line or posterity of Robert Pennoyer, if they should be capable of it, and the other of the colony now or late called New Haven Colony, if conveniently might be, and he declared his mind to be that eight years or thereabouts was a convenient time for education for such scholar respectively; and that about that standing others should be taken in their places, which, nevertheless, as to time, he left to the master and governors of the said college. And he desired and willed that, on the death of any of his trustees or whom they should elect to succeed them, according to the true meaning of that his Will, for ever, the like number of new ones should be chosen by the major part of the survivors to succeed in the same trust for the purposes aforesaid. And his desire was always that such new trustees should be added while there should be seven at the least of the old trustees then living, and the charges for writings to be paid for out of the remaining profits of the premises; and in like manner that the persons aforesaid at Bristol should choose others in their places while five of them were living. And he declared his Will to be that if, by any loss or casualty whatsoever, his estate should fall short and not be sufficient to pay his legacies, then a proportionable abatement should be made by each legatee unpaid at the discovery, according to the quantity of their legacies; and if his personal estate and lands thereafter appointed to be sold should amount to more, the surplusage should be divided amongst the poorest of his kindred in England, as his executors and overseers, or the greatest number of them, should think fit. And he appointed the said Richard Lotton and Michel Davidson executors, and desired his friends, Sir Samuel Crispe, Antony Wilson, and Benjamin Andrews, to be overseers of his said Will. And he declared his will to be that, if any doubts or controversies should arise touching his said Will, the same should be referred from time to time to the discretion of three persons or arbitrators, to be chosen by the major part of his executors and overseers then living, to hear and finally determine the same; and his Will was that their award thereupon, under their hands, should be binding to all parties therein concerned; and that if any of his kindred should bring any suit or action contrary to such award, such persons should have no benefit in his said Will.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 14th and 15th February 1708, reciting the Will of William Pennoyer, of London, clothworker, and an appointment of new trustees of the property therein comprised, and certain proceedings in the court of Chancery, under which, on an allegation that the various annuities were in arrear, it had been referred to the master to take an account of the rents and profits of the charity estates, with a direction that, after deducting costs of suit and expenses of management, the remainder should be applied for the benefit of the charities in proportion to their several interests; and that by an order, bearing date 7th March, 5th Anne, it was decreed that the said charities should be estab-

lished, and the master should appoint new trustees with the approbation of the president and governors of this hospital, and proper conveyances should be executed to such trustees of the trust property; and reciting the appointment, by the master, of the grantees herinafter mentioned, being 12 governors of the hospital as new trustees accordingly—it is witnessed that, in obedience to such decree and for a nominal consideration, Sir Owen Buckingham and eight others (the old trustees) conveyed the manor or farm, called Vaunces, situate in Pulham St. Mary, in the county of Norfolk, and the 1-15th part of the manor of Pulham or Pulham Mary, in or near the parish of Pulham St. Mary in Norfolk, and all the other messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said testator in the said county, and all other hereditaments whatsoever in Great Britain devised by the said testator, unto and to the use of Thomas Lockington and 11 others, and their heirs, upon the trusts of the said Will and decree.

A small plot of ground was added to the estate by the purchase next mentioned.

By indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 14th August 1810, the Rev. William Long, in consideration of 37*l.* 10*s.*, and under the powers of the Land Tax Redemption Act, granted a piece of glebe land, situate in Pulham St. Mary, containing one acre, abutting on lands of the hospital towards the north, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c. discharged from land tax and other incumbrances except tithes.

The property derived from Mr. Pennoyer has been conveyed, from time to time, to new trustees; and the last conveyance was by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 30th and 31st December 1828, and thereby the same was conveyed to the use of Daniel Henry Ruckier, Thomas Linwood Strong, Charles Hampden Turner, William Hale Hale, Thomas Ponton, Benjamin Harrison, Nicholas Garry, Thomas Poynder, William Curtis, and Richard Gilbert (all of whom are now alive), and their heirs, upon the trusts of the Will and decree by the description of the manor of Vaunces, 1-15th of the manor of Pulham, otherwise, &c., a farm and lands situate in the parish of Pulham St. Mary, containing 218 acres; a farm and lands called Upper Vaunces, in the same parish, containing 202 A. 3 R. 31 P., and a farm and lands called Pulham, in the same parish, containing 89 A. 1 R. 4 P.

The first-mentioned farm is now let at 243*l.* 12*s.* per annum. The two latter farms are let together for the annual rent of 214*l.* 10*s.*, of which 65*l.* is apportioned as the rent of Pulham farm.

The farm buildings are not in a good state of repair, and a considerable outlay is anticipated to be required in the course of the present year.

The 1-15th part of the manor of Pulham, though included in the conveyances to the trustees, has never been in the actual possession of the hospital, nor is the title of the hospital admitted by Mr. Copeman, the reputed owner of the manor. Mr. Copeman has, however, always paid 10*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster at Pulham, in respect of this gift. Applications have been made to him for an account of the profits of the manor for the last few years, from which it appears that about 14*l.* 3*s.* would be annually forthcoming to the hospital.—This matter is still pending. For an account of the school at Pulham, see Twenty-ninth Report, p. 593.

Until the year 1760 the rents of Vaunces were inadequate (except during the years 1729, 30, 31) to make the payments in full, which are ordered by the testator, and all were, therefore, compelled to abate proportionably. Since that time the governors have always kept up the following payments:—

For the schoolmaster, schoolmistress, lecturer, and poor of St. Leonard's, Bristol, 41*l.* per annum. This is paid in one sum to a London banker on behalf of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Leonard's, Bristol, whose receipt is sent up. The account of the several charities thus provided for will be found in our Tenth Report, p. 503.

2. To a schoolmistress at Whitechapel, appointed by the governors, 32*l.* per annum, including 2*l.* for books. Upon a visitation by the governors in 1810, this payment was increased from 22*l.* to 32*l.* per annum. The name of the present mistress is Clara Christie; she receives her stipend herself, half-yearly, at the hospital.

3. To the schoolmaster at the Hay, in the county of Brecon, who is appointed by the governors at the recommendation of the minister and churchwardens, 12*l.* and 2*l.* for books. This sum of 14*l.* is paid to the receipt of the schoolmaster himself, accompanied by the certificate of the minister of the parish of the Hay, that the required number of scholars has been taught. See Thirty-second Report, Part III., p. 367.

4. To Bethlem hospital 10*l.* per annum, which is paid to the renter annually.

5. To the Clothworkers' Company, for distribution among the widows or members of their body, 10*l.* per annum. See Sixth Report, p. 238.

6. To the overseers of the poor of Pulham St. Mary, for distribution among the poor, 4*l.* per annum. This is paid by the tenant and allowed him by the governors in account. See Twenty-ninth Report, p. 595.

7. In respect to the gift of 50*l.* per annum to the hospital itself, 40*l.* is annually carried to the credit of the fund for apprenticing boys; 2*l.* has been specially applied towards payment of the bookseller's bill: every boy is supplied with a Bible and Prayer-book on leaving the hospital. To the president 2*l.* and to the treasurer 4*l.* are annually paid. To the clerk, 2*l.*, in addition to the salary as settled by the court, is paid for reading the testator's Will, which is always done at the first court in every year.

The 20 nobles, for the expenses of visitation once in three years, are not deducted or carried to any special account. The governors do not, in fact, perform this duty either regularly or frequently.

In respect of the devise of the 1-15th part of the manor, the produce of which is directed to be made up to 20*l.* per annum, the governors have only paid 5*l.* per annum from their own

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

William Pennoyer's
Charities,
continued.

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

William Pennoyer's
Charities,
continued.

funds, but they hold themselves ready to make good the required stipend upon receiving their proportion of the actual profits.

The residue of the rents of the property, exclusive of Pulham farm, has not hitherto been applied for the purpose of apprenticing boys as directed by the testator, the fund so applied being already very ample; but provision is made for its future application in a scheme at present under the consideration of the master.

The rent of the Pulham farm is now settled at 65*l.* per annum. From this is deducted 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* per annum quit-rent to the manor, and such abatement of the rent as the pressure of the times during the last 18 years has made necessary. In the year 1836, the cost of repairs was 25*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and an abatement was made from the rent, of 15*l.* 10*s.* is paid in full to Mr. Lavers, the agent appointed by the corporation, for the propagation of the Gospel in New England, and the residue is paid to Mr. Gibson, the agent of Cambridge College New England.

The total residue of the rents of Vaunces' farm, and the lands thereto belonging applicable to the purpose of apprenticing, but which has, in fact, been allowed to fall into the general funds of the hospital, is at present about 210*l.* per annum.

JOHN WHITE'S GIFT.

John White' Gift. *John White*, citizen and merchant tailor, by Will, bearing date 24th August 1670, gave the remainder of his lease of a house, called the Golden Boar's Head, in Paternoster-row (after the determination of certain estates for life therein limited), to the use of the Blue Coat hospital and Christ's church.

This house, now called the Blue Boar, is held by the hospital under two leases from the bishop of London, commencing 10th August 1836, the fore part of the house for 21 years, at the annual rent of 1*l.* 10*s.*; and the back part for 40 years, at the annual rent of 5*l.* It is let at 108*l.* per annum.

CHRISTOPHER CLARKE'S GIFT.

Christopher
Clarke's Gift.

Christopher Clarke, of London, draper, by Will, bearing date 1st February 1671, devised to the mayor, commonalty and citizens, governors, &c. his messuages, tenements, and hereditaments, with the gardens to them belonging, situate in Blue Anchor-alley, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, on trust, to educate always in the hospital four children up to the age of 15, two of such children to be taken from the parish of St Giles without Cripplegate, in that part called the lordship of Finsbury, and the other two out of the parish of Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex.

The hospital has now 25 small houses in Blue Anchor-alley, the aggregate rents of which are 104*l.* 8*s.* per annum.

From the parish of St. Luke, Old-street (formerly St. Giles without Cripplegate), the governors have always two children in the hospital, admitted upon the presentation of the two churchwardens. They have also two children from the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, admitted upon the presentation of the minister and three churchwardens.

For the last 15 or 16 years it has been the practice to send notice to the parish whenever a vacancy occurs.

DR. BALDWIN HAMY'S GIFT.

Dr. Baldwin Hamy's
Gift.

It appears from the will book, that *Baldwin Hamy*, by deed, dated 13th May 1672, gave certain lands in Essex (the particulars of which are not mentioned) to the College of Physicians in London, upon trust, that when there should be a vacancy in the office of physicians to the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ's, and St. Thomas, the said college should choose two persons to supply such vacancy, who should be fellows of the college and doctors of physic, whose names should be sent to the governors of the hospital where the vacancy should be, and, in case the governors of such hospital should choose one of such two persons to be physicians there, a yearly sum of 40*l.* should be given to such physician chosen for St. Bartholomew; a yearly sum of 30*l.* to such physician if chosen for St. Thomas; and a yearly sum of 10*l.* if chosen for Christ church; to be paid by the treasurer of the college half-yearly. And he declared, that the then doctors of the three hospitals should receive no advantage by his deed; and, until a new election should be made of other doctors in form aforesaid, the said college in the interim should have the whole benefit of the rents and profits of the premises.

It has been the practice, upon a vacancy in the office of physician to the hospital, to send notice thereof to the College of Physicians, with a reference to the above grant. The college have generally named two fellows of their own body; but it has not for a very long period occurred, that either of the parties has been elected by the governors; and, on the occasion of the last vacancy (in 1834), the committee resolved that it was unnecessary to send the usual notice in future.

RICH'S GIFT.

Rich's Gift.

Thomas Rich, of London, mercer, by Will, bearing date July 1672, gave an annuity of 12*l.* to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, payable by the Mercers' Company out of the rents of his tenements in St. Mary Axe, for two exhibitions of 6*l.* a-piece to be given to two poor scholars sent to the University from Christ's Hospital, so long only as they should continue profiting in learning, and as the rules of the University would permit.

And he gave to the library at Christ's Hospital King James's Works, and such other of his books as his wife should think fit.—See Sixth Report, p. 320.

The annuity of 12*l.* was regularly paid by the Mercers' Company until 1811, when it was sold to that company for 290*l.* 8*s.*, under the powers of the Act for redemption of land tax: 12*l.* has since been carried annually from the general funds of the hospital to the account of the fund for exhibitions to Cambridge.

STEPHEN WHITE'S GIFT.

Stephen White, of Hackney, merchant, by Will, bearing date 30th August 1672, gave to Christ's Hospital, after the expiration of certain estates tail thereby limited, a toft or plot of ground in Lothbury, on which were then lately built three dwelling houses.

Nothing is known to have been derived by the hospital from this devise.

SIR SAMUEL STARLING'S GIFT.

Sir *Samuel Starling*, knight and alderman of London, by Will, bearing date 7th August 1673, directed Sir Joseph Sheldon and Sir James Edwards to convey a messuage or tenement, in Giltspur-street, to the governors, for the support and maintenance of the poor children of the hospital.

These premises were sold in the year 1787 to the corporation of London for 75*l.*

SIR JOHN SMITH'S GIFT.

By deed poll, bearing date 2d October 1673, the mayor, &c. covenanted to perform the conditions on which they received a legacy of 200*l.* given by the Will of Sir *John Smith*, knight and alderman, bearing date 24th May 1673, in manner following:—that is to say, out of the interest and profits thereof, at the end of every two years, for ever, to pay to some poor young man that had been brought up in the hospital, and had served an apprenticeship to a freeman of the city, the sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and also at the end of every two years, to pay to a poor scholar at the University of Oxford or Cambridge that had been brought up in the hospital 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by way of exhibition, according to the directions of the said Will.

The sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid every second year to a young man educated in the hospital, and who has served his apprenticeship to a freeman of London.

In respect of the exhibition of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is carried every year to the account of the fund for exhibitions to Cambridge.

HOBBEY'S GIFT.

John Hobbey, of London, haberdasher, by Will, bearing date 12th of March 1674, gave 3,000*l.* to be laid out by his executors in the purchase of land of the value of 170*l.* per annum, and the same to be conveyed to 14 persons and their heirs, seven of whom to be governors of Christ's Hospital, and the rest assistants of the company of Clothworkers, on trust to apply 40*l.* per annum every year out of the rents of such lands in apprenticing four blue-coat boys from the said hospital, and 20*l.* per annum for raising stocks for setting such boys up when they should have served their apprenticeship, and when any of the said boys should be put forth apprentices, such others should be chosen in as the said trustees should nominate; and 60*l.*, other part thereof, to pay to the Clothworkers' Company, to be by them employed in manner therein mentioned; and he directed that 50*l.* per annum, residue of the said 170*l.*, should be from time to time, for ever, by the said trustees employed for and towards the discharge of 25 poor prisoners for debt in London, "such as lye in for their fees;" viz., seven out of each Compter, and 11 out of Ludgate.

The 3,000*l.* came into the hands of the Clothworkers' Company, and was invested in the purchase of lands at Watford, in Herts, and at Plumstead, in Kent.

An agreement was entered into between the hospital and the company in December 1676, whereby the latter consented to accept the trust, and to pay to the hospital 40*l.* per annum (or so much as should come to their hands in proportion out of the rents of the lands to be purchased) towards placing out four children of the said hospital, the children of clothworkers to be preferred, and 20*l.* more for raising up stocks for them on leaving their apprenticeships, the governors agreeing to allow 5*l.* per cent. interest per annum upon the 20*l.* so long as it should remain in their hands undisposed of, and the whole to be divided (in case of the death of one of the four boys before serving his apprenticeship) among the survivors.

This agreement was confirmed by a decree of the Court of Chancery 22d February 1676, and by indenture bearing date 14th March 1676-7 was carried into effect.

The hospital have hitherto received from the Clothworkers' Company the two payments of 40*l.* and 20*l.* annually, which are carried to the general funds amongst the annuities.

In respect of the former sum, they have carried 40*l.* to the fund for apprenticing boys, and if there are any sons of freemen of the Clothworkers' Company bound out, or boys bound to freemen of that company, 10*l.* is paid with them as their fee.

In respect of the 20*l.* per annum, at the annual distribution in February of gifts from different benefactors' estates, for setting up young men in trade, a sum of 20*l.* is divided among the applicants, if more than one, the son of a clothworker always receiving 10*l.*; the distribution has, however, not been strictly observed if no clothworkers' sons applied.

In 1832 there appeared to be an arrear of 190*l.* unapplied in respect of this gift, forming a part of the fund, for the appropriation of which a scheme has now been approved by the master.—See head "Apprenticing," p. 303.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date 10th March 1834, in a cause *Attorney-General v. the Clothworkers' Company*, it was declared that the several objects or persons to whom the specific sums, amounting to 170*l.* a-year, were given by the Will of John Hobbey, were entitled to the surplus rents and profits of the charity estates after making the said specific payments rateably and in the same proportion as they were entitled to the said sum of 170*l.* And after directing that a sum of 753*l.*, then in the hands of the defendants in respect of rents received by them since filing the information, should, after payment thereof of the costs of the relators and defendants, be apportioned among the said several objects

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Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Stephen White's
Gift.Sir Samuel Star-
ling's Gift.Sir John Smith's
Gift.

Hobbey's Gift.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

accordingly; it was ordered that the future surplus rents to be received by the defendants after payment of all proper and necessary expenses, and the said sum of 170*l.*, should be apportioned and divided amongst the said several objects or persons entitled to that sum, rateably and in proportion as they were respectively entitled to the said sum.

PHILLIPS'S GIFT.

Phillips's Gift.

John Phillips, of London, cook, by Will, bearing date 29th April 1674, devised his water-corn-mill called the Abbey Mill, and a messuage and wharfs called the Abbey Wharfs, and the orchards, gardens, granaries, kilne, and two fields of meadow ground containing eight acres, and the waters and other appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Stratford, in the parish of West Ham, in the county of Essex, expectant as to one moiety thereof upon the death of his wife, to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, on trust, out of the rents thereof, to maintain, educate, and bring up two poor children of the parish of St. Katherine Cree church, or Christ church, and one of the parish of St. James's, Garlick-hithe; and when the moiety devised to his said wife for life should fall in, on trust to receive and maintain one other poor child of the said parish of St. James's, Garlick-hithe, and two poor children of such poor members of the company of cooks as by the master and wardens of the said company should from time to time be presented. The children to be taken from the said parishes on the presentation of the churchwardens and overseers of the said parishes respectively.

The premises derived from John Phillips have been added to and greatly improved in value by the following purchases effected from the funds of the hospital.

By indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 1st August 1805, the lords of the manor of West Ham in Essex, in consideration of 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* released to the mayor, &c. a yearly quit-rent of 8*s.* 10*d.*, issuing out of the abbey mills and hereditaments in the manor and parish thereto belonging, and all reliefs payable to the manor in respect thereof.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 23d and 24th June 1828, Banister Flight and two others, in consideration of 700*l.*, conveyed a piece of land adjoining the said abbey mills, 230 feet north and south by 85 feet, (except the site of three messuages built by one Ball,) and a tenement or coach-house, and a tenement formerly a wash-house, and another tenement with a yard or garden, to the use of the mayor, &c. and their successors.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 5th and 6th January 1832, Anne Kebble, in consideration of certain sums of money, amounting in the whole to 230*l.*, conveyed two tenements, with yards and gardens thereto belonging, situate in the said parish of West Ham, unto and to the use of the said mayor, &c.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 18th and 19th February 1835, John Dowdy, in consideration of 100*l.*, conveyed a messuage or tenement with a yard and garden situate in the parish of West Ham (Essex), being the third towards the east of the four therein described, with the appurtenances, unto and to the use of the said mayor, &c.

The whole of the premises comprised in the three conveyances lastly stated are let to the tenant of the abbey mills at a rent of 52*l.* 10*s.*

The premises devised by the Will, consisting of an extensive steam water and windmill for corn, with eight and a half acres of land, are let at rents amounting to 310*l.* per annum, including an insurance to the amount of 70*l.* per annum.

The governors are also in the receipt of a rent from the East London Water-works Company, by way of compensation for damage to the mill by the abstraction of water from the river Lee. The rent, which commenced in 1834, is at present 30*l.* per annum, and is to be increased by 5*l.* every seven years, until it shall reach 50*l.* per annum.

In respect of this income, the governors receive into the hospital six children, two of whom are presented by the court of assistants of the Cooks' Company, two by the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Catherine Cree church, and two by the churchwardens and overseers of St. James's, Garlick-hithe.

JOHN JONES'S GIFT.

John Jones's Gift.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 30th and 31st December 1674, *John Jones*, in pursuance of the request of Anne, his late wife, made to him on her death-bed, to convey the messuage or tenement hereinafter mentioned after his decease, to the use of the mayor, &c., and in consideration of 10*s.* to him paid by William Parrey, and by the appointment and nomination of the said mayor, &c., conveyed to the said William Parrey all that brick messuage or tenement situate in Hartshorn-lane, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, together with a yard thereunto belonging, and the use of a house of easement in common with the hospital of Thomas Moya, and which house of easement was in the said yard, and was to be used only in the daytime, together with all their appurtenances, to the use of the said John Jones and his assigns for life, and after his decease to the use of the said mayor, &c., in trust for the benefit of the poor children of the hospital, and for the said hospital.

The house derived under this gift (and which was also devised to the hospital by this donor's will in 1679) is now No. 3, Northumberland-street, Strand, and is let to J. C. E. Duval at 41*l.* 10*s.* per annum for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1833.

BUCKFORD'S GIFT.

Buckford's Gift.

Thomas Buckford, of London, grocer, by Will, bearing date 9th March 1675, devised two messuages in Lime-street, (subject to an estate tail thereby limited to his daughter,) to the governors of Christ's Hospital in London, for ever, towards the relief and maintenance of the poor children there.

These messuages, on the determination of the estate tail, came into the possession of the hos-

pital, and were sold in 1796 to the East India Company for 1,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, which was transferred into the name of the accountant-general in trust for this hospital.

In 1830, 469*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*, part of this stock, was sold with other stock in the name of the accountant-general for the purchase of premises in Dartmouth-street, connected with Casteler's estate. The remainder, 530*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, still remains in the accountant-general's name.

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continued.

GIFT OF SARAH METHWOLD AND OTHERS.

By indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 24th July 1676, *Sarah Methwold, Francis Blake*, and *Philip Hunter*, in consideration of a competent sum of money to them paid, conveyed the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage and church of Enford or Endford, in the county of Wilts, with all tithes, personat, predial, or mixed, and all other tithes, great and small, fruits, profits, glebe lands, &c., and emoluments and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said vicarage and church, belonging unto and to the use of the said mayor, &c., upon trust, and to the intent, that at every vacancy and avoidance of the said vicarage the same should be supplied with a pious, learned, and faithful minister and preacher, such ministers as had had their education in Christ's hospital to be preferred.

Gift of Sarah Methwold and others.

The hospital still retains this advowson (which is understood to have been the gift of the conveying parties), and the governors have always exercised the right of presentation in favour of a clergyman educated at the hospital. The living is at present held by the Rev. Just Henry Alt, educated in the hospital, and formerly third classical master in the grammar-school.

Upon an inclosure, the tithes of the parish were commuted for land, and the living is now considered to be worth about 400*l.* per annum.

JEMMETT'S GIFT.

Philip Jemmett, of London, esq., by Will, bearing date 29th March 1677, gave 200*l.* to the president and governors of this hospital, to be laid out in the purchase of land, to be held by them and their successors for ever, and that out of the rents thereof there should be given 6*l.* per annum to a boy to be sent from the said hospital to any of the Universities for the first six years he should remain there, and after the termination of such six years, or the death of the boy within that time, then another to be chosen in his place to receive the same exhibition, and so on continually, and the residue of the rents of such lands he gave to the general use of the said hospital.

Jemmett's Gift.

The amount of this bequest was never laid out in land, but was charged, by an order of the general court, in 1691, on the premises in Bull and Mouth-street, bought of J. Stukeley: 6*l.* was paid specifically to a scholar at Cambridge on account of this gift until 1802, from which time the like sum has been carried to the fund for exhibitions at Cambridge.

SKINNER'S GIFT.

Ephraim Skinner, of London, barber-surgeon, by Will, proved 13th May 1678, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital a field of five acres of pasture land in the parish of Islington, called Ringcrosse, and also 700*l.*, part of which he directed should be advanced on loan to the Barber-Surgeons' Company for a term of 20 years, and on repayment of the same to be invested with the remainder in the purchase of land to be held by them, on trust thereout to pay to the minister of the said parish for the time being, and his successors, 5*s.* every Sunday, that in the afternoon he should catechise in the church, and expound according to the Church of England; and for the encouragement of such poor people as should come to be catechised, he willed that 5*l.* more should be given to the said minister, to be distributed among them; and that in case of neglect in the said minister for two Sundays together his gift should cease.

Skinner's Gift

The 700*l.* has never been invested in land; 400*l.* was charged, by an order of the court 1691, on the premises in Bull and Mouth-street, the other 300*l.* being then lent to the Barber-Surgeons' Company, by whom it was repaid in 1698.

The land at Islington derived from Ephraim Skinner, upon which 30 houses called Palmer-terrace and Skinner-row have been built is now let on lease for 80*l.* per annum.

13*l.*, in respect of the gift of 5*s.* per week for catechising, and 5*l.* for alms, are annually paid, upon the receipts of the vicar of Islington, by the hospital.

SYDERFYN'S GIFT.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date 11th February 1683, in a cause between the Attorney-General, at the relation of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., plaintiffs, and Robert and Anne Syderfyn, defendant, reciting amongst other things, that *Thomas Syderfyn*, by his Will, bearing date 17th March 1678, had given 1,000*l.* "to charitable uses," payable out of certain estates therein mentioned, it was ordered that the said sum should be paid to the relators by instalments of 100*l.* per annum, and that when the whole should be paid, the same, with the interest arising thereby (after paying the charges of the said suit), should be laid out in lands or rents, the proceeds thereof to be employed for the use of the mathematical boys in His Majesty's new royal foundation in Christ's Hospital.

Syderfyn's Gift.

A copy of the receipt by the treasurer of the first payment of 100*l.* bearing date 17th February 1684, is entered in the will-book, but no specific appropriation to the purposes of the mathematical school is recorded.

GIFT OF ROGER LOCK AND JOHN POYNTER.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 13th and 14th May 1678, *Roger Lock* and *John Poynter*, for a nominal consideration, conveyed a piece of ground, situate on the east side of St. Michael Lane, in the parish of St. Michael, and four brick messuages and a shed built thereon, unto and to the use of William Lyford and 11 others, and their heirs, upon trust, after the expiration of 35 years, to pay to the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the use of the poor children, the yearly sum of 20*s.* at Lady-day, and therewith transmit yearly an

Gift of Roger Lock and John Poynter.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Gift of Roger Lock
and John Poynter,
continued.

account of their receipts, disbursements, and arrears; and as to the remainder, for the benefit of the poor of Winckfield, Berks; with a proviso, that if through negligence or design the said trusts for the poor of that parish should be unperformed, and 40*l.* remain unapplied to such uses, from thenceforth all the money unapplied, and all the rents and profits of the premises, should be paid to the governors of Christ's Hospital for the maintenance and education of the hospital children.

The hospital receives annually from the trustees of this charity at Winkfield, in Berks, 20*s.*, but no account of the disposition of the residue of the rents is rendered by those parties.

STRETCHLEY'S CHARITIES.

Stretchley's
Charities.

Thomas Stretchley, of London, gent., by Will, bearing date 6th August 1678, devised his manors, lands, and hereditaments in the city and town and county of Worcester, and in the several counties of Hereford and Worcester, and all his lands in the Isle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, and the 10 acres bought by him, to the master and governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors; also he gave to them 5,200*l.* to purchase so much land in England as would make up the aforesaid lands worth 380*l.* per annum, or more, to be entrusted to the governors of the said hospital, so long as the said government should last, the rents whereof should be applied in the payment of certain annuities for life, and the remainder for the maintenance of the poor children in the said hospital, with this hope, that if any poor child of his kindred hereafter should be presented, the same should be received into the hospital for education and relief; and out of the said rents he gave 10*l.* to the hospitals of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and Old Bridewell, to be paid to them one year after another successively, and to remain in the custody of the governors of the said hospitals as an addition to their stocks; 10*l.* more of the said rents he gave for ever to 10 poor ministers of honest lives and conversation, that should have been lawful preachers of God's word, above 60 years of age, or between 50 and 60; to 10 poor widows of lawful and painful ministers, of about 50 years of age; to the five prisons in London—Ludgate, Newgate, the Compter in Wood-street, the Compter in the Poultry, and the Fleet; to be enjoyed the first year by the said ministers equally amongst them, the second year by the said widows equally, and the third year by the prisoners in the said prisons confined for debt, 40*s.* to each prison, to be distributed among the poorest of them, such as usually are in the holes of the said prisons, for their relief; the fourth year by the said ministers again, and so on to every of them one year after as before for ever, to be divided to them against Christmas-day. 4*l.* more of the said rents unto the prisoners of the said five prisons towards releasing out of prison two men or women prisoners, or more, whose debts should not exceed 40*s.*, or may be taken off for 40*s.*, to be enjoyed by each prison in rotation in the order above mentioned; and for want of such prisoners in one prison, then to dispose of it to such of the prisons as should have such prisoners that may be released for 40*s.*, or under, and if there should not be such prisoners in the said prisons at the said time or times that might be released for 40*s.*, or under, then to release out of the said sum of 4*l.* some one prisoner; and if less than 4*l.* would do, to give the overplus to the poor of that hole in that prison out of which prison by the said sum under 4*l.* the prisoner should be released; and for want of such prisoner who might be so released, then to be disposed of to the several prisons aforesaid to the present relief of the poorest sort of them; 5*l.* 4*s.* more out of the aforesaid rents to the poor of the parish of Christ's Church yearly, for buying 12 two-penny loaves of good wheaten bread every Sunday throughout the year, to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers, or their assigns, to 12 poor helpless men and women taking alms of the said parish, or if there should not be so many as 12 taking alms, then, in the room of them that should be wanting, to the next very poorest in the said parish of men and women; 25*s.* more out of the said rents yearly for ever, of which 20*s.* to the chief minister or preacher of Christ Church, to preach unto the parishioners thereof, the president, treasurer, and the rest of the governors, or as many of them as could conveniently be there, one sermon in the afternoon on the Sunday after Ascension-day, 2*s.* 6*d.* of the said 25*s.* to the reader and clerk, and the other 2*s.* 6*d.* to the sextons; 14*l.* more of the said rents to two poor scholars, 7*l.* to each yearly, to be sent out of the said hospital to Oxford or Cambridge, until they should become M.A. or leave the university before taking that degree, and then to others, and so for ever, with power to the said governors to stop the said allowance in case of the misconduct of the exhibitioners, and to dispose thereof to other scholars sent from the hospital; and if none should happen to be appointed in that year to supply the place of an exhibitioner which should have ceased, then the money to go to the use of the hospital; 10*l.* more of the said rents to 12 poor men and women of the parish of Christ's Church taking alms therein yearly for ever, if such should be therein to be found, and for as many as should be there wanting of such, the said governors to dispose of it in what parish they should think fit accordingly, but not far from the said parish, to be disbursed in coals at the best hand and time in the year; for 12 pair of stockings, 12 pair of shoes, 6 shirts, and 6 smocks, to be distributed among them on the 24th December; the next year after to 12 others of like condition in the said parish, the third year after to 12 others of like condition, and then to begin anew the fourth year to the same again as in the first year, or as many of the said parties as should be in being in the said parish, amongst such as might make up the number of 12 men and women, and so the second and third year again, and so on for ever, and as the money should hold out, so to accommodate them with more coals or firing, provided the said churchwardens and overseers, or some of them, present the poor folks, some time within 10 days before, to the said governors, or some of them, president, or treasurer, the 24th December every year, that they might take notice of their necessity, ordered to receive the same distribution of the said coals, shoes, stockings, shirts, and smocks, and what time the

churchwardens and overseers should fail to present the said men and women, that time he willed the governors should dispose of them in like manner, where they should think fit, to others of the parish of St. Sepulchre's that should be in want; 10*l.* more out of the said rents to the said parish of Christ Church towards apprenticing two boys yearly, born in the said parish, and children of such as had taken or should take alms, and first by the overseers and churchwardens presented to the president, treasurer, and governors of the said hospital, whereby they might discern them to be children of such, and for want of such, then the said 10*l.* to go to the use of the said hospital; all the remainder of the rents of the lands before devised, and of the land to be purchased with the said 5,200*l.*, to rest in the custody of the governors of the hospital, and their successors, to the use of the said hospital: only he willed that out of the said remaining part there should be allowed yearly for ever, on Michaelmas-day, 60 leathern caps, and 60 pair of woollen mittings, knitted or cloth, with tapes to the said mittings sewed, the one end to one mitting, the other end to the other mitting, and so fastened to the coats, and given to 60 of the said blue coat boys yearly of the weakest or sickest of them, such as the said governors should discern to be in most need of them, to wear at such times as they ought not to wear their flat caps, such as reside within the hospital, and not to those who are abroad at nurse, the said mittings and caps to be marked T.S. in red, and the mittings to be green; and for what years, from time to time, that default should be made therein, the governors should forfeit to him or her who should find it out, out of the said remaining rent, the sum of 6*l.*; and he willed, that if the governors of Christ's Hospital should cease to be before the government of St. Thomas's Hospital and Old Bridewell Hospital, that all the estate above devised to Christ's Hospital should go to St. Thomas's Hospital, and after the dissolution of St. Thomas's to Bridewell, and after the dissolution of the third hospital to St. Bartholomew, to be distributed according to the said Will, and the portion therein limited to the use of Christ's Hospital, to be applied to the use of such of the said hospitals as the said estate should fall to so long as it should remain in the possession of such hospital, with remainder as to the said estate of 380*l.* a year to his right heirs; and after the said sum of 5,200*l.*, and interest, should have been completely paid to the governors of Christ's Hospital, he gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital, for the time being, 200*l.* on trust, to pay 10*l.* thereout yearly to the parish of Christ Church, towards the rebuilding the said church, and when the same should be rebuilt, to settle the said sum of 200*l.* on the said parish as a fund for the future repairs of the said church, or to keep it in their hands to the same end, in the mean time for the use of the hospital; and he gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of 500*l.* on trust, to lay out the same in the purchase of certain houses or grounds for erecting two, three, four or more in Butchers' Hall Lane, if conveniently might be, the first house to be for the habitation of one man, gratis, and his family, that should be, in the opinion of the governors, able to be presented by the churchwardens and officers in the said parish, for the time being, to teach 12 boys, on the foundation, from time to time, for ever, of such of the parishioners' children as took alms of the parish; and for want of such, then of the nearest inhabitants next to them as were not well able to pay for their schooling, in reading English, and their Accidence, and arithmetic, beyond the rule of three, so that they might be made able to keep merchants' accounts by way of debtor and creditor, in the Italian manner, or better, and to write secretary, Roman, and fast-hand, and to be dismissed when, on examination by the governors, churchwardens, and officers, they should be found able; and on the death or removal of the said master, another to be appointed in his room, and so from time to time, for ever, with power to the governors to discharge such master for neglect or misconduct; and for his pains, the said master to receive, besides having his house rent-free, 12*l.* per annum, to be paid him by the governors out of the rents of the said houses, the remainder of the said rents, after the necessary payments for repairs, to the use of the hospital.

The Will was proved in 1681, being three years after the date. The hospital seems never to have been in possession of any lands in the city or the county of Worcester other than the manor of Collington, which is stated in the early entries to be situate in the counties of Worcester and Hereford, but the estate at Collington, as also the farm at Thornbury, is considered to be situate entirely in the latter county.

The Court-house farm at Collington, near Bromyard, consists of about 228 acres, much of it lying unconnected, and at a distance from the homestead. It is now let at 192*l.* 10*s.* per annum. A separate parcel of 10 acres is let at 7*l.*, and a cottage, with five acres of garden and hop ground, at 10*l.* per annum.

The farm at Thornbury is situated near the former, and comprises about 101 acres of land, which has been considerably improved by the present tenant; the repairs of the building on both estates are done by the tenant upon being supplied with rough timber.

A sale of timber from the two farms in the year 1824, produced the net sum of 556*l.*

The hospital has about 107 acres of land at Whittlesea Wash, in Cambridgeshire, situate about a mile from Whittlesea. This is of inferior quality; 93 acres of the best portion were valued in 1801 at about 10*s.* per acre, four acres at 8*s.*, and the residue at scarcely anything beyond the right of fishing; the whole is described as principally valuable as affording protection to the north bank of Moreton's Leame.

The rent, previously 15*l.*, was raised in 1801 to 40*l.*, at which it still remains.

The personal estate being first applicable to the payment of 5,200*l.*, was allowed to accumulate until that sum was made up. Upon the remaining legacies, including the sums of 200*l.* and 500*l.* given to the governors of Christ's Hospital, only 5*s.* in the pound was ever received. With this fund the next mentioned purchase was effected.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 5th and 6th September 1682, Laud Doyley, in consideration of 4,800*l.* to him, and 300*l.* to one Edward Probey, by the said mayor, &c.,

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Stretchley's
Charities,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Stretchley's
Charities,
continued.

paid, conveyed all that parcel of ground lying between Covent Garden and Long Acre, within the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-Fields and St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in the county of Middlesex, and containing in length towards the north 215 feet, and towards the south 230 feet in length, and containing in breadth at the east end, from north to south, 134 feet, and in breadth towards the west 144 feet 4 inches, and all that capital messuage or tenement then lately erected by the said Laud Doyley upon part of the above premises, together with their appurtenances, to the use of the said mayor, &c.

This property is all situate in and adjoining to Long Acre, and comprises about 27 houses, with workshops, the detailed particulars of which appear in the London Rental.

The aggregate total rental of this estate previous to Michaelmas 1823 was 705*l.* per annum. From that period it has been gradually raised (including the insurance) to 1,266*l.* 15*s.* per annum, the present amount. In 1833 a fire took place, by which damage to the amount of above 5,000*l.* was incurred; the governors had insured the property to the extent of 3,500*l.*, but under the average clause contained in the policy, their demand against the office was reduced to 2,350*l.*, which was received. A part of the premises was also reinstated at the expense of the office. For all beyond 3,500*l.* which the hospital was compelled to advance for the rebuilding the premises, the tenants still pay interest at 7*l.* per cent.

The sum of 10*l.* per annum is paid from the general funds of the hospital to the treasurers of the three hospitals of St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, and Bridewell, in rotation.

The gift of 10*l.* per annum next specified in the Will is bestowed the first year among 10 poor clergymen named by the treasurer, in pursuance of an order of Court, the second year among 10 poor widows named in like manner, and the third year to the prisoners confined for debt in the Fleet Prison, and in Whitecross-street Prison, in which latter the prisons of Ludgate, Newgate, with the Compter in the Poultry, and the Compter in Wood-street are merged. This payment has been regularly made up to 1835 inclusive.

The share appropriated to the Fleet prisoners is 2*l.*, for which the receipt of the steward is taken; the remaining 8*l.* is allotted to the Whitecross-street prison, for which the receipt of Mr. Temple, the collector of the corporation of London, is taken.

The 4*l.* per annum given for the release of prisoners is paid on account of the four prisons merged in Whitecross-street, to the collector of the corporation. It appears doubtful, and inconsistent with the interpretation of the Act of 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, adopted by the corporation in the case of Lady Ramsey's gift, whether it should be paid to their officer, not being for relief.

To the churchwardens of the parish of Christ Church is annually paid 5*l.* 4*s.* for the distribution of bread to the poor of that parish.

On the Sunday after Ascension-day a sermon is preached in Christ Church, usually by the rector or curate, for which 20*s.* is paid to him, 2*s.* 6*d.* to the parish-clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the sexton.

In respect of the gift of 14*l.* to two scholars at Oxford or Cambridge, no specific payment is made, but 14*l.* per annum is carried to the account of the Cambridge exhibitions.

The gift of 10*l.* for coals and apparel to 12 poor persons of the parish is paid to the churchwardens, the governors not interfering in the application.

The gift of 10*l.*, towards apprenticing boys of the same parish, is also annually paid to the masters of two apprentices bound out from the parish, upon production of the indentures of apprenticeship approved by a bench of magistrates in the usual form.

With respect to the caps and mittens ordered to be provided out of the residue of the rents of the property to be purchased with the 5,200*l.*, for 60 of the weakliest boys, the hospital used to provide caps and mittens for all that stood in need of them; gloves are still given by the matron to any boys that she may consider to require them, and one pair of gloves is given to every boy in the hospital when they attend the Lord Mayor on Easter Monday and Tuesday. The caps have for some years been discontinued (as well as the black woollen caps at Hertford, which formed part of the ordinary dress) in consequence of the opinion of the medical officers, that they tended to the increase of the ring-worm, a complaint frequently prevailing in the hospital.

In respect of the sum of 200*l.*, given as a stock for repairing the church of Christ Church, only 50*l.* was ever paid out of the testator's estate, which was handed over by the executors to the parish officers without the intervention of the hospital.

On the 500*l.* given for the endowment of a parochial school, the hospital received, with the privy of the parish, in February 1695, 125*l.* as the dividend, and paid interest at 5*l.* per cent., being 6*l.* 5*s.* per annum, to the parish for the schoolmaster, until 1724, when the school was discontinued. In 1735 the arrears for 11 years (being 68*l.* 15*s.*) were, at the desire of the parish, made principal, and added to the 125*l.*, the hospital agreeing to pay interest from that time, at the rate of 3*l.* 15*s.* per cent. This amount is still paid to the schoolmaster of the ward-school, on producing a certificate of his being such from the churchwardens.

Two cases have occurred in which the governors have complied with the desire expressed by the testator in his Will, that any poor child of his relations, upon being presented to the governors, should be admitted into the hospital.

One admission took place under these circumstances in 1707, and one in 1721. None of his relations appear to have applied since the latter period.

CHAPLIN'S GIFT.

Chaplin's Gift.

Sir *Francis Chaplin*, knight and alderman, by a codicil to his Will, bearing date 4th January 1679, gave 200*l.* to Christ's Hospital, to put out, with the interest thereof, a clothworker's son apprentice every year.

This sum was charged, by the order of 1691, on the property purchased by the hospital in Bull and Mouth-street.

Ten pounds are regularly carried to the apprentice fund; and with every clothworker's son who is bound out, in respect either of this or of Hobby's gift, 10*l.* is paid.

DEATH'S GIFT.

Anthony Death, of London, clerk, by Will, bearing date 7th February 1679, gave a yearly sum of 10*l.*, payable to the schoolmasters of the schools of Merchant Tailors, the Mercers' Company, and Christ's Hospital (3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to each), for teaching two children of pensioners, or other poor people inhabiting the parish of Allhallows Barking, the precinct of St. Katherine's near the Tower, and the hamlet of East Smithfield, or one of them, to be fitted for the University of Oxford or Cambridge; and he charged the said annuity to be issuing out of his freehold houses at Tower-hill the Less, in that part of the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, which is in the county of Middlesex; and his houses in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, which is in the county of Middlesex; and his messuages, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, near the Axe at the Dock-head; and all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, freehold or copyhold; and subject to the said charge, he devised the aforesaid messuages and premises to certain trustees and their heirs, on trust, out of the rents thereof, to send to one of the said Universities two or more scholars, natives of the places before mentioned (or others if there be none such) at the age of 17 years, to be taken from the schools of Christ's Hospital, Merchant Tailors, or the Mercers, and with the overplus of such rents (if any be) and such ready money as he should leave, to purchase lands to the value of 40*l.*, and pay out of the surplusage of the rents and profits of the premises thereby devised, and so to be purchased in manner following (i.e.) towards the maintenance of the said scholars who should be so sent to the University, so as there should be but five at a time there, to each of them 5*l.* a-piece at their sending, and 6*l.* a-piece per annum till they became bachelor of arts, and from that time 8*l.* till they became master of arts, and 40*s.* per annum for apparel during their residence at the University, till they had been there eight years.

The hospital received from the trustees of Mr. Death's Will, until the year 1831, an annual payment of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid specifically to the master (who, however, never received any children under the gift) until 1802; since that time it has been merged in his salary.

The 6*l.* has been regularly carried to the account of the exhibition fund for Cambridge.

The receiver of the hospital has received an intimation, that in consequence of the non-fulfilment of the trusts of the Will by the governors, the administration of the charity will be submitted to the decision of the Court of Chancery, in a suit now pending, which has been commenced by Mr. Musgrave, one of the trustees.

TAYNTON'S GIFT.

Robert Taynton, of New Fish-street, London, by Will, bearing date 24th April 1679, gave a yearly sum of 6*l.* to Christ's Hospital, issuing out of his messuages, tenements, and hereditaments situate in Long-alley near Moorfields.

This sum is still received by the hospital from Mrs. Titford, the proprietor of some houses in Long-alley, Moorfields, and is carried to account amongst the annuities.

DUDLEY'S GIFT.

Elizabeth Dudley, of London, spinster, by Will, bearing date 7th November 1679, gave to this hospital an annuity of 6*l.*, payable out of the hereditary revenue of excise, by virtue of letters patent bearing date 30th April 1677.

Nothing appears to have been received in respect of this gift until 1705. A moiety of the principal stock was paid in 1723 in satisfaction of the whole. See Morris's Gift, p. 155.

FORSTER'S GIFT.

William Forster, of London, skinner, by Will, bearing date 25th May 1680, devised his several messuages, lands, and hereditaments at or near East Tilbury in Essex, to the mayor, &c. and their successors, for the relief of poor children in Christ's hospital.

The property devised by the above Will consisted of a cottage and 24 acres of land at East Tilbury, and was long enjoyed by the hospital. It has, however, recently been discovered that the premises were purchased by the donor with notice of a charitable trust attaching to the principal part of them in favour of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft; a bill in Chancery was accordingly filed, and the parish succeeded in obtaining a decree (bearing date 5th May 1834) against the hospital for the possession, and all that now remains to the hospital is about 4*l.* of the estate, which the testator held under a different title.

BELL'S GIFT.

Thomas Bell, of London, barber-surgeon, by Will, bearing date 17th November 1680, gave to Christ's Hospital, if Robert Gray therein named should die before he attained his age of 24 years, his term of years in two houses in Fore-street, at the corner of Moor-lane, in the parish of Cripplegate without London; and he devised to the president, treasurer, and governors of the said hospital and their successors his five messuages, with their appurtenances, in Red-cross-street and Paul's-alley, in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate; and he gave his term of years in certain messuages in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, lately built by him; and also his term of years in certain messuages in Crowther's Well-alley in Jewin-street, that the said leases when expired might be renewed, from time to time, to the uses therein mentioned, viz. on trust, to dispose of the rents and profits of the said freehold and leasehold hereditaments and premises, after payment of his debts, legacies, and annuities, in putting out apprentices poor boys of the said hospital, yearly, orphans, and those born in

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Death's Gift.

Taynton's Gift.

Dudley's Gift.

Forster's Gift.

Bell's Gift.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Thomas Bell's Gift,
continued.

the parishes of St. Giles without Cripplegate and St. Botolph without Bishopsgate being preferred; and every year the said president, treasurer, and governors, and their successors, were to present to the churchwardens of St. Botolph an account of their receipts and payments of the rents and profits of the said estate; and he appointed 40s. to be yearly allowed for a collation at the drawing up of the said accounts; with a proviso, that in case of failure in disposing of the rents according to his Will, or in furnishing such accounts, the estate should go over to the ministers and churchwardens of the said two parishes for apprenticing children of the same.

The leasehold houses in Fore-street seem never to have been in the possession of the hospital.

In Redcross-street and Paul's-alley the hospital still holds two tenements, now forming part of Hale's brewery, for which a rent of 15*l.* is received; and a messuage, newly built by the tenant in Redcross-street, let at 26*l.* per annum, including 3*l.* annually paid for insurance. These are the only premises remaining from this donor's gift.

The houses in St. Botolph's were held on renewable leases under the city of London and the parish of St. Botolph, which were renewed in 1713, but were allowed to expire in 1734.

The houses in Crowther's Well-alley were held of the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, but being ruinous, the lease was allowed to expire in 1714.

In respect of the rent of these premises, 38*l.* (the net amount), is carried annually to the account of the fund for apprenticing boys.

No preference has been given to children from the parishes of St. Botolph or St. Giles, Cripplegate (St. Luke, Old-street); but in the scheme approved by the master for the administration of all the charities for this object, and which will be found under the head Apprenticing, p. 303, this point has been attended to.

The account ordered to be rendered to the churchwardens of St. Botolph is not in fact so rendered, nor do the governors retain the 40s. which they are empowered to apply for a collation.

JAMES CLITHEROW'S GIFT.

James Clitherow's
 Gift.

By indenture, bearing date 20th June 1681, *James Clitherow* granted a rent-charge of 5*l.*, issuing out of the manor of Burston, or Boston, in Brentford, Middlesex, unto the mayor, &c., payable at Christmas, upon trust, to dispose thereof for buying books, gowns, and other necessaries for the exhibitioners of Christopher Clitherow, his father, who should derive no benefit therefrom beyond their age of 30 years; with a power of distress if the same should be in arrear 40 days beyond Christmas.

This annuity is regularly received from Colonel Clitherow, the present owner of the manor of Boston-cum-Brentford, and has been carried, since 1802, to the account of the exhibition fund for Oxford scholars.

TATHAM'S GIFT.

Tatham's Gift.

Henry Tatham, of Clapham, by Will, bearing date 23d June 1681, gave an annuity of 4*l.*, issuing out of a messuage on the Bankside, in the parish of St. Mary Overy, in the county of Surrey, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, for the use of the hospital.

This rent-charge is paid by Mr. Busk, occupier of the house No. 6, Bankside, and is carried to account in the list of annuities.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S GIFT.

Sir John Moore's
 Gift.

At a court held 25th October 1681, it was reported that Sir *John Moore* (then Lord Mayor elect) had signified his intention to give 500*l.* to the hospital for purchasing land, that out of the same 20*l.* might be raised to be employed in such manner as the court should think fit for the good of the poor children; whereupon it was proposed, that upon the receipt of the said sum it should be laid out in a purchase of land accordingly, and that every year four children brought up in the hospital should have 5*l.* a-piece given to place them forth apprentices, as the gift of the said Sir John Moore.

The donor having acceded to the said proposal, and paid the 500*l.*, a receipt for the same was given by the treasurer, 12th December 1681, in which it is stated that the amount was to be laid out, and the 20*l.* per annum applied in the manner above mentioned.

The money was not invested, but was directed, by the order of 15th May 1691, to be charged on the premises purchased in Bull and Mouth-street. The sum of 20*l.* per annum was applied specifically in apprenticing boys from the hospital till 1802, since which time 20*l.* has been carried to the account of the general fund for apprenticing boys.

UNDERHILL'S GIFT.

Underhill's Gift.

Joan Underhill, of London, widow, by Will, bearing date 28th August 1682, gave her freehold messuage or tenement in Old Fish-street, and another messuage in the same street, and another messuage near Billingsgate, and several other messuages situate on or near the Bankside in Southwark, for the residue of the terms which she had in them, to certain trustees, their heirs, executors, &c., in trust (after certain life-estates thereby limited) for the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, for the use of the poor girls there.

The last of the particular estates determined about 1719, when the hospital came into possession of the freehold premises and the remainder of the lease of the house in Billingsgate, which expired in 1727.

The only property now held by the hospital under this gift is a house in Old Fish-street, let

at 22*l.* 5*s.* (insurance included.) The other house in the same street was sold in 1799 for redeeming the land-tax. The produce of the sale was 210*l.*

The income of the property is not specifically applied, but is considered as exhausted in the expenditure on the girls' establishment at Hertford.

London.

Christ's Hospital.
continued.

PEASE'S GIFT.

William Pease, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, by Will, bearing date 23d December 1682, gave to this hospital a yearly sum of 5*l.*, to be applied in apprenticing a boy of the hospital every year, of which he required the clerk of the hospital to keep an account, and show it to the Sadlers' Company, by whom the annuity should be payable out of certain land devised to them by the said testator, containing 10*a.*, taken out of a close called Wood Redding, in the parishes of Harrow, or Pinner, in Middlesex.

This rent-charge was sold in 1811 to the Sadlers' Company for 121*l.*, and the money applied in redemption of the land-tax.

It was paid specifically for apprenticing a boy, until 1802, since which time 5*l.* has been carried annually to the account of the apprenticing fund.

Pease's Gift.

KATHERINE AUSTIN'S GIFT.

Katherine Austin, of Hogsdon, Middlesex, widow, by Will, bearing date 19th September 1683, gave to Christ's Hospital the fines that should be due and payable every 20 years during the term of her lease, granted to the Scotch corporation of a hall and edifices erected by them in the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars; the said fines to be distributed to eight young men who should have served their apprenticeships, at the rate of 5*l.* a-piece.

The premises in Blackfriars have been purchased by, and are now the property of the corporation of the city of London. The duration of the lease mentioned in the Will is for 1000 years from Michaelmas 1669, and the fine reserved is 40*l.*, payable every 20 years.

The last payment of 40*l.* was at Michaelmas 1829. It is carried to the account of the gifts for setting up young men in trade.

Katherine Austin's
Gift.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON'S GIFTS.

It appears from the minutes of a court, 24th June 1684, that *John Johnson*, goldsmith (afterwards Sir John Johnson), gave 100*l.* to the hospital, upon condition that the governors should purchase lands of the value of 4*l.* per annum, or more, and once in two years bestow 8*l.* on a young man brought up in the hospital, towards setting him up in trade after he should have served his apprenticeship, and should be made a freeman of London; the son of a goldsmith and the son of a parishioner of St. Vedast, Foster-lane, to have the gifts alternately, if any such should appear, and, if not, then to such of either sort that should happen duly qualified, and, in default of either, then to be disposed of at the discretion of the governors.

This gift was not laid out in land as directed, but by the order of court, 15th May 1691 was directed to be considered as having been applied in aid of the purchase in Bull and Mouth-street, &c. in 1690.

It further appears, from the minutes of a court, 18th August 1693, that the said John Johnson gave 200*l.* towards the new buildings at Hertford, on condition that, after the expiration of two years, the hospital should, by purchase or other security, make good 8*l.* per annum, to the intent that, at the end of every two years, there might be paid 16*l.* to one of the most deserving young men brought up in the hospital, towards setting him up in trade after he should have served his apprenticeship and become a freeman; the son of a goldsmith, having served his apprenticeship to that trade, or a young man born in the parish of St. Vedast, or one lineally descended from the donor, to be preferred.

This gift does not appear to have been laid out in land, or charged upon any estate in particular.

The said John Johnson also gave 50*l.* (as appears from the minutes of a court, 11th October 1692), upon condition that the governors should lay out 50*s.* a year towards providing a dinner of roast beef or mutton for the children in the hospital on St. Matthew's-day yearly.

The 8*l.* and 16*l.* for setting up young men in trade are paid in alternate years. The party has almost always been a freeman, a member of the Goldsmiths' Company. The name of the donor has been preserved on making the gift. The parish of St. Vedast does not appear to have benefited by the gifts. An arrear of 24*l.* existed in 1835.

In respect of the gift for a dinner, 50*s.* is annually carried to the fund for dinners.

SIR JOHN FREDERICK'S GIFT.

Sir *John Frederick*, of London, knight, by Will, bearing date 17th September 1684, gave to Christ's Hospital 400*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land of the value of 20*l.* at least, and directed that out of the rents 10*l.* a-piece should be given every two years to four poor children of the said hospital for placing them apprentice unto the better trades; and he also gave to the said hospital 100*l.* more, to be invested in the purchase of land of the annual value of 5*l.*, which 5*l.* he desired should be expended yearly in entertaining such of the said governors as should be appointed visitors of the schools belonging to the hospital, and such others as should come to the examination of the children of the hospital therein, with wine, ale, and cakes, or the like friendly entertainment, viz., 50*s.* thereof to be expended at every of the said half-yearly visitations; provided, that if such visitations should cease at any time thereafter, the said benefaction should go over to his wife, and her heirs.

Neither of these bequests were invested in land, but in 1691 they were ordered to be charged on the premises in Bull and Mouth-street.

20*l.* is annually carried to the account of the apprenticing fund, from which a sum of 10*l.*

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X

Sir John Johnson's
Gifts.

Sir John Frederick's
Gift.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

is allowed as a fee in special cases, such as on apprenticing a boy as an assistant to the writing-masters in London, or at Hertford, or in other cases, at the discretion of the treasurer. These are regular apprenticeships, and the writing-masters have been till lately freemen of London.

The 5*l.* is carried to the dinner and collation fund. The committee, examiners, and officers dine together on the two half-yearly examinations.

SKOTTOWE'S GIFT.

Skottowe's Gift.

Nathaniel Skottowe, of London, merchant, by Will, bearing date 20th March 1686-7, gave to the hospital 2,000*l.*, after the termination of the life estates therein mentioned, to be laid out in land for the use of the hospital.

This money was received in the year 1688, but does not appear to have been invested in land.

FOWKE'S GIFT.

Fowke's Gift.

John Fowke, of Clayberry, in the county of Essex, gent., by Will, bearing date 22d October 1686, devised to Sir John Moore, president, Nathaniel Hawes, treasurer, and four other persons, described as governors of Christ's Hospital, and their heirs, his three messuages or tenements, with their appurtenances, situate in Tower-street and Water-lane, in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, and the warehouses, cellars, and vaults lying under the same; and also two other messuages, with the warehouses, cellars, and vaults under the same, and under the yards thereof, situate in Water-lane, in the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, in London, upon trust, to dispose of so much of the yearly rents and profits of the said five messuages as should be competent for the maintenance and education of eight poor boys in Christ's Hospital, whom he directed to be taken into the said hospital, from time to time, from the several parishes following, viz., two from the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London; two from the parish of Allhallows Barking, in London; two from the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex, and two from the parish of Woodford, in the county of Essex, to be from time to time presented by the respective churchwardens and overseers of the said parishes, and to be from time to time for ever harboured and maintained in Christ's Hospital, and from thence preferred according to the custom of the said hospital, all vacancies to be supplied by the parishes from which the boys so making vacancies came; and upon trust, that the said trustees should apply the residue of the rents and profits of the said five messuages, after maintaining the said eight boys, towards the relief and maintenance of the rest of the poor children harboured in the said hospital. He also devised four messuages in Tower-street to trustees upon trusts in his said Will mentioned, for the benefit of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem; and he also devised another house in Water-lane, which he held upon lease, for the residue of his term therein, to the trustees first above mentioned, in trust, to bestow equal moieties of the profits thereof between Christ's Hospital, and the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem; and he further devised a certain capital messuage and premises in the parishes of Barking and Woodford, Essex, to trustees, to sell, and, after paying certain legacies, to pay over one moiety to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, for the relief and maintenance of the children there, and the other moiety to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem; and he bequeathed all the rest and residue of his personal estate, after payment of his debts and legacies, one moiety to Christ's Hospital, and the other moiety to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

The property held by the hospital under this gift comprises,—

	£.	s.	d.	
A house, No. 8, Fowke's-court, Tower-street, let at	82	10	0	per annum.
Two ditto, Nos. 26, 27, Tower-street, let at . .	204	10	0	„
And a house and vaults in Water-lane, let at . .	132	10	0	„

The property at Barking and Woodford was sold in pursuance of the will, and from this source, and from the residuary estate, the hospital appears to have received, in 1692, 1,718*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

In respect of this income of 419*l.* 10*s.* the governors receive and maintain in the hospital eight boys, two from each of the parishes named in the will. They are presented by the churchwardens and overseers of the respective parishes, to whom notice of a vacancy is given upon its occurrence by the officers of the hospital.

STONE'S GIFTS.

Stone's Gifts.

By indentures of lease and release bearing date 9th and 10th July, 1686, *Henry Stone*, of Skellingthorp, in the county of Lincoln, esq., for educating poor children of the hospital, and more especially such of them as were by the then new royal foundation there taught arithmetic and navigation, and for a nominal consideration conveyed all the site of all that capital messuage called Hadleigh Place, situate in Hadleigh, in the county of Essex, and all that arable land containing 20 acres, and meadow and pasture land containing 19 acres, and woodland containing four acres, to the said messuage belonging, and all other lands, &c. and appurtenances whatsoever to the same premises belonging, situate in Hadleigh and Thundersley in the said county, with their appurtenances, to the use of William Hussey and five others, and their heirs, upon trust to permit the mayor, &c. to receive the rents and profits, and employ the same towards the further and better maintenance and education of the children belonging to the said new foundation, and for the increasing the number, if conveniently it might be, with a proviso for appointing new trustees.

At a view of this property taken in June 1687, there were found only 15 acres of arable,

with about 10 acres of meadow or orchard, and no woodland. The mansion was also totally demolished, so that the foundations could scarcely be seen.

The same Henry Stone, by Will, bearing date 6th July 1688, devised to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital and others, their heirs and successors, his manor or lordship of Skellingthorp, in the county of Lincoln, to the use of the poor of the said hospital, and that 50*l.* per annum out of the said manor should be particularly separated for the use of the mathematical school therein, to which he had formerly given his land in Essex, and in case such 50*l.* per annum should not be so applied, he gave the same over in manner therein mentioned; and he gave to certain other trustees therein named the sum of 1,400*l.*, to be invested in the purchase of land, and the rents thereof to the use of the city of Lincoln and corporation of Newark, for the benefit of the poor there, with remainder, in case the same should not be applied in manner prescribed by his said Will to the use of the hospital; and all the residue of his personal estate undisposed of after payment of his debts, charges, and legacies, he gave to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, to buy lands to be settled to the use of the hospital; and he charged his manor of Skellingthorp with the payment of 150*l.* per annum to the corporations of Lincoln and Newark, with a power of distress to the said corporations; and after giving directions for the appointment of new trustees when necessary, the testator gave 20*s.* per annum to the parish church of Skellingthorp, payable out of the said manor for the repairs of the bells.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 14th and 15th April 1710, reciting (*inter alia*) that Henry Stone, by Will, gave the residue of his personal estate unto the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, Anne Longueville, and others, in consideration of 3,354*l.* in the whole, the monies of the said hospital and part of the residue of the personal estate of the said Henry Stone, conveyed unto Sir Francis Child, the president, Thomas Lockington, the treasurer, and three others, governors of the hospital, and their heirs, all that mansion house or tenement, called St. Thomas's Chapel Farm House, with the chapel so called, in Mappershall, *alias* Mepershall, in the counties of Bedford and Hertford, and all those closes of pasture and arable land thereto belonging, containing 160 acres, and also 272*A.* 3 *R.* of common field land to the same mansion house belonging, lying in Mepersham, and a cottage in Mepersham with a pigstie containing one acre, and all other the hereditaments of the Longuevilles, parties thereto, in the said parish in the said counties, to hold the same unto and to the use of the said Sir Francis Child and others, and their heirs, in trust for the said mayor, &c., in trust for the poor children of the hospital.

The expenses of the purchase, 98*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, were also defrayed from the residue, the whole of which was thus exhausted excepting a sum of 303*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, the ultimate produce of a mortgage forming part of the testator's assets. This sum is still in the hands of the governors as personalty.

The Hadleigh estate is now stated to contain by measurement 29*A.* 0*R.* 15*P.* of land, and is let at 28*l.* per annum.

The Skellingthorp estate, which is situate in Lincolnshire, comprises 2,872 acres, let to 14 different tenants, the particulars of whose holdings are specified in the rental, and the aggregate amount of whose rents is now 2,471*l.* 11*s.* per annum. There are also about 1,500 acres of land in hand, of which about three-fifths are newly planted ground, and the remainder woodland.

The estate of Mepsal, in Herts, comprehends 414 acres, (of which 263 acres are common field, lying intermixed in detached slips,) and is now let at 355*l.* per annum. The rent was reduced to this amount in 1829 from 420*l.* The land is not of superior quality, but is considered to be in a good course of management. The farm house and buildings are small, and the latter are of timber and thatch.

The rents of the Hadleigh estate, and the sum of 50*l.* annually, are applied in pursuance of an order of the general court made 1st April 1696, in buying books, globes, instruments, and other requisites for the boys on the royal foundation in the mathematical school, but no separate account of this appropriation is kept.

In addition to the 40 boys maintained on the royal foundation, there are also (for the sake of commemorating this donor) from 12 to 16 boys educated in the same school, who wear a badge to distinguish them. They were originally intended to be qualified as architects, surveyors, or for the sea service, but a bond is now usually taken from the parents that the children shall go to sea if required, and they are considered as an introductory class to the royal foundation, which they enter, if found qualified, at a specified time. If they do not become King's boys, and go out as architects or surveyors, they receive an apprentice fee of 10*l.* If on the royal foundation they participate in its benefits.

The residue of the rents of the Skellingthorp estate, after payment of the charges imposed by the Will, as well as the rents of the Mepsal estate, are carried to the general funds.

The bequest of 1,400*l.* to the corporations of Lincoln and Newark was directed, as to the moiety payable to the former, to be applied to the maintenance of a school, but this object having been neglected, and at length entirely discontinued, the 700*l.* belonging to that corporation was paid over in the year 1832 to the governors of Christ's Hospital.

MORRIS'S GIFT.

Daniel Morris, of London, plasterer, by Will, bearing date 22d November 1686, gave to Christ's Hospital an assignment from Sir Robert Vyner upon the exchequer for 600*l.*, yielding 36*l.* per annum.

This gift, being of a sum charged upon the hereditary excise, remained unproductive of any interest or dividends until the year 1705. In that year Parliament struck off one-half

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Stone's Gifts,
continued.

Morris's Gifts

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

from the amount of the debt, and agreed to pay interest on the remaining half at 3*l.* per cent. from Christmas 1705.

This interest was regularly paid up to Lady-day 1723, when the principal stock was paid off.

SIR ROBERT VYNER'S GIFT.

Sir Robert Vyner's
Gift.

Sir *Robert Vyner*, of London, knight and baronet, by Will, bearing date 29th August 1688, directed that all his real and personal estate should be sold, out of which the incumbrances being first satisfied, he willed that 30 per cent. on their accounts should be paid to such of his creditors as would accept of the same, and that whatever more was due to them should be assigned by his executors to them, on his Majesty's patent, for perpetual interest at 6*l.* per cent. per annum, charged on the hereditary part of the excise, granted to him and his assigns; and as to the overplus of his estate, after the said debts were satisfied as aforesaid, he gave one-tenth of three-fourths thereof to Christ's Hospital, after 200*l.* should have been deducted therefrom, and directed that the hospital should take the same on the oath of his executors, without requiring any particular account thereof.

By deed-poll, bearing date 18th June 1702, Thomas Vyner, one of the executors in the above-mentioned Will, reciting that the hospital had delivered to him all the securities for the sum of 270*l.* which he owed to the hospital as executor of the said Sir Robert Vyner, and that the hospital had agreed to take an assignment of a proportionable part of a sum of 25,003*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum, granted to the said Sir Robert out of the excise, and that by a then recent Act the said sum had been reduced by half; and that 16*l.* 4*s.* was the proportionable part of the said hospital, on account of the said sum of 270*l.*, in the yearly sum of 25,003*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, but that the same was reduced to a moiety thereof by the said Act,—granted to the said hospital the sum of 8*l.* 2*s.* per annum, being their proportionable part of the said yearly sum in the said letters patent mentioned, and so reduced as aforesaid, in satisfaction for the said debt, under the conditions and power of redemption in the said Act of Parliament mentioned.

In addition to the annuity of 8*l.* 2*s.* thus assigned, and which was paid until 1723, the hospital received the bequest of 200*l.* from the executors of Sir Robert Vyner.

MOSES'S GIFT.

Moses's Gift.

William Moses, serjeant-at-law, by Will, bearing date 26th October 1688, after giving directions as to getting in his estate, and converting the same into money, willed that the residue thereof, when any considerable sum should be raised, and all the profits and improvements thereof in the mean time should be laid out in the purchase of land, and settled one moiety thereof on Christ's Hospital, and the other on Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; to the intent that, out of the moiety devised to the hospital, 10*l.* per annum should be allowed to so many scholars of the said hospital as should be fit to send to the university, and should be sent to the said college, and the rents of the other moiety he intended should be for so many scholars of the said hospital as the same would extend to allow 10*l.* per annum apiece, meaning that the scholars to be sent by the said hospital should be entitled to them before any other; provided that out of the profits of their respective moieties there should be reserved one-tenth, to be applied by the hospital in increasing the number of exhibitioners, and by the college in increasing the number of scholarships, which he wished should be called by the name of his scholarships for ever.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 7th and 8th December 1716, Joseph Ayloff and Houghton Bird, in consideration of 1,800*l.*, conveyed the manor of Wormshill, in the county of Kent, and the advowson of the church and rectory of Wormshill, and all farms, messuages, &c., and hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging of them the said vendors, with the appurtenances, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c.

By deed-poll, under the common seal of the mayor, &c., reciting the Will of William Moses, and that by an order of the Court of Chancery, 19th December 1715, it was ordered that the sums of 2,262*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, 400*l.*, and 25*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, being the residue of the estate of the said testator, should be divided equally between this hospital and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and that the money paid to this hospital should be laid out in land, to be settled to the use of the hospital; and reciting that the said moiety, after deducting all costs and charges, amounted to 1,129*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and reciting the above purchase for 1,800*l.*, and that the mayor, &c., had then in their hands of the said residue 212*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.*, and had received on that day the said 1,129*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, making together 1,341*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, which sum they had paid towards the above purchase, and out of the hospital funds advanced the remainder—they, the said mayor, &c., acknowledged that the sums, amounting to 1,341*l.* 18*s.* 6½*d.*, so laid out, were the estate of the said testator, and had been so invested for the uses of his Will, and in pursuance thereof.

Further sums were subsequently received from the estate of this testator, until the whole amounted to 1,903*l.*

The estate at Wormshill comprises about 326 acres, including 81 acres of woodland. The present rental is 130*l.* 4*s.* (including the land-tax of 10*l.* 12*s.*, redeemed in 1799, and the insurance). In 1790 the rent was 120*l.* In 1804 it was raised to 160*l.* In 1818 to 208*l.*, but during this lease an abatement of 20*l.* per cent. was made, from 1824 to 1832, when it was reduced to the present amount.

The rectory of Wormshill is held by the Rev. Robert James Todd Dolling, formerly a scholar of, and sent to the university from the hospital.

The number of scholars at the university receiving this exhibition has usually varied from five to seven, each of whom used, previously to the year 1790, to receive 10*l.* per annum, the rent of the estate being then 90*l.* From that time there were not more than five scholars

until 1802, since which time the sum of 50*l.* has been annually carried to the general fund for Cambridge scholars.

At the time of this Inquiry there were seven scholars at Pembroke College receiving from the hospital exhibition fund 60*l.* each per annum. These seven also receive from their college a scholarship, under the name of this donor, of 50*l.* per annum, which is understood to be the result of accumulations of this fund when there have been no scholars to take these exhibitions. Of these scholarships there are seven only which are tenable for seven years with residence.

PEIRSON'S GIFT.

William Peirson, citizen and goldsmith (as appears from the minutes of a court, 20th February 1688-9), gave 50*l.* to the hospital on condition that they would allow him for his life 50*s.* per annum, and after his death to allow the organist of the hospital 40*s.* yearly for instructing the children in playing on the organ in the great hall.

Since 1802 this gift has been considered as merged in the salary of the singing master. Before that time it was paid to him specifically, 50*s.* having by mistake been paid instead of 40*s.*

PURCHASE OF FEE-FARM RENTS IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, bearing date 16th March 1658, in consideration of 831*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, Samuel Finnes and Robert Hewitt conveyed all that annual or fee-farm rent of 5*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, issuing out of tenements in Evesham, belonging to the chauntry of St. George in All Saints Church, in the county of Worcester (for which was formerly paid 8*s.* more); and a fee-farm rent of 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of the portion of the tithes of Malvern, in the county of Worcester, payable by Thomas Savage; and a fee-farm rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, issuing out of the tithes of Bretforton in the said county; and another of 15*l.*, issuing out of the rectory of Churchonibourne in the same county; and another of 6*l.*, issuing out of the tithes of Walcott, Broughton, and Pershore, in the same county, with their rights, royalties, and appurtenances, unto and to the use of James Woods and 11 others, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the benefit of the children of the hospital.

The above annual sums have been regularly conveyed from time to time to new trustees; the last conveyance was by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 29th and 30th November 1792, whereby they were conveyed to the use of David Pike Watts, David Pitcairne, David Henry Rucker, William Wilcox, Richard Cross, and Thomas Wilby, and their heirs, upon the above trusts, with a proviso that when these trustees should be reduced to two they should convey to so many persons and their heirs, as would make up six or more, upon the same trusts.

Of the above trustees, David Henry Rucker and Thomas Wilby only are alive.

A part of the fee-farm rents, amounting to 2*l.* 13*s.* 5¼*d.*, was sold in 1800 for 66*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* to redeem land-tax.

The remaining rents comprise, first :—

	£.	s.	d.
28 several payments made out of about the same number of houses in the borough of Evesham, amounting together to	5	0	4
14 payments out of lands in Cow-honeybourne, for which the tithes have been commuted, and now occupied by various tenants, amounting to	13	18	7½
10 payments out of lands situate in Bretforton Upper End, for which the tithes have been commuted in like manner, amounting to	5	4	2½
1 from ditto in Bretforton Lower End	6	13	4
1 from the tithes of Great Malvern, held by the vicar	2	3	4
1 from Cherrington tithes in Pershore	1	0	0
1 from other tithes in Pershore	5	0	0
	£38	19	10

They are collected by Mr. Alfred Huband, who receives a salary of 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum for is trouble.

LADY MARY FREDERICK'S GIFT.

Lady *Mary Frederick*, by Will, bearing date 18th September 1689, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 300*l.*, to be laid out in the purchase of lands or ground rents of the yearly value of 15*l.* at the least; that out of the rents thereof 10*l.* apiece should be given every two years to three poor children of the hospital, for placing them out apprentice to the better trades.

The legacy was accepted 11th April 1693, but not invested in land or charged on any particular property.

10*l.* per annum (instead of 15*l.*) was applied in apprentice fees between 1759 and 1803, since which time the same sum has been carried to the general fund for apprenticing boys.

PURCHASE IN ST. JOHN'S PARISH, HERTFORD.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 1st and 2d November 1689 (being the declaration of uses of a recovery duly suffered), Lady Mary and Richard Harrison, in consideration of 100*l.*, conveyed a close or parcel of land or ground, called Sexton's Croft, con-

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Peirson's Gift.

Purchase of Fee-
Farm Rents in
Worcestershire.

Lady Mary
Frederick's Gift.

Purchase in St.
John's Parish,
Hertford.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

taining three acres, in the parish of St. John, in the town and county of Hertford, adjoining the school-house, built by the governors, to the use of the mayor, &c.
The purchase is supposed to include the greater part of the site of the hospital school premises at Hertford, the buildings at which place were proceeding at this period.

HARDWICK'S GIFT.

Hardwick's Gift. A notice in the book of benefactions, under the date of 1690, states that Mr. Gregory Hardwick, citizen and vintner, had given every second year 10*l.* to place a boy apprentice, and to be paid by the Company of the New River Water out of his shares.
The sum of 10*l.* every alternate year used formerly to be paid by the New River Company, upon application of the clerk of the hospital, by the governors of which the boy who was to be apprenticed was named. A few years ago the governor of the New River Company claimed the right of naming the boy, in which the governors acquiesced, but they have since recommended boys from the hospital, and their recommendations have been accepted.

COLWALL'S GIFT.

Colwall's Gift. Daniel Colwall, of London, esq., by Will, bearing date 12th August 1690, gave an annuity of 62*l.* 8*s.* issuing out of the hereditary excise, and also 4,000*l.*, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors.
The sum of 4,000*l.* was received in the year 1691.
The payment of the annuity of 62*l.* 8*s.* does not appear ever to have been made. The hospital was entitled to various sums of money charged upon this fund, under the Wills of the under-mentioned benefactors, but no interest was received until 1705.

	£.	s.	d.
Sir Edmond Turnour	833	6	8
William Riggsby (part of his legacy)	141	13	4
Ditto (in other part)	100	0	0
Elizabeth Dudley	100	0	0
Sir Peter Vandeput.	831	5	0
Daniel Morris	600	0	0
Sir Henry Tulse	400	0	0
Daniel Colwall	1,040	0	0
Sir Robert Vyner	270	0	0
_____	524	11	6
	£4,840	16	6

Of this sum, one moiety (2,420*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*) was received by the hospital in 1723; the other moiety was struck off by the authority of Parliament, as formerly mentioned.

MILLINGTON'S CHARITY.

Millington's Charity. Francis Millington, of London, esq., by Will, bearing date 6th July 1692, ordered that his executor should lay out 500*l.* in the purchase of land within 100 miles of London, and settle the same on the governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, on trust that the whole rents should be paid to the use of such poor seamen or watermen of the age of 50 years or upwards, born and dwelling in Wandsworth in Surrey, as should have lost their limb or limbs at sea, or have been disabled at sea, and in buying and making blue cloth alms coats for the same poor men, to be given to them yearly on Michaelmas-day, such men as receive the said alms to be nominated by the minister, churchwardens, and vestry of the said parish for the time being, with power to remove the pensioners on misconduct, and choose others in their place; and he willed that none should receive more than 4*l.* per annum, and if there should be a want of men qualified as above to exhaust all the rents, then other seamen or watermen, or other poor men, of the age of 50 or upwards, dwelling in the said town or parish of Wandsworth, or under that age, should have the said gift; also he gave to the said hospital 150*l.*, on trust to pay yearly 3*l.* in manner thereafter mentioned, and to the officers of the said hospital 10*s.* for keeping the accounts of the rents of the said estate; and he appointed that the treasurer of the said hospital, and two or more of the said governors, should yearly for ever on Michaelmas-day, or within 20 days after, go down to Wandsworth, and visit and see how his said gift was disposed of; and that the said treasurer and governors should have power to discharge such persons as they should find disqualified to receive his gift and appoint others in their stead, after which that there should be a dinner for the treasurer and governors, and minister and churchwardens of Wandsworth, for which and for the charges in going to and coming from Wandsworth incurred by the said treasurer and governors he gave the said 3*l.* per annum; and he desired that at such visit an account of the rents and disbursements of his said gift for the previous year should be audited, and afterwards entered in a book provided for the purpose, which should on request be produced to the said minister, churchwardens, and overseers, who might, if they desired, peruse or copy the same.
By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 1st and 2d November 1704, and by a fine duly levied, William Hawkins and Mary his wife, and others the co-heiresses of William Roberts, and their respective husbands, in consideration of 1,080*l.*, conveyed certain closes of pasture and arable land in the parish of Willesden in Middlesex, containing in the whole 64*a.* 1*r.* (being 39*a.* 1*r.* arable, and 25*a.* pasture), with their appurtenances, as to one moiety, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., upon the trusts hereafter mentioned; and as to the other moiety, to the use of Thomas Brodrick and three others, and their heirs, upon the trusts hereafter mentioned; and it is thereby declared that the moiety of the said 1,080*l.* was made up of monies belonging to parishioners of Wandsworth; and it is thereby declared that the

moiety of the premises conveyed unto the use of the said Thomas Brodrick and others should be held upon certain trusts therein mentioned, for the benefit of the vicar, sexton, and poor of the parish of Wandsworth, and for payment of the trust expenses of such moiety; and it is thereby further declared that 500*l.*, part of the other moiety of the said purchase money, being the legacy of Francis Millington, to be disposed of as hereinafter expressed, was paid in satisfaction of such legacy, and the residue of such purchase money was the private money of one of the executors of the said Francis Millington; and it is thereby further declared that the moiety conveyed to the use of the said mayor, &c., should be held upon trust, that all the rents and profits thereof should be as the charity of Francis Millington, and yearly employed by the governors towards the relief and maintenance of poor seamen or watermen of the age of 50 years or upwards, born and dwelling in the parish of Wandsworth, Surrey, as should have lost their limb or limbs at sea, or which should have been so wounded at sea that they were disabled to get a livelihood, and in buying and making blue cloth alms coats for the same poor men, to be given to them on Michaelmas-day, or within 20 days after, of which poor seamen or watermen, such of them qualified as aforesaid, the minister and churchwardens and vestrymen of Wandsworth, should successively have the appointment as they should think fit, to receive relief by the same, and none of them should receive more than 4*l.* a-year by quarterly payments; and if there should be a want of such objects, then towards the relief and maintenance of other seamen or watermen, or other poor men dwelling in the parish of Wandsworth (seamen or watermen being preferred), subject to a power to the treasurer and governors to remove on their visitation unqualified persons, and appoint others duly qualified according to the directions of the said Will.

By indenture of covenant, bearing date 12th December 1701, reciting the Will of the said testator in pursuance of the direction of the said Will, and in consideration of 150*l.* paid by the executor of the said testator towards the performance of the trusts of the said Will, the said mayor, &c. granted and appointed that the yearly sum of 3*l.* 10*s.*, over and above all charges and reprises should for ever thereafter issue and be paid yearly on Michaelmas-day, or within 20 days after, and be charged on a close, called Teynton Field, containing six acres, and another close containing four acres, situate near Barking, in Essex, in preference to all other charges, uses, trusts, and incumbrances by the answering the purposes above mentioned; and for the better management of the charity, as well for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of Wandsworth, and of the poor concerned in the said charity, the yearly sum of 3*l.* part thereof to be paid on Michaelmas-day, or within, &c., to be spent by the treasurer and two of the governors on the visitation and audit mentioned in the Will, and the remaining 10*s.* to the officers of the hospital for their care in keeping the accounts of the income of the tene-ments purchased under the said Will.

The land purchased at Willesden (called 64*A.* 1*R.* in the purchase deed) comprised 68*A.* 0*R.* 24*p.*, which was increased by 2*A.* 2*R.* 17*p.* under the provisions of an Inclosure Act in the year 1817. A small portion was sold in 1810 to the Grand Junction Canal for 38*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1836, 10*A.* 1*R.* 5*p.* were sold to the Regent's Canal Company to form their reservoir, leaving 60*A.* 0*R.* 6*p.*, the present quantity.

This is now let to James Thompson for 14 years from Christmas 1829, at 90*l.* per annum, a deduction of 30*l.* having been made from the original rent of 120*l.* in respect of the sale to the Regent's Canal Company.

The land-tax (11*l.*) was redeemed for 253*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, being monies belonging to the charity, in 1800-1, and the amount is now annually carried to the credit of the charity, together with one moiety of the net rent, which is thus reduced to 79*l.*

The 3*l.* 10*s.* secured upon the hospital estate at Barking, in respect of the gift of 150*l.*, is regularly accounted for.

In respect of the sales above mentioned, and also from further accumulations of income, sums have from time to time been invested in the purchase of stock. 421*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, was bought previous to the sale of 1836, and a further sum of 589*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* like stock was purchased in that year, which now form part of the funds standing to the credit of the hospital in this stock.

The total amount of the income of the charity is therefore as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Moiety of rent	39	10	0
Redeemed land-tax	11	0	0
Dividends	29	16	10
Rent-charge	3	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£83	16	10

This sum is disposed of in the payment of quarterly pensions of 20*s.* to almsmen, selected by the parish of Wandsworth, the governors not exercising any power of choice, but they have occasionally been applied to, to remove pensioners for misconduct. These are now 10 in number, having been gradually reduced from 15 in the last four years, in consequence of the decrease of the rents.

There is likewise paid for great coats, one of which is annually given to each almsman, about 2*l.* 5*s.* each.

The sum of 3*l.* directed to be paid for a dinner of the governors upon a visitation is yearly carried over to the account of the hospital. A regular visitation is not made every year. The treasurer and two or three governors used to go to Wandsworth about once in three years, when a dinner for the vicar and parish officers was provided, with some refreshment for the

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Francis Millington's
Charity,
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Francis Millington's
 Charity,
continued.

almsmen, and the expenses incurred, amounting, on an average of the three last occasions, to 17*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, were charged to the hospital. There has been no visitation since 1826.

The 10*s.* is regularly paid to the clerk of the hospital.

The present expenditure is therefore about 66*l.* per annum. It is in contemplation to add one to the number of almsmen.

For several years previous to 1826, there was usually a balance in favour of the charity remaining in the hands of the hospital, varying from 150*l.* to 396*l.*, which was reduced by the investments in stock. From the year 1829, a balance, varying between 65*l.* and 87*l.*, has been usually owing to the hospital in respect of this charity. At 31st December 1836, this was reduced to 36*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

SCOTT'S DEVISE.

Scott's Devise.

Edward Scott, of London, leather-seller, by Will, bearing date 29th January 1693, gave his reversion in a freehold messuage or tenement, called the White and Black House, in the Middle Moorfields, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, for the use of the hospital; and he also gave his reversion in a house called the White Hart, in Friday-street, after the decease of his wife, and the determination of the estate tail limited to take effect thereon, to the said governors and their successors to the same use.

The hospital came into possession of the house in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, in 1706. It now comprises four houses, Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18, in Wilson-street, Moorfields, which are let at rents amounting in the whole to 214*l.* 10*s.*

The hospital also acquired the possession of the house called the White Hart, in Friday-street, by redeeming with their own monies a mortgage upon it to the amount of 670*l.* 10*s.*, being nearly the full value of the property.

This house, now No. 64, produces an annual rent of 124*l.* 5*s.*

ALICE HINTON'S GIFT.

Alice Hinton's
 Gift.

Alice Hinton, of Hackney, widow, by Will, bearing date 12th October 1693, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, the sum of 200*l.*, to be laid out in land or houses, and the profits therefrom to be employed either in putting out yearly two of the girls of the hospital apprentice, or in setting them up in trade.

By order of General Court, 3d March 1703, 10*l.* per annum was charged on a house purchased by the hospital in Friday-street, to the use aforesaid.

In respect of this gift, 10*l.* is annually paid by the committee, who are annually authorized for that purpose by a vote of the Court, to two young women, who have been brought up in the hospital, upon the expiration of their apprenticeships.

THOMAS BARNES'S GIFT.

Thomas Barnes's
 Gift.

Thomas Barnes, citizen and merchant tailor, in 1693, gave to the hospital 100*l.* towards the buildings at Hertford, on condition, that at the end of three years after his gift, the hospital should advance 4*l.* per annum, to the intent that, at the end of every two years, there might be paid 8*l.* to some young man brought up in the hospital, after he had served his apprenticeship, and been made free of the city, towards setting him up in trade.

This donation was received, and an entry of the acceptance by the Court was made in the minute-book, under the date of 1693, recording the intention of the donor to be, that 4*l.* should be applied every year. In this mode it was accordingly appropriated for some time, but an arrear of 11 or 12 years accrued in consequence of the paucity of applications for so small a sum, the expense of taking up the freedom of the city operating as an obstacle. In 1835, it was resolved that it should be given, in a sum of 8*l.* every alternate year.

DAME ANNE ALSTON'S DEVISE.

Dame Anne
 Alston's Devise.

Dame Anne Alston, of Chelsea, by Will, dated 19th April 1694, gave to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital, and to their successors, towards the better education and bringing up of the poor children in the said hospital, her messuage or tenement in New Palace Yard, Westminster, called the White Horse, then let at 22*l.* per annum; with a proviso, that if the said children should by any means be brought up in the Roman or Papist religion, the gift should go over to her niece Lady Clarke, and her heirs.

The hospital is not now in possession of any tenement answering the above description. It appears probable that it was sold and taken down upon the erection of Westminster-bridge, in 1749, when a portion of the hospital estates, then referred to the gift of Castell, (or Casteler, in 1553,) was sold for that purpose.

WALL'S GIFT.

Wall's Gift.

James Wall, by Will, bearing date 3d July 1695, gave one-eighth part of his messuage or farm-lands and hereditaments in Little Wigborough, in the county of Essex, then let at 45*l.* per annum, to the governors of Christ's Hospital and their successors, for the use and benefit of the poor children harboured there.

The estate above mentioned appears to have been let, in 1799, for 90*l.* per annum, of which the hospital by agreement received 6*l.* 10*s.* clear for their eighth part, after deducting land-tax and repairs. In that year the governors sold their interest in the property under the powers of the Land-Tax Redemption Act, to Thomas Nottidge, esq., the owner of the rest of the estate for 150*l.*

EDMANSON'S GIFT.

John Edmanson, of St. Katherine's precinct, near the Tower of London, by Will, bearing date 23d November 1695, gave his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Byfleet, in the county of Surrey, and also his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Pen, in the county of Bucks, and in the county of Hertford, after the decease of his wife, to the masters and governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, to the use of the poor there.

Under this devise the hospital is in possession of a copyhold estate, held of the manor of Byfleet, consisting of 86 acres of land, now let at 114*l.* 10*s.* per annum, subject to a quit-rent of 1*l.* 9*s.* The last fine upon the admission of trustees was paid in 1831, and amounted to 420*l.*

The hospital has also a freehold estate at Punsborn, in the county of Herts, comprising a barn and 70 acres, let at 90*l.* per annum.

The estate at Penn, in Bucks, consisted of 37 acres of land, and was sold in 1808 for the redemption of the land-tax for 1,041*l.* 13*s.*

JAMES WOODS' GIFT.

James Woods, of London, tallow-chandler, by Will, bearing date 16th August 1697, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, after the termination of certain prior estates, five pieces of fresh marsh land, lying in Poplar Marsh, in the county of Middlesex, and a messuage and other premises mentioned in an indenture of settlement, therein referred to, bearing date 10th December 1692, to the intent that the said president, treasurer, and governors should receive in perpetuity 12 poor children, two of whom to be presented from the parish of St. Dionis, Backchurch, London, by the vestry; six more by the Company of Tallow Chandlers, and the four remaining children to be presented by the Distillers' Company.

There is no trace of the governors having at any time possessed lands at Poplar, or of their having received the children directed by the Will to be admitted. The devise was probably rejected on account of the annexed conditions.

BATSON'S GIFT.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 25th and 26th January 1697, in discharge of two legacies of 50*l.* and 30*l.* to the poor of Highworth, Wilts, *Thomas Batson* conveyed a piece of meadow, called Great Leonard, in the parish of Inglesham, in Berks and Wilts, containing 20 acres, and a piece of meadow, called Little Leonard, in the said parish, containing 8 acres, unto *Thomas Durham*, and six others and their heirs, upon certain trusts for the parish of Highworth, in Wilts, and upon trust on the 6th January yearly, to pay to the governors of this hospital, or their treasurer 10*s.*, for the use of the children of the hospital; with a proviso that the trustees should transmit the accounts yearly to the hospital, if demanded, and that if they should ever have, through negligence or design, a balance of 50*l.* in hand unapplied, all the money unapplied, and all the rents and profits from thenceforth for ever, should be paid to the governors of this hospital, for the maintenance and education of the children.

The annuity of 10*s.* is regularly paid to the hospital by the vicar of Highworth, Wilts, but no account of the disposition of the residue of the rents is rendered.

OLIVER'S GIFT.

John Oliver, master mason to His Majesty, by Will, bearing date 19th March 1699, gave a yearly sum of 3*l.*, payable to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, for providing a dinner of roast meat on Christmas-day, for the children, charged on his house in Queen-street, *alias* Soper-lane, devised by him to *Oliver Shaw*.

This rent-charge was sold in 1811, for 72*l.* 12*s.*, under the Act for redemption of the land-tax.

£3 is now annually carried to the credit of the collation and dinner fund.

GARWAY'S GIFT.

William Garway, of Ford, in the county of Sussex, by Will, bearing date 13th August 1700, devised to Christ's Hospital all his real estate in the parish of Ford, Clymping, and Ilsham, in the rape of Arundel, and county of Sussex, expectant on the determination of two prior estates therein limited.

The testator died on the 3d of August 1701.

On the 3d of November 1703, the mayor, &c. exhibited their bill in the Court of Chancery against the heir-at-law of the testator, and the mortgagees of a part of his said estates for perpetuating testimony to the said Will, under which suit the evidence relating to this Will was recorded, and the right of the hospital secured.

The property devised is still in the possession of the hospital, and comprises five excellent farms, situate in the parishes of Ford and Clymping, in the county of Sussex, containing in all 1,263 acres, and let at rents amounting to 2,087*l.* 15*s.* per annum. There is also a blacksmith's-shop, let at 8*l.* per annum. See Rental, Sussex.

A parcel of land, containing 9*l.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, was sold for the purposes of the Portsmouth and Arundel Canal for 1,011*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* in the year 1820. With this sum, 1,507*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, Three per Cent. Consols, was purchased in the name of the Accountant-general, which was in 1830 sold out together with other stock, for the purchase of houses at the entrance of Park-street, Westminster, to improve the hospital property there.

ADAMS'S GIFT.

Charles Adams, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 3d February 1701, gave to the treasurer and steward of Christ's Hospital, 100*l.* on trust, to lay

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Edmanson's Gift.

James Woods' Gift.

Batson's Gift.

[Oliver's Gift.

Garway's Gift.

Adams's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Adams's Gift,
continued.

out the same in the purchase of fee-farm rents, land, or ground-rent, and dispose of the income therefrom arising in buying "The Whole Duty of Man," "Dr. Taylor's Holy Living and Dying," or the first part of Dr. Scott's "Christian Life," or such like books, as to the minister of Christ Church should seem fit, the same, or one or more to be given yearly to such young persons of either sex on their leaving the said hospital, as the treasurer and steward should think proper.

The amount of the bequest has never been invested specifically as directed by the Will. Copies of the books enumerated used formerly to be occasionally distributed, but it does not appear to have been done since 1774.

WHITING'S GIFT.

Whiting's Gift.

John Whiting, of London, draper, by Will, bearing date 12th October 1702, gave to the governors and master of Christ's Hospital, his houses, gardens, ground, and appurtenances at Romford, in the county of Essex, for the use of the hospital for ever.

Under this devise the hospital acquired, and still possesses, a plot of ground on the south side of the entrance into Romford, on which are eight small houses, including a public-house, all now held by Messrs. Charrington, on a building lease for 61 years, from Christmas 1811, at the annual rent of 28*l.* 10*s.*

JOSIAH BACON'S GIFT.

Josiah Bacon's
Gift.

Josiah Bacon, of London, merchant, by Will, bearing date 4th October 1703, gave 500*l.* to Christ's Hospital, and he gave all the rest and residue of his real and personal estate, subject to certain prior estates therein, and subject also to certain trusts for the erection and endowment of a school in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, for the benefit of the children therein.

The real property derived under this Will consists of a small estate, formerly copyhold, situate at Epsom, in the county of Surrey, which was enfranchised in 1729, for the sum of 250*l.* It comprises two tenements, a blacksmith's-shop and a garden, let to the same tenant, at 20*l.* 15*s.* per annum, and a piece of vacant ground of about two roods now in hand.

The gift of the residue of the personal estate produced some litigation with the executor, which ended by his paying over to the hospital in the year 1727 the sum of 22,450*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

There appears on the Minutes shortly after this period a reference to the Committee to consider the expediency of building two new wards, which it was recommended should be called Bacon's Wards. Two new wards were accordingly built in 1734.

No investment of any portion of the fund in the purchase of land is to be traced.

BREREWOOD'S GIFT.

Brerewood's Gift.

Francis Brerewood, of Christ's Hospital, by Will, bearing date 1st April 1704, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 1,200*l.*, to be laid out in the purchase of two annuities of 20*l.* and 30*l.*, the first whereof to be given after the decease of his nephew, to four sober young maids brought up in the hospital, 5*l.* a-piece, towards setting them up in business, and the other of 30*l.* per annum after the decease of his niece, to be given to six young men brought up in the hospital, having served their apprenticeships, and being good husbands, free of the city, towards helping them in their trades; none to receive the same twice.

The legacy was received in 1707.

In respect of this bequest, the Committee annually dispose of 50*l.* in sums of 5*l.* each, to four young women and six young men, who have been educated in the hospital, and have served their apprenticeship. Few married men apply, but if they, or such as are free of the city apply, they are preferred. For want of application, the fund has not been exhausted, and there was in 1835 an arrear of between three and four years due upon this branch of the gift. In respect of the gift to young women, no arrear had accrued.

PLUMB'S GIFT.

Plumb's Gift.

Mary Plumb, of Christ's Hospital, by Will, bearing date 17th December 1707, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, 100*l.*, to the intent that 3*l.* every year should be expended for a dinner of boiled legs of pork, on the 22d February, for the children, and 20*s.* also to be allowed to the clerks, steward, and matron yearly on that day for them to dine together.

£3 is annually carried to the credit of the fund for dinners, &c. The dinner of boiled pork is given to the children yearly on the 22d February.

The 1*l.* per annum is given in money every second year, between the officers named in the Will.

HARVEY'S GIFT.

Harvey's Gift.

John Harvey, of Westminster, merchant, by Will, bearing date 8th April 1708, gave the residue of his estate, both real and personal, to be divided into equal moieties, one of which he gave to maintain as many poor children in Christ's Hospital as the same would suffice to provide for; and the other moiety he gave in remainder expectant on a particular estate therein mentioned to this hospital to the same uses.

The hospital received in the year 1720, on account of the first moiety of the residue of the personal estate of this donor, 3,654*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, but there is no further notice of any receipt on account of this gift.

SIR RICHARD RAINES' GIFTS.

Sir Richard Raines'
Gifts.

Sir Richard Raines, of Greenwich, knight, by Will, bearing date 21st January 1708, in case his son should have no children who should live to be married, directed his estate to be disposed of to charitable uses, viz., 100*l.* per annum to the maintenance of the poor children

in Christ's Hospital, and 30*l.* per annum to maintain poor scholars in St. John's College, Cambridge, and the residue to such charity as his executors should think fit.

A report of Mr. Maberly, the solicitor to the hospital, entered in the minutes of a Committee, held 17th June 1836, states that a suit in Chancery was commenced to carry the Will into effect, and that it appeared from an order of the Court, made in 1737, that the property provided to answer the above annuities was a sum of 4,000*l.*, and a house at Greenwich. That the said 4,000*l.* was invested in the purchase of 3,600*l.* New South Sea Annuities, in the name of Joseph Kirke, and the house at Greenwich was ordered to be sold. That the 30*l.* a-year having been unpaid for several years, such arrear had accumulated to 240*l.*, which was ordered to be laid out in the same funds. That it appeared from subsequent proceedings that the house in Greenwich was sold for 820*l.* That he found from inquiries at the South Sea House, that the said sum of 240*l.* was, in obedience to an order of the Court, 25th March 1738, laid out in New South Sea Annuities, and that it purchased 214*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* stock; and that the sum of 820*l.*, in obedience to an order 12th January 1838, was laid out in the same stock, and purchased 743*l.* 15*s.* stock, making the whole sum in the New South Sea Annuities, 4,558*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

That, according to this statement, St. John's College ought to have been receiving, over and beyond the annuity of 30*l.*, the sum of 6*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, the yearly dividend on the 214*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* stock, produced by the 240*l.* belonging to them, but that they had received 34*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* only; probably, in consequence of deduction made at the time when property duty attached to the dividend, and since continued by error. That the interest of the hospital was, however, only to the extent of 100*l.* a-year, as any surplus of the fund beyond the provision made for the two annuities had been appropriated to an almshouse at Charlton.

That the above-mentioned stock was standing in the name of Joseph Kirke, deceased, and that a course of representation was registered at the South Sea House, closing in the Rev. James Scotman, the sole surviving representative, who was ready to co-operate in the appointment of new trustees, or the transfer of the fund to the Accountant-general.

An arrangement is accordingly proceeding to obtain the transfer of the stock into the name of the Accountant-general, to the credit of the hospital.

The yearly sum of 100*l.* has been hitherto received from Thomas Ireland, esq., of Staples-inn, and carried to the annuity account.

TYSON'S GIFT.

Edward Tyson, of London, M.D., by Will, bearing date 18th August 1708, gave 50*l.* per annum, payable out of the exchequer in the following order:—the first two years to Bethlem and Bridewell, the third to St. Bartholomew's, the fourth to St. Thomas's, the fifth to Christ's Hospital, and so on; to be paid by the governors of Bethlem and Bridewell Hospitals.

Nothing appears in the benefaction book as received under this bequest.

SALMON'S GIFT.

John Salmon, by Will, dated 30th July 1709, gave 500*l.* to this hospital, either to be put out to interest, or laid out in land.

It did not appear that any purchase had been effected with money derived from this gift, which was received by the hospital on 13th January 1712.

HUMBERSTON'S GIFT.

Matthew Humberston, by Will, proved 21st October 1709, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital his 30 shares, in the Royal Lutestring Company in London, on trust, to pay yearly 25*l.*, as follows, viz., 10*l.* towards apprenticing two children educated in the hospital, at 5*l.* each, and 10*l.* for maintaining two young men educated in the hospital, at 5*l.* each, one at Oxford, and the other at Cambridge, but in default of such, or if such young men should have 30*l.* per annum income, then the said 10*l.* per annum to go for the putting out to prentice two maids, educated in the hospital, yearly, at 5*l.* each, and one other 5*l.* to one other such maid, who had served her apprenticeship: and every third year the sum of 10*l.* to be given to two young men who should have served their apprenticeship seven years, 5*l.* a-piece, and the rest to be disposed as in the previous years, and so on for ever.

There is no notice in the benefaction book of any benefit derived under this bequest.

CHARITIES OF JOHN AND FRANCES WEST.

See separate account of these charities, post, p. 318.

COWLEY'S GIFT.

In the Will of *Thomas Cowley*, of Donnington, in the county of Lincoln, gentleman, bearing date 20th August 1711, is the following direction:—

“And further my Will is, that the deeds and writings of the reversion of a house in Cheapside, London, which my unkind father made a lease of it for ninety-nine years, which is to come I do think, about twenty-seven years, as it will appear by the lease, pray deliver all the writings concerning it to the governors of Christ's Hospital, near Newgate, London, but my mind and Will is, that when the lease is expired, they shall take two children out of Donnington, that shall be presented to them by the parson or vicar and churchwardens of Donnington, and overseers of the poor of Donnington; but if the governors of the said hospital will not engage to take two such children when the lease is out, then I do give and bequeath the reversion of my said house in Cheapside, London, unto my trustees and their heirs for my Donnington lands, (to wit) William Ambler and John Toller, and the rest of my trustees for my lands in Donnington, Lincoln, and for the same charitable uses as in the deed, dated November the eleventh, One thousand seven hundred and one, and for no other uses

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Sir Richard Raines'
Gifts,
continued.

Tyson's Gift.

Salmon's Gift.

Humberston's Gift.

Charities of John
and Frances West.

Cowley's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Cowley's Gift,
continued.

whatsoever. The last time I was in London, there was a hatter lived in this house, who told me he paid 200*l.* fine, and 50*l.* per annum; therefore, this house is worth looking after."

Under this Will the hospital was in possession of a house at the corner of Foster-lane, Cheapside, the site of which was sold in the year 1817, for the purposes of the improvements at the General Post-Office.

Up to 1809, it was let at will for 120*l.* per annum, being subject to a further payment of 9*l.* 5*s.* for redeemed land-tax; it was then pulled down, and the site was let upon a building lease for 60*l.* per annum. It was sold, together with a part of the hospital estate, derived from Thomas Audley, and a further part situate in Bull-and-Mouth-street, purchased in 1690, and the consideration received for the whole was 2,936*l.*

A resolution of the Court appears, agreeing to accept two children, presented as directed by the Will, whenever the lease should fall in. Whether the right of presentation contemplated by the testator was exhausted by the hospital receiving these two children, or extended to the nomination of others in their places, when they should quit the hospital, and so on continually, so that two might be always maintained in respect of the gift, appears a matter of considerable doubt, but the question does not seem to have occurred to the governors at the time of accepting the devise.

CARPENTER'S GIFT.

Carpenter's Gift.

Thomas Carpenter, of the parish of St. Matthew, Friday-street, London, by Will, bearing date 29th April 1713, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 500*l.*, one moiety of the interest and profits thereof to be applied in augmenting the premiums on putting out boys of the hospital apprentice, each boy to have 50*s.* as such addition, and the other moiety to be disposed as an addition to the allowances of the said hospital to boys, towards setting them up in trade, each boy to have 50*s.* for such purpose.

The receipt of the 500*l.* in the year 1733 appears by the benefaction book, but the particular intention of the bequest seems to have been quite overlooked.

THOMAS LOCKINGTON'S GIFTS.

Thomas Lockington's Gifts.

Thomas Lockington, treasurer of Christ's Hospital, by Will, bearing date 18th April 1716, gave, after the decease of his wife, his freehold lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situate in the parishes of St. Margaret's, near Rochester, and Slapton, in the counties of Kent and Bucks, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, on trust, out of the rents thereof, to pay to the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, London, the sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* yearly, to the use of the poor there in bread; and he willed that the said president and governors should take into the hospital two poor children of his relations, either foreigners or freemen's children, within three months after the decease of his wife; and for want of such, then two of his surname; and for want of such, then two poor children of freemen inhabiting within the said parish of St. Mary Magdalen, to be bred up there till they attained the age of 15 years, and apprenticed, with a premium of 10*l.* each; and he willed that the president and governors should, out of the said rents, pay to every boy serving out his apprenticeship 10*l.*, and to every girl 5*l.*, within two months after their apprenticeships should have expired.

The testator also devised other property to the hospital, in remainder on a contingency which did not happen.

The estates derived from this testator comprise a house, and about one acre of land, close to the town of Rochester, and three other parcels of land called St. Margaret's Fields, comprising 13*a.* 3*r.*, all which are now let for 105*l.* Also a house, and 21*a.* 0*r.* 16*p.* of land at Horton and Slapton, in Bucks, now let at 28*l.* per annum. A slip of this land, containing 2*r.* 36*p.*, was sold to the Grand Junction Canal Company in 1805, for 30*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The annual sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* is regularly paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street.

In respect of the residue of the rents, two boys are constantly maintained in the hospital as upon this foundation. Whenever a vacancy occurs, advertisements are inserted in the public papers, announcing it, and calling upon relations of the testator to make out their claim within three months, and in the event of no claim being established by a relation, then for parties of the surname of Lockington to come in within two months thereafter. Only two families have been recognized as relations of the testator, viz., those of Cole and Potter, from which all the admissions that have taken place for above 20 years have been made; both of these claim through a daughter of the testator.

Prior to 1815, parties of the surname of Lockington have been admitted in default of relations, and 11 in all have been received under these circumstances. In one case, a child has been taken in upon the nomination of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street, by which it is understood that the pedigree of the families above named is disputed.

The apprentice fees of 10*l.* to the boys on this foundation are always paid. No girl has been admitted on it at least within the last 25 years.

WESTALL'S GIFT.

Westall's Gift.

Daniel Westall, of London, mercer, by Will, bearing date 26th October 1717, gave to the children of Christ's Hospital, and for their use, the residue of his estate; and he willed that the Mercers' Company should have power to put into the hospital four poor boys every year, children of members of that Company.

The Will was proved and the execution undertaken by Sir G. Merttins, treasurer of Christ's Hospital. A bill was filed for the establishment of the charity and to obtain the directions of the Court, the point being raised that it was only intended to provide for four children at a time in the hospital.

The Court, after declaring the hospital to be liable in respect of a bequest in the Will, not noticed above, to the payment of an annual sum of 3*l.* to the Mercers' Company, mentioned in the Will, decided that the governors were bound to receive four boys annually, children of freemen of the Company, upon the presentation of the Company, if the Company should have so many that should desire to be put in, the children to be in other respects qualified, according to the rules of the hospital, and to be in all points upon the same footing with the other children.

The terms of the above decree were accordingly embodied in an indenture between the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the one part, and the Mercers' Company of the other part, bearing date 28th March 1721.

The residue of the estate, according to a minute of the Court-book, 14th August 1718, comprised—

£.	s.	d.	
" 500	0	0	East India Stock.
300	0	0	lent upon Bank Stock and two lottery orders.
400	0	0	in four sealed bonds of the Sword Blade Company.
26	13	9	in cash."

It does not appear what the above sums produced.

The 3*l.* per annum is regularly paid to the clerk of the Company.

The governors always receive a boy when presented by the Mercers' Company, provided the number of four is not exceeded; but the Company having few objects to partake of this charity, have seldom or never presented the full number. In the 24 years ending 31st December 1836, 24 children were presented. Under these circumstances the governors occasionally receive a girl, instead of a boy, upon the presentation of the Company.

The children are entered in the hospital books upon Westall's Gift, but are not otherwise distinguished. They receive the same benefits in every respect of education and apprenticeship as the other children.

JOHN AND MARY LYONS' GIFT.

By indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, bearing date 27th May 1718, *John Lyons*, in consideration of a certain agreement (under which the hospital had consented to settle on him and his wife certain annuities for their lives), and for a nominal consideration, conveyed two fields, containing nine acres, called Great and Little Gibbs, in Long-lane, in the parish of Finchley, in the county of Middlesex, and all hereditaments whatsoever thereto belonging, and a barn, with the appurtenances, unto Benjamin Tomlins and five others, and their heirs, in trust for the mayor, &c., for the use of the children of the hospital.

This property comprises a barn and about 10 acres of land (one acre having been gained on an inclosure), and is let to William Cobley, as tenant from year to year, at a rent of 30*l.*

SMYTHIES' GIFT.

Ferdinand Smythies, B.D., and fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, by Will, bearing date 21st May 1719, gave the residue of his estate to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, on trust thereout to raise the sum of 1,000*l.* to be invested in the purchase of land in England, which should be settled on the said trustees, on trust, with the rents thereof, to release prisoners confined in the gaols of London, Southwark, and Middlesex, for debts of 5*l.* or under, the most miserable and distressed being preferred; and subject to the said 1,000*l.* he gave the remainder of his estate to the said trustees to the use of the hospital.

The Will was proved in 1725. In addition to 1,600*l.*, given by the testator in his life-time, the residue comprised 726*l.* Orphan Stock, 154*l.* New South Sea Annuities, 51*l.* South Sea Trading Stock, 246*l.* 16*s.* Old South Sea Annuities, and 1,100*l.* Bank Stock. The Orphan Stock, then paying interest at 4*l.* per cent., was made up to 1,000*l.*, and appropriated to answer the legacy instead of investing it in land. This stock was paid off in 1819, and the produce re-invested in the purchase of 1,518*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Three per Cent. Consols (now forming part of the 63,079*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* standing in the names of the hospital trustees), yielding a dividend of 45*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* per annum.

This amount has been applied since the year 1828 in the proportion of one-third to the Borough Counter and two-thirds to the Whitecross-street Prison, as including the four London prisons. The prisoners in the Borough Counter are relieved through the agency of Benjamin Harrison, esq.; those in Whitecross-street by means of the governor, Mr. Samuel Barrett. The accounts rendered to the governors by Mr. Harrison, which are accompanied by the petitions of the parties detailing the circumstances of their situation, show the average amount of the debts discharged by means of this charity to be under 1*l.*

Mr. Barrett receives money on account (as stated under Ramsey's Gift), to be applied as occasion requires. The last account rendered by him was of 50*l.* advanced, for which, at January 1837, he had obtained the discharge of 27 prisoners. One only was detained for 5*l.*, and only two for 3*l.* The whole of this sum of 50*l.* had, however, been carried to the account of Ramsey's Charity in the hospital books.

Prior to the year 1815 the gaolers of the different prisons in London and the suburbs were entitled to demand, upon the discharge of prisoners, fees varying in amount from 8*s.* 10*d.* at Newgate, to 20*s.* at all the other prisons, and it was in the payment of these sums that the governors used to apply the charities of Lady Ramsey and Mr. Smythies, generally to the amount of about 74*l.* per annum, being 30*l.* from the former and 44*l.* from this testator. In 1815 an Act passed abolishing all prison fees. The above application of the charities was in consequence discontinued till 1819, and, after much consideration of the subject, it was then determined to apply the arrears, then amounting to 349*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, in the discharge of prisoners.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Westall's Gift,
continued.

John and Mary
Lyons' Gift.

Smythies' Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Berkeley's Gift.

From that time the application of this gift, and of the 30*l.* devoted to the same purpose by Lady Ramsey, has been as above stated.

BERKELEY'S GIFT.

Isaac Berkeley, of Calcutta, merchant, by Will, bearing date 18th June 1720, gave the residue of his estate to Christ's Hospital in Smithfield.
£2,569 was realised from this bequest in 1723.

ALFORD'S GIFT.

Alford's Gift.

Joan Alford, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, widow, by Will, bearing date 25th January 1721, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital 1,200*l.*, on trust, that they, and their successors, should pay from time to time yearly the sum of 20*l.*, to be distributed among ten poor families residing in the town, parish, or precincts of Farringdon Port and Westbrooke, in the county of Berks, approved by the minister and churchwardens, and not receiving parochial relief; and also the like sum of 20*l.* per annum to the poor of the parish of Corri-Rivell, in the county of Somerset.

The bequest was accepted, and an acquittance given to the executor of the testatrix in the year 1722.

The two payments of 20*l.* are regularly made about Christmas to the receipt of the parish officers of Farringdon and Corri-Rivell, who send up a list of the names of the parties relieved.

Of the residue which fell into the general funds of the hospital, no specific investment was made.

PURCHASE OF THE BELL INN AND MESSUAGES IN HOLBORN.

Purchase of the
Bell Inn and Mes-
suages in Holborn.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 3d and 4th May 1722, Joseph Gregory and Thomas Gregory, in consideration of 2,113*l.* 15*s.* to them paid by the mayor, &c., conveyed to the use of Zachary Foxall and three others therein described as governors and trustees for the hospital, nominated by the said mayor, &c., their heirs and assigns, a messuage called the Bell, with the erections and stables thereupon built, and the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and two other messuages or tenements on either side next adjoining to the said first mentioned messuage, and fronting the High-street of Holborn, all which three messuages or tenements were formerly one capital mansion or messuage called the Bell or Blue Bell Inn, together with all shops, cellars, stables, and other appurtenances, subject nevertheless to the annual payment of 45*s.* to the use of the poor of St. Andrew's, in trust for the mayor, &c., for the use and benefit of the poor children harboured in this hospital from time to time for ever.

A legacy of 1,000*l.* by Mr. Edward Coulson (of whose Will no copy is preserved in the hospital) appears to have been applied in aid of this purchase, to which it does not seem that any specific trusts attach.

The remainder of the consideration was the money of the hospital.

The property includes the inn, which is still called the Old Bell, in Holborn, and is let at 357*l.* 10*s.*, and the house adjoining it on the west side, No. 124, which is let at 50*l.* per annum.

It is subject to a rent-charge of 45*s.* per annum to the poor of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, the gift of Richard Hunt in 1569. This is regularly paid.

WORTING'S GIFT.

Worting's Gift.

Joseph Worting, of Guilsborough, in the county of Northampton, clerk, by Will, bearing date 29th May 1722, devised his moiety in certain lands, closes, tithes, and hereditaments in Cold, *alias* Cole Ashby, in the county of Northampton, if his son therein mentioned should die without heirs of his body, and also his two closes of pasture, with their appurtenances, situate within the fields, liberties, precincts, and territories of Wilford in the same county, after the decease of his wife, to such persons as should then be governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors.

The hospital has derived from this testator the moiety of an estate at Cold Ashby, in Northamptonshire, containing 56*A.* 1*R.* 17*P.*

Also 15*A.* 1*R.* 34*P.* at Wilford, in the same county, now let at 30*l.* per annum.

The remaining moiety was acquired by the hospital by the next abstracted deed.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 4th and 5th May 1780, in consideration of 600*l.* (being part of a sum of 2,001*l.* received by the mayor, &c., for sales under the Westminster Bridge Act), James Lalan and Barbara his wife, and John Francklin, conveyed an undivided moiety in three closes of land called Varnons, containing in the whole 56*A.* 1*R.* 17*P.*, situate in the parish of Cold Ashby, in the county of Northampton, and all other hereditaments whatsoever in the said parish, or thereto adjoining, of one Dorothy Dixon, and also in all tithes of corn, grain, sheaf, and hay, and other tithes, &c., profits and commodities whatsoever arising out of the premises, with the appurtenances, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c.

The Cold Ashby estate is now let at a rent of 82*l.* per annum. There are no buildings upon it.

LORD LANESBOROUGH'S GIFT.

Lord Lanes-
borough's Gift.

James Lord Viscount Lanesborough, by Will, bearing date 15th October 1722, gave 300*l.* to certain trustees "to go as far as that sum would reach, for to get as many poor ingenious boys taught in Dr. Busby's library room, for to read, write, cast accounts, and the compass, in order to qualify them for navigation, as might be."

This sum was received by the treasurer of the hospital in 1725, and by an agreement between the governors and one Mr. Batley in that year (entered in the court book of the hospital),

it was stipulated that when the principal sum and interest should amount to 400*l.*, the governors would receive one boy to be maintained and educated in the mathematical school with the other children, and to be put out to the sea service with a sum of 10*l.*, and no more.

From the year 1736, when the principal gift and the accumulations of interest had reached the sum of 400*l.*, one boy has been constantly received and educated in the hospital upon the presentation of the trustees of Lord Lanesborough, who are the same individuals with the trustees of Dr. Busby. The boy is placed (without any distinguishing badge) in the mathematical school at 12 years of age, and taught naval mathematics, and remains there till 15, when he is either apprenticed or sent to sea, but the latter profession is not forced upon him.

RANDUE'S GIFT.

Theodore Randue, of Windsor, in the county of Berks, esq., by Will, bearing date 5th February 1723, gave 1,000*l.* to the royal mathematical school in Christ's Hospital "for the breeding up boys in navigation in Christ's Hospital."

This sum was received in 1724, but there is no record of any special application of it.

CHARITIES OF SAMUEL TRAVERS AND SAMUEL HOLDITCH.

SAMUEL TRAVERS'S GIFT.

Samuel Travers, of Saint James's, Westminster, auditor-general to His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, by Will, bearing date 16th July 1724, devised the rest and residue of his estate, his manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of Essex, his debts and legacies being first discharged, and all his real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to his executors Walter Carey and Samuel Holditch, and their heirs, on trust that they should, out of the rents and profits of the said estate, settle an annuity or yearly sum of 60*l.* to be paid to each and every of seven gentlemen to be added to the poor knights of Windsor, the said annuities and the repairs of the dwelling hereinafter mentioned to be charged on an estate of 500*l.*, to be purchased for that purpose in the county of Essex; with other provisions for their dwelling, such dwelling to be paid for out of his personal estate, and with such regulations as to their appointment and government as therein mentioned. And all the rest of his estate not disposed of as therein above mentioned, he desired might be settled for the maintenance and education of boys at Christ's Church Hospital, in the study and practice of the mathematics.

The Will of this testator was established by a decree in Chancery, bearing date 9th July 1729, in a suit entitled the Attorney-General *v.* Hartley, but his affairs being left in great disorder, and being involved in much litigation, many years elapsed before any progress was made towards ascertaining the residue.

HOLDITCH'S GIFT.

Samuel Holditch's Gift.—*Samuel Holditch*, of Witham, in the county of Essex, by Will, bearing date 20th April 1763, gave the sum of 8,000*l.* then in his name in New South Sea Stock Annuities, to be transferred to the credit of the account of the cause of the Attorney-General *v.* Hartley, with the privy of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, to be applied to the uses of the last Will of his uncle Samuel Travers, by the executor thereof for the time being, pursuant to the directions of the Court; and he also gave 2,000*l.* in money to the uses of the said Will of the said Samuel Travers, to be applied pursuant to the directions of the Court of Chancery.

Some provisions in this Will having given rise to a question involving the operation of the statute of mortmain, an application to the Court of Chancery was made for the sake of clearing the fund and obtaining the directions of the Court as to the due application of both the estates.

The Master, to whom the cause of the Attorney-General *v.* Hartley was referred, made his report, which was finally confirmed by an order of the Court, bearing date 8th August 1797.

From the recitals of the report it appears that the matters then remaining to be executed under the Will of the said Samuel Travers were the claims on account of a certain legacy bequeathed to the Duke of Cumberland, the expense of the building to be erected for the said Poor Knights of Windsor and the unpaid costs in the cause.

That in pursuance of a decree in the said cause, bearing date the 26th July 1793, respecting the Will of Samuel Holditch therein mentioned, the defendant — Haine had transferred the several sums therein mentioned in the New South Sea Annuities, the Reduced Bank Annuities, and the Three per Cent. Consols, and had paid in the other sums therein mentioned to the credit of the cause, to be applied to the uses of the Will of the said Samuel Travers.

That there was then standing in the name of the Accountant-General, in trust in the said cause, in Old South Sea Annuities, the sum of 57,142*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and in New South Sea Annuities £12,234*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* That the real estates of the said testator, Samuel Travers, exclusive of the estates proposed to be set apart as a provision for the said seven poor Knights of Windsor, produced a yearly rent of about 210*l.* 8*s.*, which, together with the stocks standing in the name of the Accountant-General to the credit of the cause, constituted the whole of the residue of the real and personal estates of the said testator. That besides the establishment which was founded by King Charles II. in the said hospital for the education of boys in the mathematics, on which foundation 40 boys were then maintained, there were 16 other boys in the said hospital instructed in the mathematics on the foundation of Henry Stone, called Stone's Boys, and two other boys in like manner under the Will of John Stock, called Stock's Boys, so that the constant number of mathematical boys was then 58. That in the year 1794 it was resolved that measures should be pursued for rebuilding or extending the said hospital,

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Lord Lanes-
borough's Gift,
continued.

Randue's Gift

Charities of Samuel
Travers and
Samuel Holditch.
Samuel Travers's
Gift.

Holditch's Gift.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.Gifts of Travers and
Holditch,
continued.

but that in the plans put in by the surveyors no provision was made for the reception of boys on the mathematical foundation of the said Samuel Travers; that for making such provision it was estimated by the said surveyors that the sum of 3,300*l.* would be requisite.

That in a cause of the Attorney-General, at the relation of the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, and Christ's Hospital, it was certified by the then chief clerk of the said hospital that the expense of keeping a child, together with the charge of his education and other charges, had been, in the year 1795, after the rate of 23*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* at least; that the salary of the mathematical master in the hospital at that time was 170*l.* per annum, and of the drawing master 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and the stipend of the nurse attendant on the mathematical boys 31*l.* 4*s.* per annum. And the following scheme, having been submitted by the governors to the said master, was approved by him, viz.—That after setting apart so much of the sum of 57,142*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Old South Sea Annuities as would be sufficient to satisfy the matters then remaining unexecuted under the Will of the said Samuel Travers as aforesaid, and also so much as would be sufficient to answer the sum of 2,000*l.* to be set apart for payment of subsequent costs in the suit and administration of the said Will, the sum of 3,409*l.* thereout should be transferred by the Accountant-General into the names of such five of the governors of the said hospital as therein mentioned, for the purpose of enlarging the hall and mathematical school, and erecting a new ward and providing accommodation for the boys, to be called Travers's Boys; and after stating that, deducting the several sums therein mentioned for the said several appropriations, there would remain in Old South Sea Annuities 20,199*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and in New South Sea Annuities 12,234*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, the annual dividends of which would amount to the sum of 973*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, to which being added the sum of 210*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, the income of the residue of the real estates of the testator, after providing for the maintenance of the said seven poor knights, the whole annual income would amount to 1,183*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and that deducting therefrom for further salary

	£.	s.	d.
To mathematical master	140	0	0
To drawing master	52	10	0
For a nurse or nurses	31	4	0
And for apprenticing 10 of the boys at 10 <i>l.</i> per annum	100	0	0

there would remain an annual income of 859*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*—It was proposed in the said scheme that the remaining estates should be conveyed to the governors of Christ's Hospital, and that the remaining Old and New South Sea Annuities should be transferred into the names of the said five governors of the said hospital. And that they, or their successors, should, as soon as might be, provide a fit and proper mathematical master, and a fit and proper drawing master, with suitable assistants if necessary, and a nurse or nurses, and a ward and bedsteads and furniture thereto in the said hospital, and also fit accommodation within their intended hall, mathematical school, and drawing school for the reception, entertainment, education, and maintenance of boys called Travers's Boys; and should also, from time to time, receive, clothe, maintain, and educate in the study and practice of mathematics in the said hospital 37 boys, being as many as the clear yearly income of such residuary estate and effects would extend to maintain at the aforesaid average rate of 23*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* each boy per annum, subject nevertheless to the regulations after mentioned; and for the purposes of such education, should provide all necessary books, globes, maps, and mathematical instruments; and that such boys should be at all times distinguished by the title of Travers's Boys, and should wear a badge with Samuel Travers, esquire, engraved thereon. And that they should from time to time for ever thereafter be elected and nominated by the said governors, and their successors, out of the whole number of blue-coat boys from time to time within the said hospital who should have attained a competent skill in arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three; and as often as such Travers's Boys should die, or be bound out apprentice, or be otherwise removed, the said governors should elect others in their room, which said Travers's boys, and the schoolmaster, assistants, nurses, and others, from time to time to be employed on their account, should be subject at all times to such orders for their government as the said governors, and their successors, should from time to time think fit to make and ordain. And in regard to any surplus which might remain, or increase which might arise out of the Old South Sea Annuities, to be appropriated to answer the unexecuted demands remaining under the said Will, as before mentioned, and also in respect of all rents and profits of the said testator's estates which might accrue due and be received and added to the funds in court, until the charities for the said additional knights and the said mathematical boys should be respectively established; that all such increase, surplus, rents, and profits should be transferred by the said Accountant-General unto or in trust for the said governors, and their successors, they, the said governors, thereby proposing thereupon for ever thereafter to harbour, clothe, maintain, and educate in the study and practice of the mathematics in Christ's Hospital aforesaid as many more boys, under the distinctions, terms, provisions, and regulations aforesaid as the yearly income of such increase, surplus rents and profits should extend to maintain and educate at the aforesaid average rate of 23*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per annum, subject to the regulations after mentioned, and also in regard to any increase or saving in the salaries thereby proposed to be allowed for the mathematical master and assistants, drawing master and assistants, nurse or nurses, the said governors proposed to apply the same as the case might be, in harbouring, clothing, maintaining, and educating less or more boys, under the conditions before expressed, and at the average rate aforesaid. And in case the income of the said charities should become insufficient by reason of the increase of the expenses of the articles of life, or any other means, for clothing, educating, and maintaining the number of boys before proposed to be provided for, the said governors should be at liberty to reduce the

number as occasion might require, the said governors also proposing to add to the number of boys in case the income of the said funds and estates should by any increase enable them in their judgment to do so.

The real estate derived under Samuel Travers's Will comprises—

A farm called Colebarn Hall, at Great Clacton, near Colchester, in Essex, containing 125A. 2R. 24P., now let at 100*l.* per annum.

A house in the High-street, Colchester, with stable and outbuildings, let at 58*l.* per annum.

Two farms, partly copyhold, situate at Sturston, in Suffolk, near Scole, the one called Gooderams, the other Blue Boar Farm, comprising together 210A. 1R. 24P., and let (together with seven acres purchased by the hospital in 1827 for 200*l.*) to a tenant at will at 200*l.* per annum.

A farm in the same parish called Sturston Hall Farm, containing 132A. 3R. 3P., let at 110*l.* per annum. In the year 1825, 432*l.* 4*s.* was paid for admission fines of a new trustee to the copyhold part of this property. In the year 1832, 567*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* was paid for the admission of three new trustees to the same property.

The manor of Hoo Margarets, the profits of which are very trifling, including quit-rents to the amount of 1*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per annum, and occasional fines upon copyholds. On this account only 104*l.* (somewhat less than 6*l.* per annum) has been received within the last 18 years.

There are also 20 acres of freehold land at Wymondham, lying intermixed with the lands of Travers Hartley, esq., now let to a yearly tenant at 21*l.* per annum.

The total income from the real estates (subject to deductions for fines) may be stated at 495*l.* per annum.

The personal estate comprises—

£34,877. 7*s.* 3*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, the dividends of which amount to 1,046*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and the principal forms part of a sum of 54,877*l.* 7*s.* 13*d.* Old South Sea Annuities, standing to the credit of the hospital in the names of Richard Hotham Pigeon, Thomas Poynder, junior, Sir William Curtis, baronet, and John Alliston.

£12,234. 7*s.* 9*d.* New South Sea Annuities, being part of a sum of 16,999*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* New South Sea Annuities, standing in the same names, and the dividends of which are 367*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

The first admission of boys to be educated on the gift of Samuel Travers was in pursuance of a resolution of the governors, on the 26th January 1798. It was then determined (under the prevalent feeling of gratitude for the distinguished services of the navy) that 37 sons of lieutenants, or in default, then of other commissioned officers in the navy, should be admitted, and should receive a mathematical education, not under the master of the Royal Mathematical School, but under a separate master. Their number was shortly afterwards increased to 50. The condition of entering the sea service, if required, was not imposed on these boys.

By a resolution of 12th December 1800, the boys thus admitted were made eligible to be drafted to the royal mathematical school, as vacancies should occur.

It was then required that, for the purpose of obtaining admission to this branch of the charity, a petition should be presented to the governors, stating the willingness of the petitioner to enter into surety that the boy, if admitted, should be removed at a suitable age to the royal mathematical school, and enter into the sea service, and praying the governors to grant the admission of the boy into the hospital, to be maintained and educated in the study and practice of mathematics, upon the gift of Samuel Travers, esq. A certificate was also required from the minister, churchwardens, and three housekeepers of the child's parish, certifying that the father of the boy was or had been a lieutenant in the navy, that the child was of the age of seven years or upwards, and was not a foundling, or maintained at the parish charge, and that they knew of no adequate means for his education, unless admitted into the hospital; and stating their consent to leave the child to the disposal of the governors, to be bound an apprentice to the sea service, and obliging themselves to discharge the hospital of the said child at the age of 15 years, or whenever required. Certificates were also required of the child's birth and baptism, of the parent's marriage, and one from the Admiralty, of the father's last rank in the navy.

In the year 1815, an alteration in the general system of education in the hospital took place, and instead of confining the boys either exclusively to the grammar-school, or exclusively to the writing-school, they were distributed into two divisions, each of which devoted half its time to the grammar-school, and half to the writing-school. On this occasion, the separate school for Travers's boys was abolished, and they received no instruction in mathematics until they were removed to the mathematical school, from which time they ceased to attend those of the grammar and writing masters.

In 1826, the 50 children were directed, by an order of court, to be educated in the mathematical school in classics and pure mathematics, principally with a view to their entering professions; but, in consequence of the deficiency of accommodation in the mathematical school, only 33 boys could be received, as from this gift, up to the year 1833.

Since the erection of the new mathematical school, there has been an increase; but their number is still short of 50. A premium of 10*l.* is paid with these boys when placed apprentice, which is charged to Travers's estate.

From the date of the order of 1826, directing the boys on Travers's Gift to be educated in the mathematical school, the condition binding them to enter the sea service has been dispensed with. The sons of lieutenants have not since been admitted upon this gift; but, not to excite disappointment in a numerous and deserving class, the governors have continued the

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Gift of Travers and
Holditch,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Gift of Travers and
Holditch,
continued.

practice of admitting 50 sons of lieutenants, upon special presentations, from whom the vacancies in the Royal Mathematical School, when such occur, are chiefly supplied; a bond being taken from their parents or friends that they shall be draughted to that foundation if required by the governors. The mode in which the presentations are regulated is by lots, drawn by the governors, as hereinafter described. See p. 257.

THOMAS GUY'S GIFT.

Thomas Guy's Gift.

Thomas Guy, by Will, bearing date 4th September 1724, gave the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, and their successors, an annuity of 400*l.*, upon condition that his executors and the corporation intended to be erected by virtue of his Will, and their successors, should have liberty to nominate and put into Christ's Hospital yearly for ever, at Easter, or within six months afterwards, such four poor children, boys or girls, whether orphans or otherwise, or the children of freemen of the city, or unfreemen, not less than seven or more than ten years of age, as they should think fit, with a preference to the testator's relations as often as any such should offer themselves, who were to be received into the said hospital and have the maintenance and education thereof in like manner as other children maintained and educated therein. And he directed that in case the said president and governors of Christ's Hospital should refuse to take in and maintain the said number, it should be lawful for his said executors and the said intended corporation, and they were thereby desired to apply the said annual sum of 400*l.* to the education and maintenance of such four poor children in such other school or place and in such other manner as they should think fit.

The yearly sum of 400*l.* was regularly received from the treasurer of Guy's Hospital until the year 1827, and was carried to the general funds amongst the annuities; and, in respect of it, four children were annually admitted upon the presentation of the governors of that hospital.

The annuity of 400*l.* being found, by the alteration of prices, quite inadequate to the maintenance of the children presented under this gift, the governors of Christ's Hospital were desirous of relinquishing the trust, and conceiving that they had the power to do so under the clause of the Will above quoted, they refused, by a resolution made 16th November 1827, to admit any more children. A bill was in consequence filed against them in the Court of Chancery by the governors of Guy's Hospital, and a decree was obtained on the 22d June 1830 affirming the obligation of the governors to receive the children, and directing them, upon receiving the arrears of the annuity which had accrued, to admit four children for each of the years 1828, 1829, and 1830, during which the suit had been pending.

In this decision the governors have acquiesced, and the children are now admitted in the same manner as before the institution of the suit.

SIR GEORGE MERTTINS'S GIFT.

Sir G. Merttins's
Gift.

Sir George Merttins, knt., and alderman of London, by Will, bearing date 12th August 1725, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 150*l.*, on trust, that yearly, on the 6th February, for ever, the poor children there, with the nurses, might, instead of their usual dinner on that day, with the aid of their usual allowance, or the expense thereof, have legs and shoulders of veal for dinner.

On the 17th February, new style (the birth-day of Queen Anne), a dinner of roast veal is given to all the children of the hospital, both in London and at Hertford. The steward and matron have each a joint of veal weighing 12 pounds, and the nurses 4 pounds of veal each, on the same day.

No specific sum as the interest of the above gift, which is considered about equivalent to the cost of the dinner, is carried to the dinner account.

HOLLIS'S GIFT.

Hollis's Gift.

Thomas Hollis, by Will, bearing date 6th January 1729, gave to the president and governors 500*l.* for placing poor boys apprentice, as they should see meet.

At a court, held 2d March 1732, it was ordered that 20*l.* per annum should be paid in respect of this gift for apprenticing four boys of the hospital.

This course was pursued till 1802, since which time the amount has been carried to the general fund for apprenticing boys.

MARY LOCKINGTON'S GIFT.

Mary Lockington's
Gift.

Mary Lockington, of London, widow, by Will, bearing date the 1st June, and proved the 2d November 1730, after having settled certain monies for establishing a school in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, and having declared that, in case of neglect in the performance of her Will in that respect, the said monies should pass to the governors of Christ's Hospital for the use of the hospital, gave to the said governors, for the use of the poor children in the said hospital, 500*l.*, on condition that the treasurer and one or two of the said governors should once a-year visit the said school; and she desired the interest of the said 500*l.* to be yearly applied towards putting out apprentices female children of the hospital: and she devised to the said governors and their successors all her lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the counties of Hertford, Bedford, and Bucks, on certain trusts, which were not accepted.

The school in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen was established, and the governors accepted the bequest of 500*l.*, although they rejected the devise of the lands.

Very many years have elapsed since the duty of visiting the school has been discharged.

The governors, in respect of the interest of the 500*l.*, carry 20*l.* yearly to the credit of the fund for apprenticing girls from the hospital.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Mary Lockington's
Gift,
continued.

DAVENPORT'S GIFT.

Samuel Davenport, of the parish of Allhallows Barking, London, by Will, bearing date 7th September 1731, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 250*l.*, in trust, on the 8th March (the anniversary of the accession of Queen Anne), or 23d April, viz., upon such one of the said days as the president, treasurer, and governors of the said hospital, and their successors, should think fit, yearly, for ever, to provide and give to and amongst the poor children and their nurses for their dinner, instead of their usual dinner on that day, legs and fore-quarters of pork, or legs and shoulders of veal, in commemoration of Queen Anne: and he gave also a picture of Queen Anne, and 5*l.* 5*s.* to buy the history of the said queen, when they were assured it was well done. He further gave to the governors of the said hospital, being an old building, 100*l.*, to be laid out in some necessary repair, or rebuilding some parts thereof, which he desired his executors and overseers to see done; but by a subsequent codicil he left it to the said governors to lay out that sum upon the hospital at their discretion.

Davenport's Gift.

A dinner of roast pork is annually provided for the children, both in London and at Hertford, on the 19th March (new style); the steward and matron receive each a joint of 12 pounds, and the nurses 4 pounds each. The interest of this gift being considered equal to the charge imposed, no entry is made on this account to the credit of the fund for dinners, &c.

The picture of Queen Anne is in the possession of the governors.

LORRAIN'S GIFT.

Sarah Lorrain, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, widow, by Will, bearing date 30th May 1733, gave to Christ's Hospital 100*l.*, and desired the governors thereof that the interest and produce might be laid out for a dinner of veal on the 1st August for the children for ever.

Lorrain's Gift.

In respect of this gift, 5*l.* is carried to the credit of the fund for dinners and collations; but the dinner prescribed for the 1st August (which usually is in the vacation) is not given.

EFFINGHAM'S GIFT.

John Effingham, otherwise *Everingham*, of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 22d August 1739, gave his real and personal estates, after the death or second marriage of his wife, and the death of one *Jemima Sells*, to the governors and trustees of Christ's Hospital for the time being, for the benefit of the hospital for ever.

Effingham's Gift.

The tenant for life survived till 1800, when the residue of the personalty (the devise of the realty being void by the statute of mortmain) was received by the hospital, having been ascertained, in a suit instituted in the Court of Chancery, to consist of 465*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New South Sea Annuities, with the dividends, valued at 297*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

SIR GEORGE FETTIPLACE'S GIFT.

Sir George Fettiplace, bart., of Swinbrook, in the county of Oxford, by his Will, proved 10th May 1743, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of 1,000*l.* to the use of the said hospital. In consideration of which he desired that the said governors should be obliged to receive and maintain in the said hospital from the parish of Swinbrook, in Oxfordshire, two children, from time to time, for ever, to be nominated by the minister and churchwardens of that parish, and their successors, and to be approved of by his executor, and his (the executor's) heirs; and when such children should be discharged from the said hospital, he gave to each of them 10*l.*, to be employed in putting them into business, the said 10*l.* a-piece to be paid them by his executor and his heirs out of the dividends of his Bank and East India stock.

Sir G. Fettiplace's
Gift.

The sum of 1,000*l.* was received, and the conditions accepted, in pursuance of an order of a general court held on the 24th of November 1743.

Two boys have been maintained in the hospital upon this gift since the date of the receipt of the legacy, vacancies being supplied upon the presentation of the minister and churchwardens of Swinbrook, with the approval of the heir-at-law of the testator.

The apprentice fees of 10*l.* were regularly paid by the party in the possession of the personal estate of the testator till 1818, when it vested in Colonel Webb, who declined to continue the payment.

A bill in Chancery was filed against him, and a decree pronounced in favour of the hospital, and the matter was ultimately settled by the transfer of a sum of 88*l.* Three per Cent. Consols by Colonel Webb to the governors to meet the payment of the apprentice fees as they become due.

This sum is now vested separately in the names of William Thomson, Richard Hotham Pigeon, Thomas Astley Maberly, and Philip Flood Page.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON'S GIFT.

Benjamin Johnson, of Twickenham (as appears from the minutes of a court, 9th March 1748), gave 500*l.* to the hospital, on condition that the governors should pay to himself and his wife five per cent. thereon during their lives, and after their deaths should allow the

B. Johnson's Gift.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 B. Johnson's Gift,
continued.

children of the hospital a dinner of roast meat on the 12th October, yearly, being the birthday of King Edward VI.

This dinner used to be given regularly till about eight or nine years ago, when the half-leave days being altered to whole holidays, and the number of boys benefiting by the dinner on these occasions being reduced by about three-fourths of the whole, it was thought better to discontinue it.

The sum of 25*l.* per annum in respect of this gift is carried to the fund for dinners.

ST. AMAND'S GIFT.

St. Amand's Gift.

James St. Amand, of the parish of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Middlesex, esq., by Will, bearing date the 9th August 1749, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital the original picture of his grandfather, John St. Amand, on condition that the treasurer for the time being should give an acknowledgment of the receipt, and a promise that he would not suffer the same to be alienated to his executor, or the person to whom his executorship should devolve, to be by them sent to the vice-chancellor of Oxford, and kept by him and his successors in the office of the vice-chancellor.

And he gave all the residue of his personal estate to the said president, treasurer, and governors, to be converted into money (except the said picture, and what the said governors in general court assembled should desire to preserve in specie): and his Will was that such money, and the money he should leave in specie or in his banker's hands undisposed of, should be placed out in the purchase of Three per Cent. Bank Annuities; and those annuities, together with the securities for money which he should leave behind, should be deemed one separate capital stock or fund, which should not be lessened by the said governors on any account, except his executors were put to further costs on account of his Will after such fund was created, in which case the said hospital was to pay such costs: and he desired that the said Three per Cent. Annuities, or any of the Parliamentary securities which he should leave behind, should never be sold or changed, but remain till paid off; and that the interest and produce thereof should be received by the said president, treasurer, and governors so long as they should continue to preserve the said picture in manner after mentioned, and be applied either to increase the number of blue-coat children in the said hospital, or in apprenticing them out as the president and governors in general court should from time to time direct, according to the yearly amount of the interest and produce of the said separate fund: and he appointed the treasurer for the time being, and his successors, to have the custody of the said picture, which he was to produce at every first general court held by the governors after the 1st of January in every year; and that such part of the said Will as should relate to the preserving it, and also to the disposal of the income intended for the said hospital, should be audibly and publicly read at the same time in open court: and he willed that the treasurer should once a-year, if required by the vice-chancellor of Oxford, or by persons appointed by him by writing under hand and seal for that purpose, produce the said picture to him or them.

And that, in case the said picture should be sold, or refused to be produced on such requisition as aforesaid, or in case the said president, treasurer, and governors should convert any part of his said estate into any other stock or condition than what it should be in at the time of his decease, excepting such part as he had directed to be converted, then, or in case of non-performance of any of the conditions aforesaid, all the said bequests to the said hospital should cease, and the whole should go to the University of Oxford.

The testator republished his Will, and ratified the same by a codicil thereon endorsed, dated the 6th of June 1753.

At a court, holden 18th December 1755, it was ordered that 8,000*l.* Three per Cent. Bank Annuities, being part of the residue of the estate left to the hospital by Mr. St. Amand, should be transferred into the names of certain trustees, to be kept as a separate stock, and distinguished from the other estates vested in the hospital; and that the yearly interest should be applied in placing out children educated in the hospital apprentices, with a regulation as to the appointment of new trustees.

This amount of stock was the whole net produce of the personal estate of the testator (which comprehended 5,800*l.* Three per Cent. Bank Annuities), except about 40*l.* in cash, which was not laid out, and a few articles of plate and furniture, which are preserved. The investment was made when the Three per Cent. Annuities were at 103*l.* 15*s.* per cent.

It now forms part of the sum of 63,079*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* standing in the name of the hospital trustees.

At no period since the investment was made has the hospital been possessed of a less sum than 8,000*l.* in this stock.

The annual dividends were applied in apprenticing children up to 1799. From that time till 1816 (the apprentice fund being very ample) they were carried to the general funds of the hospital. In 1816 it was resolved for the future to apply the dividends in aid of the funds for exhibitions to scholars at Cambridge, and this practice has accordingly been observed.

The master to whom it was referred by the Court of Chancery to approve a scheme for the proper application of the several apprenticing charities has recommended that the income derived from this gift should be applied in the maintenance and education of blue-coat children in the hospital, or in apprenticing children educated there; if boys, with premiums not less than 10*l.*, and not exceeding 30*l.*; if girls, with premiums not less than 10*l.*, and not exceeding 20*l.* See head, "Apprenticing," p. 303.

The picture is produced and the Will is read at the first court in every year. A rumour

prevails that this portrait is in reality a likeness of the Pretender, of whom the donor was an adherent.

The picture has been occasionally submitted to the inspection of the vice-chancellor of Oxford, to satisfy the university authorities of its preservation.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

WILLIAM SMITH'S GIFT.

William Smith, of Eltham, in Kent, gentleman, by Will, bearing date the 14th October 1751, gave 100*l.* to the governors, to be put out at interest, and the interest laid out in purchasing as many copies (bound in calves' skin) of a book entitled "The Great Importance of a Religious Life considered," as such interest would purchase, to be given to such children, educated in the hospital, upon their being put out apprentices, as the treasurer and school-master should think proper.

Copies of the book above mentioned were occasionally purchased and distributed up to 1794, and the cost charged to the general account. Since that time none have been purchased, and the custom of distributing them to the boys is entirely discontinued.

William Smith's
Gift.

BUTTERIS'S GIFT.

George Butteris, draper and alderman, of Hertford, by Will, bearing date 30th July 1763, gave the residue of his personal estate to trustees, on trust, to pay the same to the governors of Christ's Hospital, or so much thereof as should be agreed upon between them and the said governors, as a consideration for their receiving, from time to time, into the said hospital a boy, to be there maintained, clothed, and educated, as other children therein, and to be nominated and presented by the mayor and aldermen of the borough of Hertford, or the major part of them (of whom the said mayor was always to be one), such boy to be of the parish of All Saints, in the said borough, for ever; and so much of the said residue as should be more than sufficient for the maintenance of such boy should go as therein limited. Also, if such residue should not be sufficient to answer the above-mentioned purpose, the whole thereof should go to certain persons therein named.

Butteris's Gift.

The residue amounted to 546*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, which was accepted by the general court on the 17th September 1767, subject to the trusts of the Will.

A boy is constantly maintained in the hospital on this gift, upon the presentation of the mayor and aldermen of Hertford, to whom notice is sent when a vacancy occurs.

TEW'S GIFT.

The Rev. *Edmund Tew*, rector of Baldon, in the county of Durham, D.D., by Will, bearing date 26th March 1770, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital for the time being the sum of 2,000*l.*, on condition that they should educate at all times, and for ever, amongst their children three orphans or sons of poor clergymen of the Church of England, to be presented by his family, or, if his family should neglect to fill a vacancy in the said three children for the space of six months, he besought the treasurer of the hospital to present *toties quoties*. And he also gave 2,000*l.* more to the use of the hospital on a contingency therein expressed.

Tew's Gift.

And he also gave his picture, to be set up at the lower end of the court room of the said hospital.

Both sums of 2,000*l.* were received by the hospital. The testator left two sons, both of whom died without issue. The right of presentation was exercised by the survivor of them until the year 1822; since which time all inquiry for the testator's relatives having proved fruitless, the special presentations in respect of this bequest have been made by the treasurer in pursuance of the Will.

PHIPPS'S GIFT.

Vincent Phipps, of Walton, in the county of Hertford, esq., by Will, bearing date the 23d of April 1772, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 1,000*l.*, on condition a poor fatherless child, either girl or boy, of St. Mary Magdalen parish, Oxford, and Cowley, near Oxford, one of each parish, should be taken into the said hospital alternately, for ever, to be recommended to the governors of the said hospital by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of each parish, or any three of them, for the time being.

Phipps's Gift.

It appears that 700*l.* only was received by the hospital, on account of this legacy, from the executor of the testator, in 1786.

No children have ever been received, in respect of this gift, from either of the parishes named.

As the interest has long since greatly exceeded the amount deficient in the legacy, it appears that the governors may now fairly be called upon to carry the testator's intentions into execution.

STRATTON'S GIFT.

Richard Stratton, of Chelsea, by Will, bearing date the 13th June 1772, gave 500*l.* to the governors of Christ's Hospital, to be paid to them within three months after the decease or second marriage of Rebecca, his wife, on condition that they should, from time to time, admit into the said hospital a poor boy, who had not received parochial relief, to be taken out of the parish of Princes Risborough, between the age of seven and nine, on the recommendation of the vestry of that parish, and to be maintained and educated in the said hospital until of a proper age to be put out apprentice, as other children there.

Stratton's Gift.

And he devised to his said wife certain freehold messuages, and charged the same with the payment of the said 500*l.*

The said Rebecca Stratton, by her Will, bearing date the 2d March 1788, gave 500*l.* to

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Stratton's Gift,
continued.

trustees, in trust, to pay the same according to the directions in the Will of her said late husband; and she directed the same to be considered and taken in exoneration of the same sum so charged on the said freehold estate, as was mentioned in her said husband's Will.

A suit having been instituted for the administration of the estate of this testator and testatrix, it was ordered, by a decree, bearing date 23d November 1791, that the said legacy of 500*l.* should be paid, with interest, from the 4th of June 1788, being three months after the said Rebecca's death.

The trust was accepted by the governors, on the 27th of January 1792, and a child has ever since been maintained in the hospital, upon the presentation of the vestry of the parish of Princes Risborough.

JOHN SMITH'S GIFTS.

John Smith's Gift.

By indentures, bearing date the 25th September 1776, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., in consideration of 2,500*l.* Three per Cent. South Sea Annuities, of the year 1751, transferred by *John Smith*, esq., of the parish of Great St. Helen's, London, to Thomas Burfoot, treasurer, and William Brockett and Thomas Misenor, governors of the hospital, for the use of the poor children educated therein, covenanted with the said John Smith, his executors and administrators, to pay to his nephew, William Webber, an annuity of 100*l.*, during his life, and after his decease, from time to time, for ever, to maintain and educate in the hospital two poor children of inhabitants of the parish of Great St. Helen's, to be chosen by the majority of a vestry of the said parish; and on the death or discharge, or other removal of such children, within three months to admit others in their room.

This sum now stands separately in the names of R. H. Pigeon, J. Alliston, Thomas Poynder, jun., and Sir William Curtis, bart.

The said William Webber died in 1814, since which time two children from the parish of Great St. Helen's, nominated as prescribed, have been maintained in the hospital.

The said John Smith, by his Will, bearing date, the 21st June 1779, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital for the time being 600*l.*, towards building a more commodious grammar-school, or towards repairing or fitting up some other more commodious rooms than the (then) present grammar-school.

This sum was received and applied to the building of the grammar-school, which was completed in 1793, and which has since been almost wholly taken down in the course of the hospital improvements.

STOCK'S GIFT.

Stock's Gift.

John Stock, by Will, bearing date the 26th of February 1780, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, 3,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, upon trust, that within six months after his decease they should enter into an agreement with his executors and residuary legatees, (and which they had promised and agreed with him to do, in consequence of a proposal made by him to them, and since approved by a general court,) to take into the hospital four fatherless boys, whether free born or aliens to the City of London, but giving preference to orphans both fatherless and motherless, to be educated, maintained, and clothed according to the rules of the hospital, to be admitted between the ages of eight and ten, and to continue till fifteen, and then to be put out apprentices, or otherwise provided for, with directions for supplying vacancies, within six or nine months after they should happen, by notice to be sent, within one month after such vacancy, to the respective persons to whom the right of presentation should belong; one of such boys to be brought up for trade to be presented by the master and wardens of the Drapers' Company, and to be chosen by a court of assistants, to be a son of a deceased member of that company; one other boy to be brought up for trade to be presented by the minister or two churchwardens of the parish of Christ Church, to be chosen by a public vestry, to be a fatherless child of a deceased parishioner, with preference to a child named Stock, though not of that parish, being fatherless and of necessitous circumstances, if recommended by a certificate signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish to which he should belong and the minister of Christ Church, the same to be done in rotation with the parish, and those boys to be early admitted into the grammar and drawing schools; and the other two boys to be brought up for the sea service to be presented by a certificate signed by the Comptroller, or, in his absence, the Surveyor of His Majesty's Navy, to be chosen by the Commissioners of the Navy Board, or, at least, five of them, the said boys to be fatherless children of deceased lieutenants of the Royal Navy, the father having been seven years in the service, and at least four years a lieutenant, and the widow in low circumstances; the father to have been of good private character, and well recommended as to his courage and conduct, with preference to such officers' sons whose fathers should have been killed by the enemy in an engagement, each vacancy to be supplied within nine months; and if no application should be made in that time for the son of a deceased lieutenant, then to be the son of a living lieutenant in low circumstances, so recommended and qualified, the boys to be brought up in the mathematical school at the hospital, and to be educated in navigation, "&c.," as in other mathematical schools taught, wearing a small badge of the figure of Britannia, with an anchor, and an inscription of a motto "*Prosperitas Navibus Magnæ Britanniae*," and each boy, at the age of 15, to be presented to the Navy Board in London, at their disposal, and then to have 10*l.* paid with him to furnish clothes, books, and other uses, as an apprentice fee, that they might recommend him to the Royal Academy at Portsmouth, till they should have an opportunity to provide for him in the Royal Navy, or as they might think proper, and if by neglect or refusal of their care and providing for him, then for merchant ship service or trade, as the governors might think proper, with consent of the boy and his friends, the several children to be free from deafness, blindness, lameness, or disorder of any kind, to

be of honest parents, of good character and reputation. And he gave all the residue of his estate and effects to the Painter Stainers' Company, upon the trusts therein mentioned.

And by a codicil to his Will, bearing date 25th June 1782, the said testator declared that the governors should not have the said stock paid to them unless the right of establishment should be given legally and properly, only the interest assigned to them during the faithful fulfilling the said trust.

By deed-poll, bearing date 12th September 1782, reciting that the said John Stock, in his lifetime, had presented a memorial to the hospital, containing his proposal to transfer 3,000*l.* Consols to the governors, for the admission of four boys in the manner therein mentioned, and that the governors, at a court holden on the 7th of March 1776, resolved to accept such proposal. And further reciting the Will as above abstracted, and that the governors had agreed to accept the said donation upon the terms mentioned in the said Will and codicil and proposal, and that the executors had that day transferred the sum of 3,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols into the names of certain persons therein mentioned, as trustees for the hospital; the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., covenanted and agreed with Edward Montague and others, the executors of the said John Stock, and with the Painter Stainers' Company, his residuary legatees, that they would admit in the hospital four fatherless boys of the description specified in the said Will and proposal, and educate, maintain, and clothe them, according to the directions of the said testator, and that they would duly give such notice concerning vacancies as thereinbefore directed, and would permit the said residuary legatees to present such boys properly qualified to fill up such vacancies which should be neglected to be filled up as thereinbefore mentioned, and would from time to time in all things perform all the orders and directions contained in the said Will and proposal, concerning the admission of the said boys and the management of the said charity.

The sum of 3,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, thus given and accepted, now forms part of the money in that stock belonging to the hospital.

Four boys, qualified as directed by the Will, are maintained and educated in the hospital, one being presented by the Drapers' Company, one by the parish of Christ Church, being either the child of a parishioner or of the name of Stock, and two (until a recent alteration in the Admiralty arrangement) by the Navy Board. On the last occasion but one of a vacancy to be supplied by the parish of Christ's Church, a boy, of the name of Stock, was presented and admitted.

The Navy Board having been lately abolished, and there being now a vacancy to be supplied by them, notice was sent to the Surveyor of the Navy, and an answer was received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, expressive of their intention of appointing a boy, the duties formerly performed by the Navy Board having devolved upon them.

The two first boys are educated in the same manner as the other boys in the general school, and if they are apprenticed a fee of 10*l.* is paid with them.

The two boys to be brought up for the sea service are educated with the other boys in the mathematical school, and taught navigation; they leave at 15 years of age, when they are presented to the Navy Board.

While in the hospital they wear a badge with the device and motto directed by the donor.

Upon one or two occasions they have been permitted to remove to and take the whole benefit of King Charles's foundation.

HANBEY'S GIFT.

Thomas Hanbey, of Hackney, esq., by Will, bearing date the 12th January 1782, gave to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of 100*l.*, for the use of the said hospital; and he also gave, after the decease of his wife, 2,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, for the use of the said hospital, on condition that they and their successors should from thenceforth for ever maintain and educate two boys in the said hospital, sons of freemen of and nominated by the Ironmongers' Company, London.

This legacy of 2,000*l.* was accepted by the court, 7th April 1797, and the amount carried to the hospital stock.

Two children have ever since been received and maintained in the hospital upon the presentation of the Ironmongers' Company.

PURCHASE OF LANDS AT ISLINGTON.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 9th and 10th January 1786, *Thomas Clark* and another, in consideration of 242*l.*, conveyed a piece of ground, situate in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, containing, from north to south 45 feet, from east to west 20 feet, at the north end; at the west part, from north to south, in a straight line, 16 feet; then turning east, 7 feet; then south, 29 feet; and from east to west, at the south front, 13 feet; and part of a messuage lately built thereon, and such part of another messuage, adjoining the last mentioned on the north, as had been lately built on the said ground, with the appurtenances, unto, and to the use of the mayor, &c.

The hospital is in possession of property adjoining the above-mentioned premises, under the Will of *John Browne*, bearing date 1663.

The ground in question is now demised to the representatives of the vendor, at a rent of 10*l.* for a term of 55 years, which expires at Midsummer 1840.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Stock's Gift,
continued.

Hanbey's Gift.

Purchase of Lands
at Islington.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Purchase of the
Plough Close in
St. John's Parish,
Hertford.

PURCHASE OF THE PLOUGH CLOSE IN ST. JOHN'S PARISH, HERTFORD.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 11th and 12th days of April 1791, in consideration of 300*l.* (part of sums received under the Westminster Bridge Act and Maller's Improvement Act), George Orger conveyed a close of pasture, containing two acres, adjoining the Plough public-house, situate in the parish of St. John, in Hertford, and being part of two closes called the Sheep Closes, with the appurtenances, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c.

This close is let to Messrs. Christie and Cathrow, at 12*l.* per annum, as tenants at will.

GIBSON'S GIFT.

Gibson's Gift.

Mary Gibson, of Hampstead, spinster, by Will, bearing date the 10th day of January 1793, gave to the governors and guardians of Christ's Hospital for the time being 5,000*l.* Three per Cent. Annuities, on trust, to apply the dividends thereof, or so much as should be necessary, in keeping her monument and family vault at Sutton, in the county of Surrey, in good repair, and to retain the residue for the use of the hospital.

The churchwardens of Sutton annually visit the monument of this testatrix, in company with a mason appointed by the hospital, who receives a payment of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, for inspecting it and executing any trifling repair. A certificate of its good condition is sent by the churchwardens.

PURCHASES OF THE MEETING-HOUSE AND TATTLE-HILL-HOUSE, IN ST. JOHN'S PARISH, HERTFORD.

Purchases of the
Meeting-house and
Tattle-hill-house,
in St. John's Parish,
Hertford.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 21st and 22d July 1795, in consideration of 767*l.*, Thomas Geeves and seven others conveyed a messuage or building, then used as a meeting-house, with a piece of land upon which the same was built adjoining thereunto, situate in the above parish, containing, north to south, on the east 47 feet, and on the west 34½ feet and 11½ feet, and from east to west 36 feet and 23½ feet, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., for the purposes mentioned in an Act of Parliament passed in the session of that year for enabling the mayor, &c., governors, &c., and other the governors of Christ's Hospital, to purchase houses and ground for enlarging the hospital in London and at Hertford, and erecting additional buildings thereto, and for other purposes.

By indenture of assignment, bearing date 29th September 1798, in consideration of 185*l.*, John Cock and others conveyed a messuage or tenement, situate at Tattle-hill, in the above parish, and the east moiety of a barn, with the appurtenances, unto the mayor, &c., for the residue of a term of 500 years (created in 1744), for the purposes mentioned in the Act of Parliament above referred to.

The meeting-house was taken down in 1795, and the site is included in the girls' playground within the hospital premises. The messuage at Tattle-hill was a public-house, which was taken into use as a temporary ward for the hospital purposes, and is now unoccupied: it is completely within the hospital precinct.

PURCHASE OF A BARN IN HERTFORD PRIORY MANOR.

Purchase of a Barn
in Hertford Priory
Manor.

On 15th December 1795, Charles Tisoe and Sarah, his wife, surrendered a copyhold barn, situate upon the waste belonging to the above manor, containing 40 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, to the use of the mayor, &c.

The consideration paid for this surrender appears to have been 70*l.*

This purchase was for the purposes of the hospital, within the buildings of which it is now comprised.

PURCHASE IN ST. JOHN'S PARISH, HERTFORD.

Purchase in St.
John's Parish,
Hertford.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 3d and 4th of January 1803, in consideration of 160*l.* and a nominal consideration, Mary Boor, Thomas James, and Elizabeth, his wife, and John Claridge, their trustee, under the authority of the Act of 1795 (in the schedule of which the premises were comprised), conveyed a brick messuage in the above parish, abutting on Tattle-hill on the north-west, with the appurtenances, unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., for the purposes mentioned in the said Act.

The premises now form a part of the hospital buildings at Hertford.

KINDER'S GIFT.

Kinder's Gift.

William Kinder, of Shoreditch, Middlesex, by Will, bearing date 30th December 1799, gave to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital 12,000*l.* Bank Annuities, on condition that within six months after his death his four executors should be elected governors, and have power to appoint the first 12 children to be received on that his charitable foundation, and when any of the same children should die or go off, then that the company of Dyers should have power to nominate others to the number of six children, preference being given to children of liverymen of the said company; and that the parishioners of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, assembled in vestry, should have power by ballot to elect six other children, all natives of the said parish, to fill up six other vacancies.

And he willed that the said company and the said parish should always have six children each in the said hospital on that his charitable foundation, and should nominate alternately.

This bequest was rejected by the governors at a general court, 21st March 1800.

THOMAS STALLARD PENOYRE'S GIFT.

Thomas Stallard
Penoyre's Gift.

Thomas Stallard Penoyre, of Leadenhall-street, London, chemist and druggist, by Will, bearing date 6th August 1816, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital, after the decease of

his wife, 2,000*l.*, to be applied in educating, clothing, and apprenticing children, as far as the interest thereof would extend; and he desired that the children to receive the benefit thereof might be selected from the relations of his father and mother; or, in case none such should present themselves within 12 months after a vacancy should occur, then from the families of William Webb, of Angel-court, London, stock-broker, and Charles Hinde, junior, then employed by him in the business of a chemist; or, in case of no presentation from that quarter for the space of 12 months after a vacancy, then he desired the place should be filled up by the court of assistants of the Apothecaries' Company with a child of a freeman of the said company, so that there might always be as many children educated, clothed, and supported as might be from the interest of the said legacy of 2,000*l.*

This bequest was in the first instance declined by the governors. A suit in Chancery was then instituted for the guidance of the executors in the disposal of the fund, and a reference to the master for a scheme was made. In July 1836, the governors agreed to accept the fund then in court, and an agreement was concluded with the representatives of the testator, by which, in consideration of the legacy of 2,000*l.* (then amounting by accumulation of interest to 3,408*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Three per Cents. Reduced Annuities) the governors contracted to receive and maintain in the hospital, subject to the ordinary regulations, two children, for a period of 50 years, to be named, the one by Mrs. F. B. S. Penoyre, of the Moor Clifford, Herefordshire, and after her decease by his daughter and heiress, Mrs. A. M. B. L. S. Penoyre, and after her decease by the taker of the Penoyre estate at Moor Clifford, or by the guardians in case of a minority, and the other boy to be named by the Rev. John Webb, rector of Cardiff, and his heirs.

It subsequently appearing that the legacy-duty attached upon the fund, the governors, upon a proposal from the executors and parties having the right of presentation, consented to accept the reduced fund, at the same time reducing the period during which the children were to be maintained from 50 to 40 years. This proposal is now before the Master for the sanction of the Court of Chancery.

NEIMAN'S GIFT.

Susannah Neiman, of St. John's, Clerkenwell, spinster, by Will, bearing date the 4th September 1816, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital 1,150*l.* Four per Cent. Annuities, on trust, to pay the dividends thereof for ever to six poor widows or spinsters for their lives, who partook of no other charity, and directed that Margaret Burton should be one.

In respect of this legacy the governors received 1,035*l.* stock, by a transfer from the executors, in May 1820, 115*l.* having been deducted for duty. This sum now forms part of the stock in the Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities belonging to the governors.

Of the dividends, amounting to 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum, 36*l.* is applied in the payment of six annuities of 6*l.* each, to poor women, widows or spinsters, upwards of 50 years of age, selected from persons in reduced circumstances who have been in respectable stations in life; when once appointed, the same persons receive the annuities for life.

The dividends on the stock for 10½ years, until reduced, viz., between 1820 and 1830, were 41*l.* 8*s.*, of which 37*l.* 16*s.* only was applied in payment of pensions; the dividends are now 36*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, leaving an unapplied residue of 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which falls into the general income of the hospital.

A balance of 38*l.* 3*s.* has thus accrued due to the charity from the hospital.

CHERRY'S GIFT.

Benjamin Cherry, of Hertford, gentleman, by Will, bearing date 20th June 1817, gave to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital (upon a contingency therein mentioned which never happened) 7,500*l.* Four per Cent. Annuities, on condition that the governors of the said hospital should permit the corporation of Hertford and their successors to have three perpetual presentations of boys to the hospital, sons of freemen and inhabitants of the said borough.

And by a codicil, bearing date the 31st July 1817, the testator, reciting that it was his intention to contract with the governors of Christ's Hospital for the perpetual presentation of a boy to that charity, the son of a freeman of the borough of Hertford, by the mayor and aldermen of the said borough, he begged his executors, should he not live to make such contract, and should his personal estate be sufficient, to make the same.

A suit was instituted for the administration of the assets, when the personal estate of the testator being insufficient for the purpose, a decree in Chancery was pronounced in the cause on the 12th day of January 1836, declaring the residuary legatee entitled to the whole residue.

DAUBUZ'S GIFT.

Mrs. *Daubuz*, in 1818, gave 500*l.* Four per Cent. stock, the interest to be applied to buy books for the two speakers preparatory to their going to the University.

This donor was in the habit of attending the speeches delivered at the hospital on St. Matthew's Day, and of contributing 20*l.* to the collection which is then made for the two speakers on proceeding to college. The stock was reduced to Three and a Half per Cent. in 1825. The governors add the dividend, 17*l.* 10*s.*, to the fund annually collected for the above purpose.

COWDEROY'S GIFT.

John Cowderoy, of Brighton, by Will, bearing date 20th June 1818, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital, five shares in the West Middlesex Water Works, for the benefit of the children educated in that school or royal foundation.

The hospital holds these shares, which now produce dividends amounting to 15*l.* per annum.

GIFT OF W. W.

At a court held in 1820 the treasurer reported that a transfer had been made to the governors of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Consols for the benefit of young maidens. This sum

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Thomas Stallard
Penoyre's Gift,
continued.

Neiman's Gift.

Cherry's Gift.

Daubuz's Gift.

Cowderoy's Gift.

Gift of W. W.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

forms part of the funded property of the hospital, and 5*l.* in respect thereof is given annually to a young maiden. See p. 287.

Pieschell's Gift.

PIESCHELL'S GIFT.

Charles Pieschell, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, esquire, by Will, bearing date the 26th of October 1820, gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of 1,000*l.*, on condition that they and their successors should distribute and pay the various annual sums directed by him to be paid to the various charitable and other establishments therein specified; and for that purpose he gave to the said president, treasurer, and governors 30,000*l.* stock London Dock shares, to be by them applied on the trusts therein mentioned; and he directed that in case the dividends, interest, and annual proceeds of the said dock stock should at any time be more than sufficient to pay the several annual sums thereby required to be paid by the said trustees out of the said stock (amounting together to the annual sum of 1,000*l.*), the surplus of such interest, dividends, and proceeds should be divided into equal moieties, one of which should be retained for the benefit of the said hospital, subject, nevertheless, to the same condition as the said sum of 1,000*l.* before given to the said hospital, and the other half should be paid to the treasurer for the time being of Hetherington's Charity; and he gave the sum of 1,000*l.* to the treasurer of Hetherington's Charity for the benefit thereof.

In a codicil, dated 1st April 1821, the said testator, reciting that he had given by his Will 30,000*l.* stock in the London Dock Company, on certain trusts, and that doubts might be entertained whether he could, consistently with the provisions of the mortmain laws, bequeath such stock upon the trusts expressed in his said Will, revoked the said bequest so made to the said president, treasurer, and governors of the said 30,000*l.* London Dock stock, and bequeathed to the said president, treasurer, and governors, in lieu thereof, the sum of 40,000*l.* Consols, upon the same trusts as by his said Will were expressed concerning the said 30,000*l.* London Dock stock.

And he gave to the treasurers of each of the public charities of which he was a member at the time of his decease, 200*l.* for the benefit of such charities respectively.

The trusts specified in this Will did not require so much as 1,000*l.* per annum to satisfy them, the testator having left several blanks in his Will which were never filled. A suit for the guidance of the executors was instituted in the Court of Chancery, and the trusts to the full amount of 1,000*l.* per annum are now administered under the direction of the Court.

The amount of the appropriated dividends in the 40,000*l.* Consols was 950*l.*, leaving 250*l.* per annum undisposed of.

The governors received the 1,000*l.* given on condition of accepting the trust, and the 200*l.* additional legacy by the codicil; also the like sums in respect of Hetherington's Charity, with interest amounting to 200*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for each branch. They also receive the 250*l.* per annum dividends undisposed of, which are carried in equal moieties to the general funds of the hospital, and to Hetherington's Charity.

The hospital is, by the decree, released from all interference with the trusts, which are now executed by the Court.

DENYER'S GIFT.

Denyer's Gift.

Elizabeth Dennis Denyer, of Mecklenburgh-street, in the parish of St. Pancras, Middlesex, by Will, bearing date the 16th of August 1821, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital the sum of 7,000*l.* Consols, on trust, out of the dividends thereof, to keep in repair the grave-stone of her parents and a tablet in the parish church of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and to pay annually to the rector and churchwardens of the said parish 30*l.*, for the benefit of the poor there: and she directed that the said governors should annually retain out of the said dividends 40*l.*, 30*l.* thereof to be applied in payment of sums of 10*l.* each to scholars of the hospital, and to be awarded as prizes by the governors; the remaining 10*l.* for the use of the hospital: and she directed that, out of the 140*l.* residue of the said dividends, 130*l.* should be paid, after the death of certain annuitants, in seven equal portions, to seven poor spinsters selected by the said governors during their lives; and the remaining 10*l.* of the said 140*l.* she gave to the clerk or servants of the hospital for their trouble in the said selection and distribution: with a clause transferring the said trusts and the benefit of the said sum of 40*l.* per annum to trustees of Hetherington's Charity, in case of neglect by the hospital.

This bequest was rejected by the governors, both on account of the hospital and of Hetherington's Charity, on the 21st July 1824.

PURCHASE OF A HOUSE IN NEWGATE-STREET.

Purchase of a
House in Newgate-
street.

By indentures of lease and release and appointment, bearing date the 7th and 8th May 1824, William Brewster and Samuel Haynes, in consideration of 3,800*l.*, being part of the produce of two sums of 4,176*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* and 2,091*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the name of the Accountant-General, and being the produce of certain lands, messuages, and hereditaments sold by the mayor, &c., under an Act of the 55th of Geo. III., for improving the west end of Cheapside and providing a site for a new post-office, and also another Act of the 42d of Geo. III., for making and maintaining a road from the West India Docks, in the Isle of Dogs, to Church-street, Whitechapel, and for other local purposes, conveyed to the use of the mayor, &c., a messuage, No. 114, on the north side of Newgate-street, in the parish of Christ Church, in the city of London, together with its appurtenances.

This house was pulled down, and has been rebuilt, on the same site, in a style corresponding with the hospital buildings, being the house adjoining the new entrance-gates on the western side, in Newgate-street. It is let at 89*l.* 1*s.* (the cost to the hospital was 1,296*l.*), the tenant engaging to lay out at least 800*l.* in completing the carcass.

PURCHASE OF HOUSES IN ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 10th and 11th August 1827, reciting that by an Act of Parliament, (35 Geo. III.) for enabling the governors of Christ's Hospital to purchase houses and ground for enlarging the hospitals in London and Hertford, and erecting additional buildings thereto, the governors were empowered to purchase divers buildings and hereditaments therein described, and that inasmuch as it might be expedient for the governors to purchase other houses and ground contiguous to the said hospitals for the sake of rendering the same more airy and healthy, or for removing any temptation to vice in consequence of the contiguity of public or other houses, and of having some control over the occupiers of adjacent houses, in order to prevent their promoting any discrediting conduct among the boys in the said hospitals, or for improving the avenues to the hospital in London, it was thereby enacted that the governors should have power to purchase any such houses for the purposes aforesaid, and to take down or otherwise dispose of the same as they should think proper; it was witnessed that, in consideration of 3,500*l.*, Anna Susanna Dixon conveyed to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors, &c., a public-house called the Queen's Head, at the corner of Angel-street and St. Martin's-le-Grand, and a house adjoining thereto, on the north side, being No. 13, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and six houses on the north side of Angel-street, numbered respectively 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, and adjoining the Queen's Head public-house, on the west side, to hold the same for the purposes mentioned in the said Act of Parliament.

The governors still hold the Queen's Head public-house, being partly in Angel-street, and partly in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which is let at 55*l.* 10*s.* per annum; also No. 13, St. Martin's-le-Grand, which is let at 26*l.* per annum. The houses in Angel-street have been recently pulled down, and the greater part of the site let for the erection of the new Bull and Mouth Inn. A few feet of the frontage were thrown into Angel-street.

PURCHASE OF HOUSES IN ANGEL-STREET AND KING'S HEAD COURT, UNDER ACT OF 1795.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 28th and 29th September 1830, Henry Cromwell Field and two others, devisees in fee under the Will of Anna Susanna Dixon, deceased, in consideration of 1,500*l.* to them paid by the said mayor, &c., conveyed unto and to the use of the mayor, &c., two freehold messuages or tenements, respectively numbered 13 and 14, on the south side of Angel-street, in the parish of St. Ann and St. Agnes, in the liberty of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and also two freehold messuages or tenements respectively numbered 2 and 3, situate in King's Head-court, at the back of and adjoining the first-mentioned houses, and also a freehold vault under one or both the said last-mentioned houses, and formerly held with the messuage No. 19, in Angel-street, but then unoccupied, together with their appurtenances.

The houses were very ruinous, and, having been condemned by a ward-inquest, were pulled down in 1835. The site has not yet been relet: a small portion has been thrown into Angel-street.

CITY LEASES.

The following abstracts contain the substance of three several leases from the corporation of the city of London, under which a portion of the site of the hospital buildings and also certain adjoining premises are held by the governors.

By indenture of lease, bearing date 26th July 1709, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London demised for the term of 941 years, to commence at Lady-day in the year 1750, to the mayor, &c., the ground or soil, and the several edifices thereupon built, situate on or near the back side of the hospital, being parcel of the ground commonly called the Town Ditch, containing in length, from east to west on the north side, 407 feet, and on the south side 403 feet, and in depth at the east end from north to south 76 feet, and at the west end 79 feet, as by the draught to the said lease annexed appeared, at the annual rent of 5*l.*; with a proviso that the mayor, &c. should permit the churchwardens of the parish of Christ Church and the keeper of Newgate prison to bury the parishioners of the said parish and the prisoners of the said prison gratis, during the continuance of the lease, in that part of the premises demised called the Burying Ground.

2. By an indenture of lease, bearing date 4th June 1766, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London demised to Joseph Eyre a tenement in Bull and Mouth-street, in the parish of Christ Church, London, and also two chambers and one garret, built over a kitchen situate on the west side of the said premises, for the term of 99 years, to commence from Midsummer-day then next, at the rent of 4*l.* per annum.

On this ground stands part of the house let by the governors to the trustees of Farringdon Ward School.

3. By an indenture of lease, bearing date 18th November 1789, the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London demised to the mayor, &c., governors, a parcel of ground with several warehouses, stables, and buildings thereon erected, and situate near the east side of Giltspur-street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, and also another piece of ground with seven messuages and buildings thereon erected, situate in and near Blue-coat Buildings and Black Horse-yard, in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldersgate, from Lady-day 1811, for 880 years, at the annual rent of 5*l.*

The buildings erected on the ground comprised in the leases of 1709 and 1789 have been taken down, and part of the houses occupied by the treasurer, matron, and grammar-master, and also (it would appear) by the apothecary, and part of the new hall, have been erected on their site. Two houses only remain without the hospital, on the east side of Blue-coat Buildings, Nos. 1 and 2, let at rents amounting to 51*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Purchase of Houses
in St. Martin's-le-
Grand.Purchase of houses
in Angel-street and
King's Head-court.

City Leases.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Pecuniary Dona-
tions.

The several rents, amounting to 14*l.*, and acquittances of 1*s.* 4*d.* each, are regularly paid to the city.

PECUNIARY DONATIONS.

In the preceding pages has been shown the origin of the landed possessions of the hospital, and of such parts of its personal estate as either could be identified or are subject to specific trusts. Of the pecuniary donations and bequests for the promotion of the general objects of the institution, it will suffice simply to state the total amount.
It appears by the recorded statement of Mr. Corp, a former clerk of the hospital, that there was contributed, for the general purposes of the charity,—

	£.	s.	d.
From 1553 to 1600	9,828	9	8
„ 1600 to 1650	35,157	0	6
„ 1650 to 1700 inclusive	75,150	8	5
	120,135	18	7

A subsequent examination of the accounts shows the amount of contributions for the like object to have been,—

From 1700 to 1750	84,999	15	11
„ 1750 to 1800	157,819	4	8
„ 1800 to 1836	239,041	18	4
	601,996	17	6

To which is to be added the amount of subscrip- tions for the purpose of gradually rebuilding the hospital, raised between 1802 and 1836 . .	43,996	12	0
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Making the total of pecuniary gifts .	£645,993	9	6
---------------------------------------	----------	---	---

An analysis of such of the contributions above mentioned as have been made since the passing of the Act of 1782, by which donation governors were first formally recognized as distinguished from the charter or corporation governors, shows that during this period (53 years) there has been received from,—

	£.	s.	d.
Donation governors, in respect of contributions and legacies to the general purposes of the hospital	261,068	11	2
Ditto to the building fund	34,812	10	0
From the corporation of London, the aldermen, and common councilmen,—			
Contributions and legacies to the general funds (of which about one-half was given before the parties became charter governors)	3,770	0	0
Ditto to the building fund	4,795	0	0
	£304,446	1	2

ALIENATIONS OF PROPERTY BY THE HOSPITAL.

Alienations of Pro-
perty by the Hos-
pital.

Before we proceed to the account of the actual property of the hospital, we shall briefly advert to the instances (some of them already noticed) in which any portion of the estates has been disposed of by the governors. The principal alteration has been effected by an exchange with the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, completed in the year 1819, the full particulars of which have been already given in the report of that establishment. The sales will be seen, by the following list, to have been for the most part confined to lands and rent-charges alienated since the year 1799 for the purpose of redeeming land-tax, and to ground required for public undertakings, and which the governors were compellable to part with under the provisions of local Acts:—

Date of Sale.	Estates sold for Redemption of Land-tax.	Donor.	Amount of Purchase Money.
			£. s. d.
1799	House in Old Fish-street	Joan Underhill . .	210 0 0
	Part of a house in Silver-street	Joseph Partridge .	100 0 0
	Hospital's interest in a farm at Little Wig- borough, Essex	James Wall . . .	150 0 0
	Piece of ground in Hercules Pillars-alley, Fleet- street	George Humble . .	250 0 0
	House in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street . .	George Dunn . . .	450 0 0
	House in Bishopsgate-street	Frances Williams .	240 0 0
	Land at Erith, Kent, containing 3A. 0R. 5P. .	— Hawes	210 0 0
	House and ground at Bell Bar, Herts . . .	James Baites . . .	300 0 0
	Several closes of land, containing 14A. 3. 26P., near Warwick	Nicholas Whitby* .	1,200 0 0

* No copy of the Will, or Deed of Gift, of this donor remains among the hospital records, the originals probably having been handed over to the purchaser.

Date of Sale.	Estates sold for Redemption of Land-tax.	Donor.	Amount of Purchase Money.		
			£.	s.	d.
1802	Farm and land, containing 14A. 1R. 2P., at Salmon's-grove, near Hertingfordbury . . .	James Baites . . .	735	0	0
	House and 17 acres of land at Greenford, Middlesex	John Cason . . .	660	0	0
1805	Meadow ground at East Ham containing about nine acres	Sir John Pollard *	405	0	0
	House in Aldersgate-street	Robert Mellish . .	400	0	0
1807	House in St. Antholin's Churchyard . . .	Peter Blundell . .	400	0	0
1808	Small piece of ground in Pudding-lane. . .	Edward Mallows. .	25	0	0
1809	House and 37A. 0R. 6P. of land at Penn, Bucks	John Edmanson . .	1,041	3	0

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

RENT-CHARGES SOLD.

Date.	Donor.	Amount of Rent Charge.			Amount of Purchase Money.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1799	Sir John Leman	100	0	0	2,400	0	0
	Sir Wolstone Dixey	42	0	0	1,000	0	0
	William Jennings	1	6	8	34	13	4
	William Willaston	6	13	4	160	0	0
	(No will or deed of gift of this donor preserved at the hospital.)						
	Dame Susan Billingsley	13	6	8	293	6	8
1800	Portion of fee-farm rents at Evesham purchased in 1689	2	13	6	66	16	10
1811	Sir Thomas Bennett	20	0	0	484	0	0
	Thomas Rich	12	0	0	290	8	0
	Sir Thomas Gresham	10	0	0	242	0	0
	John Bankes	5	0	0	121	0	0
	John Oliver	3	0	0	72	12	0
	John Perrin	10	0	0	242	0	0
	Richard Jacob	2	0	0	48	8	0
	William Pease	5	0	0	121	0	0
	Lady Ann Middleton	10	0	0	242	0	0
	William Robinson	5	0	0	121	0	0
	Roger Jeston	8	0	0	193	12	0
	Henry Hazlefoot	5	0	0	121	0	0
	Edward Griffin	1	0	0	24	4	0
	Sir Walter Mildmay	2	12	0	61	4	0
	Sir Christopher Clitherow	5	0	0	122	10	0

Of the sales for public improvements the most important have been the following :—

1737. The White Horse, Palace-yard, sold with a portion of Casteler's property to commissioners for Westminster-bridge.

1817. House at the corner of Foster-lane, Cheapside, derived from the gift of Thomas Cowley, with adjoining premises, derived partly from Audley's gift, and partly under a purchase made by the hospital in 1690, in Bull and Mouth-street; sold for the purposes of the new General Post-office, for 2,936*l*.

1826. House in Watling-street (Barnes's gift), sold to the Commissioners of Sewers for 1,500*l*.

1830. A house in Miles'-lane, sold to London-bridge Approaches' commissioners for 800*l*.
Four houses in Crooked-lane, to the same commissioners.
Four houses in the Borough, sold to the same commissioners for 6,350*l*.

1832. A house in St. Swithin's-lane, sold to the same commissioners for 835*l*.

1835. A house in Coleman-street (Roger Wilcox's gift), sold for the Moorgate-street improvement.

1836. One moiety of 10A. 1R. 5P. of land at Willesden, the property of Millington's charity, sold to the Grand Junction Canal Company for 516*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*.
Dog and Bear public-house, and other tenements in Crucifix-lane (F. Barnham's gift), sold to the Greenwich Railway Company for 3,400*l*.

ACTUAL PROPERTY OF THE HOSPITAL.

In stating the sources of the income of the hospital we have thought it most convenient to adhere as nearly as possible to the form adopted in the summary of the receipt and expenditure, now annually printed and circulated by the governors, prefixing under each head such explanations as appeared necessary. These sources are as follows :—

1. Rents of houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark.

Actual property of
the Hospital.

* No copy of the Will, or Deed of Gift, of this donor, remains among the hospital records.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Rents of estates let on farming leases. In these the estates belonging to the charities of Travers and Holditch, Pennoyer, and Millington are included.

2. Casual profits on estates.
 1. Produce of timber.
 2. Fines on copyholds.
 3. Rent-charges and annuities.
 4. Dividends on stock.
 5. Annual payments to the hospital from West's estate, for maintenance of children.
 6. Profits of car-rooms.
 7. Receipts of uncertain amount and incidental occurrence :—
 1. Mathematical boys' apparel.
 2. The royal bounty to mathematical boys.
 3. Sale of children's cast-off apparel.
 4. Law costs recovered.
 5. Insurances received on damage by fire.
 6. Casual and miscellaneous receipts for dilapidations, sale of old materials, payments on assigning or contracting for leases, &c.
 8. Benefactions.
 9. Legacies.
 10. Proceeds of Sarah Bowerman's estate, the gross income and expenditure of which are annually introduced into the balance-sheet of the hospital accounts, though unconnected with its general objects, and treated in other respects as a distinct charity. See p. 329.
- We proceed to show the annual produce under each head in the above order.

No. I.—*Rentals.*

Introduction to
 Rentals.

The annexed rentals exhibit the gross receipts from the several estates, the accounts of which are kept in the hospital books, and are brought into the general balance, although in many instances, either wholly or in part, the subjects of specific trusts not connected with the hospital. Thus the estates belonging to the charities of Pennoyer, Millington, and others already mentioned, are here introduced. But the estates belonging to the charities of John and Frances West, and of Sarah Bowerman, reported hereafter, p. 318 and p. 329, as distinct endowments, are not noticed in the rental, although, in respect of the former charity, an annual payment of 1,312*l.* to the hospital is introduced into the summary of income, p. 310, as a separate head of receipt; and the total income and expenditure of the latter charity (to give a fuller view of the transactions of the governors) have been usually brought into the balance sheet of the hospital.

Leasing powers.

The power of letting the hospital estates has twice been made the subject of a legislative enactment in the last 12 years. In the year 1825, a question was raised as to the validity of many of the hospital leases, which had been granted without reference to the provisions of the statutes 13th Elizabeth, cap. 10, and 14th Elizabeth, cap. 11, the former restraining the alienation by the masters and fellows of colleges, the deans and chapters of cathedrals or churches, or masters or guardians of hospitals, &c., of any hereditaments belonging to such colleges, chapters, hospitals, &c., to the term of 21 years from the making thereof, with a reservation of the accustomed rent, and the latter extending the term in the case of houses in cities and towns, and under certain limitations therein mentioned, to 40 years. As by a subsequent Act (14th Elizabeth, cap. 14) the words "master or guardian of any hospital," in the Act above referred to, are expressly declared to be intended of "all hospitals and other houses ordained for the relief of the poor," it was thought advisable to apply for an Act to confirm the existing leases of the hospital which were open to objection. An Act was accordingly obtained 5th July 1825, by which this object was effected, and which further authorized the mayor, commonalty, citizens, &c., governors, &c., as to the messuages, lands, and tenements comprised in the two schedules to the said Act, to grant leases for the purpose of building, for terms not exceeding 99 years, and repairing leases for terms not exceeding 40 years, reserving thereon the most improved yearly rent, without payment of any fine, such rent to commence immediately, or not more than one year from the making of the contract, and to be clear of deductions, and the lessee to execute a counterpart of the lease, with covenants for payment of rent, for erecting or repairing the premises agreed to be erected or repaired, and for keeping the same insured from fire to an amount not less than three-fourth parts of the value thereof, with other reasonable and necessary covenants. In the Appendix, No. III. will be found copies of the schedules to the Act in question, the first comprising the several leases thereby established, and the second the messuages, lands, and tenements to which, in addition to those included in such leases, the power of leasing was extended. The omission in the first schedule of a disputable lease of five houses in Angel Court, Snowhill, to Katharine Darling Long, was remedied by the introduction of a new Act in 1836, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to extend the powers conferred upon the governors by the enactment of 1825 to all those parts of the hospital estates to which it was conceived they could be rendered applicable.

The Appendix, No. III., also contains a copy of the schedule to this Act (6 Will. IV.) enumerating the premises to which the leasing powers were thus extended.

Mode of letting.

When a lease is within 12 months of its expiry, the treasurer, accompanied by three or four governors, the chief-clerk, the receiver, and the surveyor, proceeds to view the premises, and report to the committee the nature and condition of the property. Upon this view the sub-committee instruct the surveyor to take an account of the dilapidations, to report on the

value of the property for a future letting, and the repairs to be required from the incoming tenant previously to such new letting. A book is kept containing the particulars of these repairs. The option is then given to the tenant in possession of renewing his lease by tender. The surveyor makes his report to the committee of the fair rack-rent value of the property to be relet on a repairing lease, the nature of the repairs necessary, and the cost of those to be performed by the incoming tenant, and the amount of the insurance to be paid, so as to afford an opportunity of judging of the sufficiency of the tender made by the tenant. If this appears inadequate, the committee direct the tenant to amend it, and in most cases succeed in obtaining from him the terms fixed by the surveyor, sometimes even higher terms. The committee do not let the property at a lower rent than the value assigned by the surveyor: in the event of their not coming to any agreement with the tenant, an advertisement is inserted in about six of the London papers on several days, stating that on a certain day the committee will receive tenders for a repairing lease of the property in question, and that the particulars of the repairs, and other details, may be obtained by application at the hospital. The tenders sent in are read to the committee on the day of their meeting by the chief clerk, and if the highest appears, on comparison with the surveyor's valuation, to be a fair one, and the party has been previously ascertained to be respectable and responsible, he is called in, and his offer is accepted.

The means of ascertaining these points are afforded by the applicants being compelled to resort to the surveyor's office for information as to the repairs to be done; and the surveyor states, that he always avails himself of them.

The like information is also frequently obtained through the medium of governors conversant with the particular department of trade to which the applicant belongs.

The term for which a repairing lease is usually granted is 21 years, but has been occasionally extended to 31 years, as where the premises have been much dilapidated, or it has been an object that the term should expire contemporaneously with the lease of some adjoining property.

In the case of building leases the usual term granted is 61 years; sometimes a term of 65 years or even 70 has been granted, but this is very rarely done, and only under peculiar circumstances. There are, in fact, only two cases of building leases of 99 years in the London rental.

On accepting a tender either from an old or a new tenant for a repairing lease he is required to enter into an agreement with the governors to lay out within a certain period from the commencement of the term such a sum of money as may be sufficient to put the premises into substantial repair, according to the particulars contained in the specification of necessary repairs above alluded to, under the inspection and to the satisfaction of the hospital surveyor. These specifications of repairs are entered in a book kept for the purpose, and when the repairs have been effected to the satisfaction of the surveyor, in pursuance of the covenant, the surveyor certifies to that effect under his hand in this book. It is understood that the agreement is always referred to the general court for its sanction, which has been seldom or never withheld.

The certificate of repairs being signed, the lease, which always contains a plan of the property and a schedule of the fixtures, is then ordered to be granted, and a duplicate plan and schedule are entered in books kept for that purpose.

In building leases the same plan is pursued, except that the undertaking in that case is to build after a certain plan and specification agreed upon between the tenant and the hospital surveyor, a copy of which is usually kept at the hospital, until the buildings are completed and the lease granted, when it is transferred to the margin of the lease.

An agreement is entered into between the tenant and the treasurer, of which printed forms are supplied, that so soon as the buildings or repairs are completed to the satisfaction of the surveyor the lease shall be granted; that the rent and premiums of insurance then fixed shall be paid by the tenant, the buildings or repairs completed,—a schedule being taken of the fixtures and inserted in the lease; that a counterpart shall be executed, and a bond given if required, to secure payment of the rent and performance of the conditions, and that the tenant shall pay for such lease, counterpart, and bond; that the usual covenants shall be inserted, and the premises insured by the governors in the amount therein fixed, until any alteration shall be made by them; that the rent shall commence only from the time of possession given, and that the agreement, if not confirmed at the next general court, shall be void, to which the tenant pays a sum therein mentioned (usually 5*s.* or 10*s.*) to the poor's-box as earnest.

The lease when engrossed is carried with a "docket" or note, specifying the tenant's name, description of the premises, rent, terms, and amount of insurance, to the chamberlain's office at Guildhall, where it receives the hospital seal, as prescribed by the Act of 1782: a fee of 5*s.* is paid upon affixing the seal. The expense of the lease is borne by the tenant. The following is the scale of charges authorized by the general court, viz.:—

			£.	£.	s.	d.
When the reserved rent amounts to less than	.	.	10	..	3	13 6
"	"	"	£10 and under	20	..	5 5 0
"	"	"	20	..	50	6 6 0
"	"	"	50	..	100	7 7 0
"	"	"	100	..	150	8 18 6
"	"	"	150	..	200	9 9 0
"	"	"	200 and upwards	..	10	10 0

exclusive of stamps and parchment.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

There are some houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the hospital which are in the occupation of tenants at will, in consequence of the possibility of the completion of a new street, by which they would be affected. Under an order made in 1826 the letting of these houses is left to the treasurer, with the surveyor's advice, as they are mostly inferior houses, producing on an average a rent of 24*l.* a year each; the treasurer reporting the course he has taken to the committee.

The rents, as stated in the rental, include the premiums on insurance which the tenants covenant to pay, and which they repay to the hospital, together with their rents, the policies being effected in the name of the treasurer; the power is reserved of varying the amount insured from time to time, and also of charging the tenant of any building which may chance to be burnt 7*l.* per cent. upon the amount of the cost of rebuilding beyond the sum recovered under the policy. In these cases, however, the tenant has the option of surrendering his lease.

The receiver usually collects before or at Christmas the rents due at the preceding Michaelmas.

The mode of letting estates in the country is, as far as circumstances permit, similar to that of letting the London property; an estimate of the annual value of the land is procured from a land surveyor. The term for which leases of farms are granted is 14 years. At the commencement of a term, the governors generally put the buildings into repair, or make an allowance out of the rent to the tenant to enable him to do it; and the tenant is bound to keep them in repair during the term, being allowed rough timber for the purpose.

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
ALDERSGATE STREET. A house No. 171 Two houses Nos. 172 and 173, and one in Trinity-court	William Henry Bennett . James Saunders	21	Midsummer 1821 .	£. s. d. 58 15 0	Robert Mellish . Ditto . . . .	. . . . Tenant ejected for dilapidations and non-payment, and houses now occupied by under-tenants.
		31	Ditto	123 0 0		
Additional premises in this street formerly belonging to the hospital, exchanged with St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1818. ALDGATE HIGH STREET.—(See Church Row.) ANGEL COURT, SNOW HILL. A large house, formerly the Hand-in-hand Fire-office, and five messuages, with warehouses and premises, and a warehouse in Sea Coal-lane.	. . . . . Katherine Darling Long .	„	. . . . .	..	Robert Mellish and Henry Fryer.	. . . . 4,000 <i>l.</i> expended by original lessee in rebuilding and repairs; land-tax redeemed.
		65	Midsummer 1811 .	123 15 0		
Five houses on the south side ANGEL STREET. Part of the site of two houses Nos. 11 and 12 and No. 9, King's Head-court.	Ditto John Heaps	61	Lady-day 1814 .	112 17 6	Parker and Middleton hospital funds.	1,070 <i>l.</i> expended by original lessee in rebuilding and repairs; land-tax redeemed.
		„	Michaelmas 1835 .	35 0 0		
Two houses in one called the Nottingham Castle public-house	Ditto	Yearly	tenant	90 0 0	Purchase made of this and other property in this street and Butcher-hall-lane for 1,000 marks in 1558, of Lawrence Warren.	Tenant also to pay premium of insurance on such sum as hospital's surveyor may fix, and to lay out 1,050 <i>l.</i> in building a substantial house. Numerous houses in Angel-street and Butcher-hall-lane, being immediately contiguous to the hospital, have lately been pulled down for the new buildings and improvement now in progress. Most of these houses were, however, in a ruinous condition.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(*continued*).

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
Also part of Queen's Head public-house No. 19.—(See under St. Martin's-le-Grand.) BARBICAN. Property formerly belonging to the hospital conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1818. BASINGHALL-STREET. House No. 52, called the Red Lion Two ditto, Nos. 53 and 54 One-tenth of rent of four houses BATH-STREET, formerly BAGNIO COURT. Property exchanged with St. Bartholomew's Hospital. BISHOPSGATE-STREET. Four houses, Nos. 37, 38, 39, and 40, with tenements, warehouses, ground, and premises behind in Rose-alley. BLACKMAN-STREET, SOUTHWARK. Two houses on the east side, Nos. 34 and 35, with yard and outbuildings. One house, No. 36, with yard and gateway Two houses, Nos. 37 and 38, with yard and outbuildings. Sundry sheds behind the hospital houses BLACK LION COURT, FOSTER-LANE. Two houses BLOW BLADDER-STREET, now thrown into CHEAPSIDE and NEWGATE-STREET. Several parcels of ground intermixed with property belonging to Grocers' Company and St. Thomas's Hospital, all covered with buildings. James Groves. Jonadab William Hunt Katherine Darling Long William Harland Ditto Benjamin Oram John Fentiman Representatives of James Smith. Grocers' Company. Lady-day 1819 Ditto Michaelmas 1811 Christmas 1826 Ditto Ditto Christmas 1820 Lady-day 1786 Ditto 71 10 0 67 10 0 253 10 0 93 0 0 21 10 0 93 0 0 20 0 0 20 0 0 0 10 0 Robert Mellish Peter Brown Ditto Lady Anne Bacon. Sir Martin Bowes George Hoord Ditto Ditto Ditto Thomas Audley Ditto See Annuity Rental, p. 216. Not insured by governors. Fine of £630 paid; lease confirmed by Act of Parliament 6th Geo. IV.	

A small piece of ground	St. Thomas's Hospital.					St. Thomas's Hospital.				£10 per annum; held by St. Thomas's Hospital for about 100 years.
A large house and warehouses in this street, now Newgate-street, and corner of Panyer-alley.	Christopher Lund . . .	Ditto	.	.	.	.	138	15	0	Thomas Barnes .
BLUE ANCHOR ALLEY, BUNHILL ROW.										
Six houses	Thomas Bywater . . .	31				Midsummer 1815 .	94	10	0	Christopher Clark .
Three houses in Gravel-walk	Joseph Sayers . . .	61				Midsummer 1794 .	2	0	0	Ditto
Eight houses "	Joseph Vincent Tucker . . .	"				Ditto	4	0	0	Ditto
Eight houses in New-court.	Abraham Algar . . .	"				Ditto	3	18	0	Ditto
BLUE COAT BUILDINGS.										
Two houses, Nos. 1 and 2	Benjamin Edward Denham	29				Christmas 1834 .	51	10	0	Held under a lease from the city of London for 880 years, from Lady-day 1811, at a reserved rent of £5.
One house occupied by one of the beadles of the hospital. Two other houses formerly let, but taken in hand in 1824 and 1826 for improving the treasurer's house.	. . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . .				. . . . . . . . . .	. . . . . .			. . . . . . . . . .
BREAD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE.	Richard Groome . . .	61				Lady-day 1818 .	13	10	0	Thomas Hall . .
House No. 36 . . . . .										. . . . .
LITTLE BRITAIN.										
House included in the exchange with St. Bartholomew's Hospital.										. . . . .
BROAD-STREET.										
Front part of a house on the east side, No. 13 . . .	Mexican Mining Association.	57				Midsummer 1807 .	102	10	0	Dame M. Ramsey .
BROAD WAY, WESTMINSTER.										
Four houses and two in Carteret-street	Representatives of William Booth.	31				Midsummer 1806 .	154	14	10	Richard Casteler
										Land-tax redeemed. This property is agreed to be relet at an increased rent, but the arrangements are not yet completed.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Rental.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
BUCKLESBURY.						
A large house No. 26	William Coates	21	Lady-day 1816 .	£. s. d. 236 10 0	John Evans and Sir John Langham.	Soon after this lease was granted the lessee (Coates) became bankrupt, and the rent has been collected from yearly tenants holding under his assignees or representatives, and the premises, though substantially built, have become dilapidated.
BUDGE ROW.—(See Tower Royal, Bull and Mouth-Street.)						
House No. 2 on the north side.	John Steele	Yearly tenant	24 0 0	}	See observations under Blue-coat buildings.
Ditto No. 3	George Nash	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	21 0 0	
Ditto No. 4	Thomas Egerton White	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	25 0 0	
Ditto No. 5	George Holland	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 6	William Anderson	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	16 0 0	
Ditto No. 7	Peter Low	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 8	Margaret Charles	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 9	William Hart	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 10	Joseph Andrews	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 11	Caleb Scudamore	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 12	Representatives of Edward Bennett.	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 13	Edward Farebrother	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 14	Henry Honey	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 15, house used for a school.	Trustees of Farringdon Ward school.	99	Christmas 1764 .	10 10 0		
Ditto Nos. 16 and 17	Benjamin Edw. Denham .	29	Christmas 1834 .	79 10 0		
Ditto No. 18	Francis Sinderby	Yearly tenant .	. . . . .	36 0 0	
Ditto No. 19, south side	Thomas Davis	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	22 0 0	
Ditto No. 20	Benjamin Edw. Denham .	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 21	Thomas Medhurst.	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	24 0 0	
Ditto No. 22	William Parsons	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	25 0 0	
Ditto No. 23	Stephen Jessup	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .	25 0 0	
The Bull and Mouth Inn and premises, with ground in Angel-street.	Edward Sherman	61	Christmas 1828 .	1000 0 0		By the terms of the lease the rent was to be £700 for the first three years and a half, and £1,100 for remainder of the term; tenant to expend £25,000 in rebuilding. By orders of court the reduced rent was to continue for seven years, and at a court held 25th November 1836, the rent was

The Red Lion public-house, corner of the street . . . Parcel of vacant ground at the corner and in front of St. Martin's-le-Grand, lately given up by the New Post-office in exchange for ground taken to widen the street in front of the Post-office.	William Phillipson	7 ..	Lady-day 1834	100 0 0 ..	. . . . . . . . . .	In hand, no sufficient offer having been ob- tained. At a corner of this plot there are some houses let at rack-rent, and the go- vernors are desirous of abstaining from letting till these houses are in a sufficiently ruinous state to make it worth while to pull them down, in order that the whole square plot may be let together on advan- tageous terms.
BUTCHER HALL-LANE.						
A shop and apartments at the end of treasurer's gar- den.	Joseph Sharpe.	Yearly tenant	. . . . .	31 19 0	Within the confines of the hospital.	. . . . .
House No. 4	Henry Burrell.	Ditto	. . . . .	20 0 0	Sir Martin Bowes .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 5.	William Smith.	Ditto	. . . . .	32 0 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 6	William Wace	Ditto	. . . . .	35 0 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 7	Messrs. Huitson and Shel- don.	Ditto	. . . . .	40 0 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 9 with workshops behind	William Lucas	61	Christmas 1834 .	23 18 0	Included in the pur- chase for 1,000 marks. See Angel- street.	. . . . .
Other houses formerly belonging to the hospital, lately pulled down.—(See observation under Angel-street. See also Crown-court.)	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .
CARTERET STREET, WESTMINSTER, now called LITTLE PARK STREET.	Representatives of Edward Ottey.	31	Midsummer 1806 .	48 17 4	Richard Casteler .	Land-tax redeemed.
Four houses ,	David Price	21	Michaelmas 1817 .	168 5 0	Thomas Barnes,	. . . . .
(See also under the head of Broadway and Little Park Street.	Nathaniel Gould	21	Midsummer 1824 .	50 0 0	Ditto	Tenant to insure.
CATEATON STREET.						
A large house, formerly the Paul's Head Tavern . . .	CHEAPSIDE.					
Ground containing in front from east to west 8 feet 8 inches, and in depth 54 feet, whereon is built part of a capital mansion.						

London.
Christ's Hospital.
continued.
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CORNHILL.						
A large house the corner of Finch-lane	Directors of Union Fire Office.	31	Michaelmas 1819 .	318 15 0	Thomas Barnes.
COW CROSS.						
A house	Commissioners for paving in St. Sepulchre's Parish.	61	Michaelmas 1750 .	4 0 0	James Wood.	. . . .
CROOKED LANE.						
Two houses sold to the commissioners of the New London Bridge in 1829.	..	..	..	..	Leonard Jaques. .	. . . .
CROWN COURT, BUTCHERHALL LANE.						
House, No. 1	Thomas Cole	Yearly tenant . . . .	. . . .	12 0 0	Sir Martin Bowes.	. . . .
Do. No. 2	Elizabeth Jones	Do . . . . .	. . . .	15 0 0	Ditto.	. . . .
Do. No. 3	William Lewin. . . .	Do . . . . .	. . . .	15 0 0	Ditto.	. . . .
Warehouse.	In hand . . . . .	..	..	..	Ditto.	. . . .
CRUCIFIX LANE						
Two tenements, Nos. 19 and 20, with workshops at the back.	John Butler	7	Midsummer 1832 .	40 0 0	Francis Barnham..	. . . .
DARTMOUTH STREET, WESTMINSTER.						
House, No. 8, on the west side	David Nicholas . . .	21	Michaelmas 1824 .	30 0 0	Purchased, with three other houses in the same street, of the Earl of Dartmouth in 1829, for £4,220. See also purchase deed and exchange with the Earl of Dartmouth in 1754 and 1759, under the head of Castler's Charity.	Tenant to insure.
Other houses lately pulled down for improvements .	..	..	..	..		. . . .
DISTAFF LANE.						
Two houses, Nos. 9 and 11	Robert Harrild . . .	28	Christmas 1827 .	109 11 0	Thomas Arnold. .	. . . .
House, No. 10	Ditto	22	Ditto	52 2 0	Robert Rogers. .	. . . .
Ditto, No. 12	Samuel Elliot	21	Ditto	36 5 0	Ditto.	. . . .
Ditto, No. 13 — (See Friday-street.)						. . . .

Two houses, Nos. 9 and 11 . . .
House, No. 10
Ditto, No. 12
Ditto, No. 13 —(See Friday-street.)

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 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
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Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
DOG AND BEAR YARD, TOOLEY STREET. Nine tenements, sheds, &c., on the east side, and seven on the west side Eight tenements on the east side, one of them called the Watermen's Arms. Houses in Whiting's-yard and Oatmeal-yard, lately sold to Greenwich Railroad Company. (See also under Tooley-street, premises let to Samuel Brandram.)	John Smith Allport and Thomas Mucklow. Thomas Mucklow	19½ 7	Michaelmas 1819 . Midsummer 1832 .	£. s. d. 105 0 0 58 5 0	Francis Baruham . Ditto . . . . .	. . . . . Rent does not include premium for insurance.
DUDLEY COURT, SILVER STREET. A house Ditto, No. 2, and part of another house, with piece of ground used as a carpenter's yard. (See also under head of Silver-street.)	Representatives of William Kerl. James Palmer	61 21	Lady-day 1811 . Midsummer 1832 .	11 10 0 42 0 0	Dame Dorothy Edmonds. Ditto	Land-tax redeemed. Ditto.
DURHAM COURT.—(See Trinity Lane.) FAREINGDON STREET.—(late Fleet Market.) House, No. 26	Francis Bullin	21	Lady-day 1834 .	35 0 0	William Norton .	This is a small rent, the tenant having been at the expense of rebuilding the whole party wall, which was condemned after the agreement.
House, No. 25, with a passage and piece of ground southward, on which is built an engine-house, with rooms over.	Francis Bullin	21	Lady-day 1834 .	120 0 0	Ditto.	. . . . .
FENCHURCH STREET. House, No. 165. Ditto, No. 166 Ditto, No. 167	Thomas Nelson Howard . Christopher Daniel Hayes. William George Cave	21 " "	Michaelmas 1834 . Ditto Ditto	93 3 0 93 3 0 87 3 0	William Elkine . Ditto. Ditto.	. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
NEW FISH STREET.—(See Thames-street.)						

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

OLD FISH STREET.	Robert Henderson Robert-son.	21	Michaelmas 1835 .	22 5 0	Joan Underhill.	. . . .
FLEET BRIDGE.	Representatives of Edward Wright.	61	Christmas 1778 .	42 0 0	Walter Woodward	Not insured by governors.
House, formerly called the Rainbow coffee-house.	Joseph Turner	61	Christmas 1826 .	56 10 0	Ditto, and part purchased in 1672 for £130, and in 1827 for £105.	. . . .
FLEET STREET.	David Groome	21	Lady-day 1829 .	102 0 0	Thomas Barnes.	. . . .
House near Temple-bar	John Furze	21	Christmas 1819 .	107 10 0	Griffith Owen, and purchase in 1756 for £70.	. . . .
FORE STREET.	Messrs. Calvert and Co .	48	Michaelmas 1809 .	23 6 8	Henry Fryer . .	Established by decree in Chancery, 6th April 1676.
House, No. 102, called the Green Dragon, and five small tenements in Three Mariner Court, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.	Job Hunter	,,	Ditto	11 13 4	Ditto	Ditto.
HOUSE, No. 103, and one behind, on west side of Three Mariner Court.	Silvanus Phillips and John King.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lady-day 1820 .	82 10 0	John Fowke.	. . . .
FOWKE'S COURT, TOWER STREET.	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. .	George Hoord.	. . . .
HOUSE, No. 8	Samuel Elliott	21	Christmas 1827 .	118 15 0	Purchased in 1611. £100 0 given by Edward English.	. . . .
FOWL LANE, SOUTHWARK.	John and Archibald Harvey, and James Brand.	28	Ditto	71 15 0	100 0 Sir Humphrey Weld.	. . . .
FRIDAY STREET.					81 12 Hospital Stock.	
One house, No. 23					£281 12	
One house, No. 22, and one No. 13, Great Distaff-lane.						
Four houses sold to the Commissioners of New London Bridge in 1830.						

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Rental.

Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(continued.)

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
Two houses, Nos. 24 and 25 House, No. 63 House, formerly called the White Hart, No. 64	William Mathie William Holmes William Symonds Faulke	28 21 21	Christmas 1827 Lady-day 1835 Lady-day 1835	£. s. d. 219 0 0 165 12 6 124 5 0	Robert Dow. Sir Martin Bowes. Purchased in 1703 with £200 0 by Alice Hinton. 100 0 Thomas Kirk. 370 10 Hospital Stock. £670 10	.....
GRACECHURCH STREET.						
A house, No. 71 Back part of a house, No. 95	William Baily Messrs. T. and W. Day	21 21	Michaelmas 1832 Michaelmas 1831	164 10 0 41 10 0	Thomas Barnes. Purchased in 1764 from Joseph Brooks for £500. Sarah Wale.	. . . .
House, No. 93 GRAVEL WALK, BLUE ANCHOR ALLEY. (See Blue Anchor-alley.)	James Charles Edmiston	,,	Ditto	82 10 0		. . .
HART STREET, GOVENT GARDEN. (See under Long Acre)—Premises let to R. and F. Turrill.		,,				. . .
HOLBORN. The Old Bell Inn, with the tap and the stables and offices belonging thereto.	Charles Richmond Tinson and Thomas Fellows.	21	Michaelmas 1824	357 10 0	Purchased in 1721 partly with Mr. Coulston's le- gacy.	Land-tax redeemed.
A house, No. 124, the west entrance to the Old Bell Inn.	William Mears	,,	Ditto	50 0 0		
HONEY LANE MARKET, RUSSIA ROW. House at the corner	James Richardson	,,	Michaelmas 1834	72 10 0	John Haydon.	. . .

London.

Christ's Hospital,

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Rental.

Two houses, and one in Milk-street (See also Russia-row.)	John Darby	61	Midsummer 1795 .	105 16 8	John Haydon.
HOUNDSDITCH.						
Two houses, No. 140, and the King's Arms, No. 141	David Maxwell	21	Lady-day 1828 .	110 17 6	Thomas Lawrence	. . . . .
INGRAM COURT, FENCHURCH STREET.						
House and warehouses, No. 1	William Marchant	21	Michaelmas 1834 .	67 18 6	William Elkine.	. . . . .
House, No. 2, east side	Bernard Barry Henington and Thomas Galabin	,,	Ditto	57 18 6	Ditto.	. . . . .
Two ditto, Nos. 3 and 4, west side	Richard Symonds	,,	Ditto	58 0 0	Ditto.	. . . . .
KING'S HEAD COURT, ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.						
Houses lately pulled down for the new buildings of hospital.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Purchased in 1830.	. . . . .
LONG ACRE.						
The bagnio No. 15, and a house No. 25, with six houses and warehouses in Lazingby-court.	Representatives of Richard Winter.	41	Michaelmas 1802 .	105 0 0		
House No. 16	Alexander Mac Glashan and Alexander Robert Davidson.	21	Christmas 1835 .	55 6 0		
Ditto No. 17	Richard Mills	20	Michaelmas 1823 .	71 10 0		
Ditto No. 18	John Salt	,,	Ditto	46 18 6		
Two ditto in one, Nos. 19 and 20	William Abud and John Turner.	,,	Ditto	165 12 0		
House No. 21	John Strachan	,,	Ditto	82 9 0		
Two ditto, Nos. 22 and 23, with workshops and exten- sive premises at the back to Hart-street, Covent- garden, with the Red Lion public-house in Hart- street.	Richard and Francis Turrill	,,	Ditto	506 4 11	Thomas Stretch- ley.	. . . . .
House No. 24, with workshops in Conduit or Bird- in-hand-court.	George Robinson and Robert Wilkins.	,,	Ditto	135 2 0		
Four houses on the east side of Conduit or Bird-in- hand-court, being the four first leading from Long Acre.	Messrs. C. and G. Croxon	,,	Ditto	75 13 0		
Two houses on the west side of same court	Evan Evans	20	Michaelmas 1823 .	75 12 0		
Message and farrier's shop, with the corner house on the east side of same court.	Thomas Bott	,,	Ditto	52 8 0		
MAIDEN LANE, WOOD STREET.						
A house No. 21	John Wheatley Liggins .	21	Christmas 1824 .	30 15 0	Richard Rochdale

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
THREE MARINER COURT.—(See Fore Street.) MASON'S ALLEY, BASINGHALL STREET.				£. s. d.		
House at the corner	Richard B. Hay	21	Midsummer 1816 .	62 10 0	Thomas Barnes.	. . . . .
House and passage to Mason's-hall	Masons' Company . . .	40	Michaelmas 1828 .	21 2 6	Ditto.	. . . . .
MILK STREET.—(See Honey Lane Market.) MONUMENT YARD.						
House on the south side, No. 3	Arthur Wilcoxon, sen., and jun. and Co.	21	Michaelmas 1834 .	145 0 0	Purchased with pro- perty in Pudding- lane in 1641 for £2,200.	. . . . .
NEW COURT, BLUE ANCHOR ALLEY.—(See Blue Anchor Alley.) NEWGATE STREET.						
A house on the west side of entrance to the hospital leading to the great hall. Several houses in this street, formerly let, taken down in 1833, and previously, for the recent improve- ments.	Joseph Evans	21	Lady-day 1835 .	89 1 0	Part of hospital pre- mises.	Tenant to lay out £800 in completing the house.
NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, STRAND.						
House No. 3	John Charles A. Duval .	21	Michaelmas 1833 .	41 10 0	John Jones.	. . . . .
PANCRAS LANE.						
House No. 3	Ambrose Willey	23	Michaelmas 1825 .	55 0 0	Peter Blundell.	Land-tax redeemed.
A house No. 4 and a small tenement No. 53 in St. Antholin's churchyard.	Richard Abbey	21	Michaelmas 1827 .	267 10 0	Ditto	Ditto.
House No. 52 in St. Antholin's churchyard	George Lamb	21	Michaelmas 1821 .	54 5 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
PANVER ALLEY.—(See Blow-Bladder Street.) PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER.						
House No. 1 on the north side, with coach-house and stable, with rooms over in Little Park-street, for- merly Carteret-street.	Edward Vaughan Wil- liams.	21	Lady-day 1835 .	138 18 6	Richard Castell or Casteler, with all the property in	In this street the names are in some instances those of tenants in possession who have agreed to take leases on the expiration of

House No. 2, with coach-house and stable in ditto	John Ireland Blackburne .	„	Ditto	164	5	6	this street and Little Park-street or Carteret-street.	those granted in 1776; of all which Michael Barrett was the original lessee
Ditto No. 3	Philpotts	61	Lady-day 1776	29	10	0	„	{ Agreement made for new lease for 21 years, from Lady-day 1837, at £190 per annum for the house and stables, and insurance on £1,900.
Coach-house and stable in Little Park-street	Ditto	2	Lady-day 1835	27	0	0	„	
Ditto No. 4	Right Hon. Charles Tenynson D'Eyncourt.	61	Lady-day 1776	33	7	6	„	
Ditto No. 5	Lady Hope	„	Ditto	31	10	0	„	
Coach-house and stable in Little Park-street	Ditto	21½	Michaelmas 1836	35	15	0	„	
Ditto No. 6, with coach-house, stable, and yard	Joshua Watson	61	Lady-day 1776	48	18	10	„	{ Ditto, terms of new lease not yet fixed. (New lease for 21 years from Lady-day 1837, at £250 for the house and stables, and insurance on £2,300.
Ditto No. 7	Peregrine Edward Townley	„	Ditto	43	8	4	„	
Coach-house and stable in Little Park-street	Ditto	2	Lady-day 1835	26	5	0	„	
House on the south side, No. 8	Sir Robert Sharpe Ainslie, bart.	61	Lady-day 1776	14	12	2	„	
Ditto	George Bramwell	20½	Michaelmas 1816	63	0	0	„	
House on the south side, No. 10	Edward Vaughan Williams	20½	Michaelmas 1816	63	0	0	„	{ No agreement yet made for new letting. Re-let to Frances Dyer for 21 years, from Lady-day 1837, at £70, and insurance on £900. Ditto to Robert Frankland at £70, and insurance on £900.
Ditto	John Barrett Lennard	14	Lady-day 1823	70	0	0	„	
Ditto	Frances and Mary Ann Dyer.	20½	Michaelmas 1816	63	0	0	„	
Ditto	Mary Brown	„	Ditto	63	0	0	„	
Parcel of ground, formerly the Cock-pit	Charles Pearson	„	„	„	„	„	„	

London.
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Christ's Hospital,
continued.
—
Rental.

London.
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Christ's Hospital,
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Rental.

Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(continued.)

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how Derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
LITTLE PARK STREET, formerly part of Carteret Street. See Stables, &c. included above.				£. s. d.		
Three Johns' public-house	Representatives of John Barrett.	30	Lady-day 1807 .	4 2 6	. . . .	This house having been built partly upon hospital ground and partly upon seven feet of ground of Dean and Chapter of Westminster, the hospital took a lease of this ground for 40 years, from Michaelmas 1806, at a fine of £40, and rent of 2s. 6d., the lease being renewable.
A small house occupied by the widow of John Barrett, who claims it as her own on the plea that no acknowledgment has been paid for it for 61 years. The fact is, that the ground rent of £200 reserved on the agreement for a lease to Michael Barrett in 1774 was apportioned on the other houses built by him as they were successively erected; the Three Johns and Mrs. Barrett's house were built subsequently.	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	Land-tax redeemed on all the property in Park-street.
PATERNOSTER ROW.						
House called the Bell	John Williams	21	Lady-day 1824 .	52 15 0	Thomas Barnes .	These houses held under the Bishop of London by lease renewable every seven years for the front part of the houses, and every 14 years for the back parts; quit-rent for the whole £7. 10s. Fines on renewal in 1836, amounting in the whole to £343. 2s. 6d., exclusive of expenses of lease.
Ditto called the Blue Boar	George Hitchcock and Frederick Rogers	21	Lady-day 1836 .	108 0 0	John White.	
PAUL'S ALLEY.—(See Redcross-street.)						
POULTRY.						
A large house, formerly two	Thomas Dossetor . . .	21	Midsummer 1832 .	162 15 0	Thomas Singleton	Held under lease from Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's for 40 years, from Michaelmas 1816, renewable every 14 years at £5. 5s. per annum rent, and for acquittance and land-tax £2. 0s. 11d.
PUDDING LANE.						
House, yard, and premises, No. 28	Josiah Merrill	21	Lady-day 1836 .	83 10 0	Cornelius and Helena De Vos.

London.

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continued.

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House, No. 18	John Tomlinson	21	Midsummer 1835 .	26 10 0	Edward Mallows.
House, formerly two, extending backwards so as to front St. Margaret's churchyard, New Fish-street.	James Brooksbank Higgs, and Thomas Gay Ransford.	21	Michaelmas 1834 .	137 4 0	Purchased by the hospital in 1641, with other property in Monument-yard.
A set of warehouses the corner of Monument-yard, with coach-house and stable under.	George Child . . . . .	..	Yearly tenant . .	86 5 0	Ditto.	. . . . .
REDCROSS STREET.						
A house, formerly two	Representatives of Gibson Reeve.	60	Midsummer 1803.	26 0 0	Thomas Bell.	. . . . .
Two houses, sheds, and ground, in Paul's Alley . .	Messrs. Hale and Simmons	61	Lady-day 1789 .	15 0 0	Ditto.	Tenant to insure for £300.
ROSE ALLEY.—(See Bishopsgate Street.)						
RUSSIA ROW, HONEY LANE MARKET.						
House, No. 5	Edward Fox and Charles Bailey.	21	Michaelmas 1834 .	76 0 0	John Haydon.	. . . . .
Ditto, No. 6.	Daniel Woodhead . . . .	..	..	65 10 0	..	. . . . .
ST. ANDREW'S HILL.						
A house, No. 17	William Samler	21	Lady-day 1819 .	19 0 0	James Baites.	. . . . .
ST. ANTHOLIN'S CHURCHYARD.—(See Pancras Lane.)						
ST. BENNET'S HILL.						
A house, No. 14	College of Arms	61	Christmas 1800 .	12 0 0	David Smith.	. . . . .
ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.						
Queen's Head public-house, being 14, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and 19, Angel-street.	Messrs. Clowes and Co. . .	50	Michaelmas 1811 .	55 10 0	Purchased with other premises under Act for rebuilding for £3,500.	. . . . .
House, No. 13	Jane Fletton	14	16th April 1827 .	26 0 0	..	. . . . .
SEA COAL LANE.						
House and outbuildings used as a printing-office . .	George Woodfall	65	Midsummer 1821 .	50 0 0	Parker and Middleton; see Angel-court.	Land-tax redeemed.

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Rental of Estates in London, Westminster, and Southwark—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.			
SHOE LANE. House sold to city of London for forming Farringdon Market.	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	£. s. d.	Purchased in 1691 and 1695.	. . . . .
SHOREDITCH.—(See Union-street.) SILVER STREET. House No. 6, and warehouses in Dudley-court.	Representatives of William Kerl.	28	Christmas 1826 .	94 16 0	John Lawnde and Mary Parradine.	. . . . .
[SIZE LANE. House No. 8, with workshops at the back House No. 9	Richard Songhurst . . . Robert Logan	21 21	Midsummer 1835 . Michaelmas 1835 .	65 12 0 33 18 0	Sarah Bridges. ,,	. . . . .
SMITHFIELD BARS. A house formerly belonging to the hospital, included in the exchange with St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1818.	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Edward Mallovs .	. . . . .
SWITHIN'S LANE. A house sold to the City of London in 1833 for approaches to London Bridge.	. . . . .	. .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Sir Martin Bowes	. . . . .
LOWER THAMES STREET. House No. 31, at the south-east corner on Fish-street-hill.	John Sharp	61	Midsummer 1807 .	40 0 0	Ditto, and partly purchased for £301. 15s. in 1721.	Part leasehold under parish of St. Magnus the Martyr at the rent of £5. 3s. 4d.; rent reduced from £52. 7s. to £40, in consequence of deterioration in value by new London Bridge; land-tax redeemed.
TOOLEY STREET. Five houses Nos. 127 to 131	Thomas Nathaniel Williams	61	Midsummer 1818 .	32 8 0	Francis Barnham, and part purchased for £200 in 1591.	. . . . .
House No. 132 One house in Tooley-street and five on the west side	William Carless Samuel Brandram . . .	;; 61	Ditto Lady-day 1778 .	7 8 0 60 0 0	Ditto. Ditto. . . . .	. . . . . . . . . .

counting-house behind. House No. 135.	Thomas Roffe Burgess	31	Michaelmas 1806	22	4	0	Ditto. . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 136	Michael Cawthorn.	31	Michaelmas 1806	17	15	0	Ditto. . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 137	Ditto	”	Ditto	22	0	0	Ditto. . . . .	. . . . .
The Colonel Wardel public-house No. 138	Robert Slack's representatives.	”	Ditto	70	0	0	Ditto. . . . .	. . . . .
The Dog and Bear public-house and other premises, lately sold to Greenwich Rail-road Company.								
TOWER ROYAL.								
House No. 1, at the corner of Tower-royal and Budge- row.	John Hargrave	21	Lady-day 1823	83	0	0	Thomas Barnes . . . . .	. . . . .
TOWER STREET.								
Two houses Nos. 26 and 27	Silvanus Phillips and John King.	21	Midsummer 1819	204	10	0	John Fowke . . . . .	. . . . .
TRINITY COURT.—(See Aldersgate Street.)								
TRINITY LANE.								
Two houses Nos. 21 and 22 on the north side, and a manufactory behind the same in Durham-court.	Thomas Helps.	61	Lady-day 1809	71	17	0	William Mascall	Land-tax redeemed.
Piece of ground on which part of a stable belonging to Gerard's-hall Inn is built. (See also Aldersgate Street.)	John Crawley	99	Lady-day 1799	0	5	0	Ditto	Fine of £130 paid; lease not included in those confirmed by the Act of Geo. IV.
UNION STREET, SHOREDITCH.								
Various small houses, nearly 200 in number, in Union- street, Union-walk, Union-buildings, Union-cres- cent, Kingsland-road, and Hackney-road.	Messrs. Nokes and Dyer, and Jonathan Carr.	66	Michaelmas 1786	130	0	0	Thomas Webb . . . . .	. . . . .
WATER LANE, TOWER STREET.								
House and seven vaults	Thomas Williams	21½	Christmas 1818	132	10	0	John Fowke . . . . .	. . . . .
WATLING STREET.								
House sold . . . . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Thomas Barnes	This house was sold in 1826 to the Com- missioners of Sewers for £1,500.
WHITE ROSE COURT, COLEMAN STREET.								
House on the north side	John Tookey	21	Midsummer 1817	31	2	0	Roger Wilcox, and purchase in 1750 for £252.	. . . . .
House on the north side Ditto	Lloyd Simpson Joseph King	21 5	Midsummer 1817 Midsummer 1833	26 31	2 2	0 0	Roger Wilcox Ditto

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Rental of Estates in London, Westminster and Southwark—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.		Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.	£.	s. d.		
House on south side called the Butler's Head public-house.	William Adams Larby .	21	Midsummer 1835 .	105	0 0	Roger Wilcox .	. . . . .
Ditto on south side	John Tall	,,	Midsummer 1817 .	31	2 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
WILSON STREET, MOORFIELDS.							
House No. 15	Joseph Walters	,,	Lady-day 1822 .	62	10 0	Edmund Scott .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 16	William Purkis	,,	Ditto	51	15 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 17	Assignees of Grace Carnario .	,,	Ditto	49	0 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
Ditto No. 18	William Abbott Kent	,,	Ditto	51	15 0	Ditto . . . . .	. . . . .
Five shares in the West Middlesex Water Works .	. . . . .	,,	. . . . .	15	0 0	John Corderoy .	. . . . .
			Total	£13,977	11 7		Notice given of an increase of dividend, 5s. a share.

RENTAL OF ESTATES IN THE COUNTRY.

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.			
BEDFORDSHIRE.							
Kempston Hardwick and Woolton.	A. R. P. 353 1 20	Elizabeth Emery	14	Michaelmas 1825	£. s. d. 346 5 0	Kempston estate, purchased in 1620 for £2,890, Wootton estate, purchased in 1835 for £3,535 12s.	Wootton inclosure award just completed. Particulars of alteration not made known yet to governor.
BUCKS.							
Horton and Slapton.	21 0 16	Christopher Buckmaster .	14	Michaelmas 1826	28 0 0	Thomas Lockington.	. . . . .

Stokemandeville.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Harlton manor-house and farm 298 0 26 }
In Haselngdon and Eversfield 10 0 0 }

Harlton quit-rents }
Whittlesea. }

Land at Whittlesea Wash }
Essex. }

Piece of land }
Barking. }

Two houses, sheds, small warehouses,
shipwright's yard, and wharf.

Berden and Clavering.
House and numerous farm-buildings,
called the Priory, in Berden 217 0 10 }
In Clavering 72 2 32 }

Brick-house farm at Berden, including
1 r. 36 p. in Clavering, 7 a. 1 r. 24 p.
in Maruden, and 1 a. 3 r. 26 p. in
Stocking Pelhams in Hertfordshire.

149 2 14 }
17 0 3 }
William Perrin }
John Thompson }
Thomas L. Webb's repre-
sentatives and others. }

19 Christmas 1836 .
tenant }
Yearly }
..

160 0 0 }
6 0 0 }
38 18 9 }
Clear after
deducting
£4. 7s. 8d.
for land-tax.

John Bancks .
Ditto }
Ditto }

2 D 2

All the premises in Stokemandeville leasehold,
under dean and chapter of Lincoln. Present
lease, for 21 years from 26th February 1835,
at £10. reserved rent, and for land-tax re-
deemed £19. 2s. Renewable every seven
years on fine, amount uncertain; last fine
£315, and expenses. Also covenant in lease
for governors to maintain one child on no-
mination of dean and chapter.
Governors to lay out £600 on new buildings
and improvements, and to allow £5. a-year
for repair of roads.
Quantity includes 14 acres of wood-land kept
in hand by governors.

Henry Fryer, by
decree in Chan-
cery, 6th April
1676.
Ditto }

245 15 0 }
21 6 10 }
Thos. Stretchley

Michaelmas 1830
Ditto }
tenant }

William Whitechurch }
Ditto }
Duke of Bedford }

Magdal. Hooker,
1584, and subse-
quent purchases
from Thomas
Fanshaw and
William Miller.
Ditto }

Land-tax redeemed.

Sir Thomas and
Dame M. Ram-
sey, including
also a cottage and
five acres of land,
the gift of Sir
George Garrett.
Purchased by the
hospital for
£1,400, as stated
in ledger and
court books un-
der date of 1725.

60 0 0 }
91 15 0 }
132 0 0 }

Michaelmas 1827
Lady-day 1830 .
Michaelmas 1833
Ditto }

Griffis Taylor }
Thomas Seabrook }
Nathaniel Hayden }

Let tithe-free, except a modus of £3. 3s. 4d.
for the lands in Clavering. The reductions
upon this rent from the last letting are equi-
valent to about £95 per annum. The
buildings are in good condition. This rent
includes £5 for insurance.
The rent of this farm in 1785 . . . £108.
1805 . . . 230.
1819 . . . 180.
The land in Berden is tithe-free. This rent
was reduced in 1833 from £180.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Rental.

Rental of Estates and Houses in the Country—(*continued*).

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.			
Great and small tithes of the parish of Berden. <i>Great Clacton.</i>	A. R. P. .	.	.	.	£. s. d. 255 19 0	Sir Thomas and Dame Mary Ramsey.	These are let by composition to the occupiers of the land from year to year.
Colebarn Hall farm <i>Clavering.</i>	125 2 24	Lucy Pudney	Yearly	tenant	100 0 0	Samuel Travers	Charity established by decree in Clancery in 1797.
Parsonage farm, including 6A. 2R. 10P. in Berden.	164 0 0	Thomas Seabrook . .	14	Michaelmas 1829	200 0 0	Dame M. Ramsey	. . . .
Two-third parts of the great tithes of the parish. (See also under the head of Berden.)	.	. . . .	.	. . . .	352 19 4	Ditto . . .	Let to the occupiers from year to year.
<i>Colchester.</i>							
A house, garden, stable, and out-buildings in High-street.	.	Thomas Smith . . .	21	Michaelmas 1817	58 0 0	Samuel Travers .	. . . .
<i>Elsenham.</i>							
Land	16 3 14	Matthew Woodley . .	14	Lady-day 1830 .	14 0 0	Dame M. Ramsey	. . . .
<i>Gainscolne, or Colne Engaine.</i>							
Manor-house and farm, called Brook Farm	153 2 17	William Gallifent . .	14	Michaelmas 1826	180 0 0	Ditto . . .	£200 was agreed to be expended by the governors in repairs, but this has been considerably exceeded. The buildings are in very good condition, having been recently repaired.
Mill, mill-house, and buildings, two meadows, and two pieces of arable land.	10 2 2	Richard Latimer Dell .	14	Michaelmas 1833	77 0 0	Ditto . . .	In respect of copyholds.
Quit-rents Underwood of Oxley Wood . . . .	. . . .	John Vaizey . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	11 12 2 13 0 0	Ditto . . . Ditto . . .	. . . .
<i>Hadleigh.</i>							
Land	29 0 15	Daniel Higgs	14	Michaelmas 1832	28 0 0	Henry Stone .	. . . .
<i>West Ham.</i>							
Marsh land in West Ham Level . .	3 0 17	James Lathbury . . .	7	Lady-day 1834 .	10 10 0	Hamond Amcotts.	. . . .

Also five cottages and garden adjoining	John Cooper	26½	Michaelmas 1834	52 10 0	John Phillips	Two cottages purchased of William Vooght in 1828 for £700, two others from trustees of J. Ribbell in 1831 for £237. 17s., and one bought in 1835 for £100.
Supply of water	East London Water Works Company.	..	..	30 0 0	Ditto	Rent, commencing in May 1834, to increase £5 every seven years, until it amounts to £50 per annum, as a compensation in perpetuity for damage done to the mill by taking part of the water.
Marsh land	John Cooper	14	Lady-day 1826 .	35 0 0	Ditto . . . . .	..
Cottage and land	John Poole	14	Michaelmas 1831	16 0 0	Sir Robert Newton, bart.	..
Two-third parts of the great tithes of the parish.	..	..	..	113 18 8	Dame M. Ramsey	See observation under Berden.
Meadow land in Low Layton Marsh	William Fritli	Yearly	tenant	4 0 0	Henry Austen . . . . .	..
Cottage, wood, and land	George Perry . . . . .	..	Ditto	3 0 0	Dame M. Ramsey	..
Arable and pasture land	Ann Sawkins . . . . .	..	Ditto	24 0 0	Ditto	About four acres of these lands have been agreed to be exchanged with the Rev. Henry Howard, for a quantity of similar amount.
Ditto and barn	George Chipperfield	14	Michaelmas 1831	63 19 4	Ditto	£199. 11s. 3d. expended by hospital in building a barn, tenant paying 7 per cent., making an addition of £13. 19s. 4d. to rent of £50, commencing from Midsummer 1838.
Land	Thomas Coolbear . . . . .	..	Ditto	27 0 0	Ditto . . . . .	..
Eight houses on south side of entrance to the town; one a public house, called the Salmon and Compasses.	Messrs. Charington	61	Michaelmas 1811	28 10 0	John Whiting	Houses built by lessees, under covenant to lay out £1,500.
Mansion-house and farm	Thomas Cooch	11	Michaelmas 1828	210 0 0	Richard Young . . . . .	..

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Rental.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

Rental of Estates and Houses in the Country—(*continued*).

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.			
<i>East Tilbury.</i>					£. s. d.		
Piece of land called Hesters . . .	A. R. P. 4 0 0	Oliver Atkinson . . .	14	Michaelmas 1832	6 0 0	William Foster .	A farm at East Tilbury, called Fisher's, formerly let by the hospital with this property, surrendered to parish of St. Andrew Under-shaft, from Lady-day 1834, in pursuance of a decree in Chancery. Rent for the whole, £35. Amount for the portion retained by the hospital not settled; £6 paid on account.
<i>Ugley.</i>							
The Parsonage farm	47 3 35	Joseph Luckin . . .	14	Michaelmas 1825	72 0 0	Sir Wm. Craven	Tithe-free.
Great tithes of the parish . . . . .	. . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	288 19 5	Ditto . . .	Amount received in 1835.
HEREFORDSHIRE.							
<i>Collington.</i>							
Cottage called Grigg's house, with garden, orchard, and hop ground.	4 3 16	William Perry . . .	14	Lady-day 1824 .	10 0 0	Thos. Stretchley	. . . . .
Piece of arable land, called Phuton's field	10 0 0	John Oseland . . .	„	Ditto	7 0 0	Ditto . . .	To be laid down to grass.
Court-house, and other farms, with cottages and land.	228 1 26	William Nott . . .	„	Ditto	192 10 0	Ditto . . .	This farm and the two preceding parcels were let, previously to 1823, at £310. The reduction took place upon the report of a surveyor, the tenant having expended a considerable sum in permanent improvements and engaging to repair. The house, built in 1789, is repaired by the hospital, the buildings by the tenant.
<i>Thornbury.</i>							
Pool-house farm 88 1 0	101 0 14	Ann Taylor . . .	„	Ditto	80 15 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .
Sidhall farm 12 3 14	. . .	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	3 11 8	Ditto . . .	Not received since 1824, and doubtful whether recoverable.
Quit-rents . . . . .	. . .	. . . . .			
HERTFORDSHIRE.							
<i>Colney.</i>							
Arable and meadow land	55 2 15	Ralph Smith . . .	14	Michaelmas 1833	65 0 0	Giles Russell .	. . . . .
House and land	10 1 24	Rev. Marcus Rd. Southwell	31	Lady-day 1836 .	43 0 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .

<i>Hatfield.</i>	70	3	10	Thomas Hunt	21	Michaelmas 1826	90	0	0	John Edmanson	. . . .
Cottage and eight fields, called the Falls of Punsborn.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	Purchased with other premises in 1796 for £1,000 and £80.	Used for purposes of the hospital since Michaelmas 1832.
<i>Hertford Town.</i>											
House on Tattle-hill, near the hospital .											
Land adjoining the boys' play ground, used as a nursery garden.	1	2	0	William M'Mullen . .	Yearly	tenant	4	10	0	Ditto . . . .	.
Close of meadow adjoining the Plough public house.	2	0	0	John Christie & Co. . .	"	Ditto	12	0	0	Purchased in 1791 for £300.	.
<i>Lotsford in Stondon.</i>											
Farm	90	2	15	Thomas Chapman . . .	"	Ditto	91	5	0	Thomas Barnes .	Inclosure just completed.
<i>Mepsal.</i>											
St. Thomas's chapel farm	414	2	30	John Pestell	14	Michaelmas 1828	355	0	0	Purchased in 1710 with money left by Henry Stone, purchase-money £3,354, charges £98. 19s. 11d. Thomas Fisher .	.
<i>Puckeridge.</i>											
<i>Stocking Pelham.</i>											
(See Berden, Essex).											See Annuity Rental, p. 216.
<i>Ware.</i>											
One large house and 13 smaller ditto, stable and outhouses and field.	2	0	0	James Brown	21	Christmas 1830 .	75	0	0	Ware-place Yard, purchased in 1685 for £370, and ground adjoining in 1745 for £80.	This was formerly a nursery and school for the younger children of the hospital, similar to the Hertford establishment.
<i>KENT.</i>											
<i>Deptford.</i>											
One house and seven small tenements, basket warehouse, sheds, and nursery ground, and a piece of meadow ground at New Cross; also two small pieces of ground adjoining.	4	1	4	John and William Cormack	31	Michaelmas 1835	139	5	0	Thomas Dixon .	.
Two pieces of meadow land	5	1	2½	Ditto	Yearly	tenants	27	0	0	Ditto . . . .	.
A farrier's shop at New Cross and three tenements behind, small piece of garden ground, and a field.	1	0	10	William Killick	"	tenant	35	0	0	Ditto . . . .	.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Rental.

Rental of Estates and Houses in the Country—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.			
The Rose public house, with two small cottages and stable.	A. R. P. . . .	Edward Lambert . . .	21	Michaelmas 1835	£. s. d. 52 5 0	Thomas Dixon .	. . . .
The New Cross public house, with four small tenements behind, and garden ground.	. . .	Ditto	61	Michaelmas 1835	54 15 0	Ditto . . .	Tenant to take down and rebuild the public-house.
The New Cross chapel . . . . .	. . .	Joseph Hardcastle and Joseph Gideon Slous. Robert Booth	21 ,,	Ditto . . . Ditto . . .	11 10 0 84 0 0	Ditto . . . Ditto . . .	. . . . . Out of the rent of the property derived from Thomas Dixon, £6 is paid to the hospital and £4 to the Clothworkers' Company. The clear residue is divided equally between the hospital and company.
Two dwelling houses, with gardens and a field at New Cross, being the 2d and 3d west of Counter-hill academy.	1 0 21	Peter Simpson	,,	Ditto . . .	37 0 0	Ditto . . .	
A dwelling house and garden at ditto, being the 1st west of Counter-hill academy.	. . .	Elizabeth Kisbee	Yearly	tenant . . .	30 0 0	Ditto . . .	
Two houses and three wooden cottages, situate east of the New Cross public house.	. . .	William Davis	21	Midsummer 1836	74 2 6	Ditto . . .	
A house called the Counter-hill academy, piece of land, and small cottage at New Cross.	1 1 23	Robert Gathercole	,,	Ditto . . .	26 5 0	Ditto . . .	
House and garden, being the first house next to New Cross chapel on the west.	. . .	— Hills	Yearly	. . . . .	14 0 0	Ditto . . .	
House, being the second west of ditto, with garden and outbuildings.	. . .	In hand . . . . .	,,	. . . . .	. . .	Ditto . . .	
A frontage of 279 feet for letting, including ground for a road, 43 feet wide.	. . .	Charles Ritchie	61	Christmas 1826.	104 18 6	Roger Knott .	Covenant on part of tenant to build a new mill, at cost of not less than £3,500.
Mill and other buildings and ozier ground at Deptford.	3 0 0	Christopher Chapman	Yearly	tenant . . .	15 0 0	Thomas Hawes .	Tenant to expend £5 per annum in repairs.
<i>Erith.</i> House, garden, orchard, and land . . .	7 1 20	General Sir Samuel Hulse	,,	Ditto . . .	22 0 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .
Piece of land	4 2 5	William Hills	14	Lady-day 1833 .	10 0 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .
Messuage, or tenement called Faunts, at Picardy, and land.	1 0 35	John Gilbert	Yearly	tenant . . .	7 0 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .
Cottage and orchard at Chalk Stile . . .	1 0 10	Edward Lambert	21	Lady-day 1835 .	17 15 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .
<i>Leesney.</i> Public house called the Harrow . . . . .	. . .	Richard Fletcher	14	Michaelmas 1829	326 5 0	Ditto . . .	. . . . .
The abbey-farm and wood . . . . .	. . .					
Land at Picardy and a field called Jones's near Belvidere 105 0 20)	417 3 18						

Lewisham. Farm at Brockley-green, in Lewisham and Depford, with cottage and garden.	117	2	20	George Colgate	14	Michaelmas 1833	135	0	0	Roger Knott .	Very bad land.
	14	3	6	William Nicholson . . .	21	Michaelmas 1822	105	0	2	Thomas Lockington.	
Rochester. Three parcels of land called St. Margaret's fields; also house and outbuildings.	63	0	27	Isaac Barling	Yearly	tenant	50	0	0	Robert Buck .	Rent includes £10 per annum as interest on £200 expended by governors in building the cottage, governors covenanting to lay out £65. 10s. in repairs.
Staplehurst. Cottage and farm	35	1	29	Executors of John Porter	14	Michaelmas 1833	47	0	0	Ditto	
Sutton Valence. Cottage, barn, and land	325	3	14	William Brice	,,	Michaelmas 1832	130	4	0	Purchased in 1716 with monies bequeathed by Wm. Moses in 1688. Sir Thos. Bennett	Land includes 81 A. 0 R. 24 P. of wood-land, land-tax redeemed.
Wormshill. Manor, house, and farm . . . . .					..						See Annuity Rental, p. 215.
LINCOLNSHIRE. Kirton											
Skellingthorpe. Stone's place farm	1091	0	12	Frederick Shaw	31	Lady-day 1809 .	650	0	0		
The manor farm	423	2	8	John Gude Stevenson . .	Yearly	tenant	467	8	0		
Skellingthorpe farm	478	0	11	John Lessiter		Ditto	525	0	0		
New house farm	375	1	36	Messrs. William H. Watson and R. Holmes.		Ditto	300	0	0		
The old farm	67	2	36	James Holland		Ditto	72	0	0		
The woodhouse farm	77	0	24	Robert Scarborough . .		Ditto	80	0	0		
The woodhouse and land	23	2	20	James Holland		Ditto	20	0	0		
Ditto	74	0	20	Joseph Harrison		Ditto	60	0	0		
Ditto	63	2	20	Jane Booth		Ditto	35	11	6		
Ditto	28	0	0	John Johnson		Ditto	33	0	0		
Public house called Stone's Arms	118	2	24	Ralph Lascelles		Ditto	115	15	0		
House and land	5	0	28	John Jessop		Ditto	9	15	0		
Twenty-five cottages, land, and parcels of garden ground.	66	0	6	Robert Hewitt and others		Ditto	103	1	6		
Woodland in hand	614	1	2		..						
Newly planted ground ditto	889	0	26		..						
MIDDLESEX. East Bedfont. Manor house, farm, and lands, called Paite's and Talbot's.	239	1	15	Francis Sherborn. . . .	14	Michaelmas 1825	404	10	0	Edward Hewlett	Land includes 24 A. 2n. 16 P. of plantation in hand.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

Rent of Estates and Houses in the Country—(continued).

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity.		Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
				Years.	Commencement.			
Land near the vicarage <i>Finchley.</i>	A. R. P. 0 2 0		Rev. Dr. Jones	Yearly	tenant	£. s. d. 2 2 0	Edward Hewlett.	. . . . .
Barn and land	10 0 0		Representatives of Wm. Copley.	Yearly	tenant	30 0 0	John Lyon . .	. . . . .
Old Ford (in Parish of St. Mary Stratford, Bow.)	4 1 21		Benjamin John Chapman	21	Lady-day 1833 .	63 0 0	}	With liberty to the tenant to pull down the old house.
House, factory, and buildings, pleasure-ground, garden, and two meadows.			Ditto	19½	Michaelmas 1834	32 10 0		
White Hart public-house, and ground adjoining, on which a ruinous house stands.			Ditto	,,	Christmas 1834 .	62 0 0		
Nine cottages and premises in Prevot's-row, and a dwelling-house, also two other cottages, shed, and wharf.	6 2 0		Elizabeth Mackmurdo .	21	Ditto	30 0 0		
Meadow land, formerly a calico-ground, yard, and stable.	1 1 3		William Baker	21	Michaelmas 1822	36 5 0	}	. . . . .
House and out-houses, nursery garden, and a meadow.	8 1 8		Benjamin John Chapman	Yearly	tenant	14 0 0		
Two pieces of land, formerly a tenter-ground, and a meadow.							William Williams	. . . . .
<i>Highgate.</i>								
Two houses			John Thompson	21	Lady-day 1831 .	32 12 6	Jane Savage .	. . . . .
Piece of land on the common			Samuel Parkinson . . .	14	Ditto	7 7 0	Ditto.	. . . . .
Piece of ground, with three newly-built houses, and garden ground behind.	0 3 8		Thomas Townsend . . .	63	Ditto	45 0 0	Ditto	Tenant covenanting to build three houses, at an expense of not less than £2,000, which has been done.
Piece of ground, being the site of an old house and premises.			Ditto	,,	Ditto	17 15 0	Ditto	Covenant to build a substantial brick dwelling-house, which has been done.
Piece of pasture land behind the same .	1 2 0		Ditto	21	Ditto	9 0 0	Ditto.	. . . . .
Piece of ground, and an old house standing thereon.			Thomas Broadbent . . .	63	Ditto	11 10 0	Ditto	Covenant by tenant to pull down the old house, and to lay out £400 at least in building a new one, which has been done.
House and carpenter's shop, piece of pasture, and garden ground.	0 3 0		Ditto	21	Lady-day 1831 .	36 12 0	Ditto.	. . . . .

<i>Islington.</i>									
Thirty houses in the high road from Islington to Highgate, called Palmer-terrace and Skinner-row.	.	.	Messrs. Calvert and Co. and others, representatives of William Rolfe.	63 for five houses; 62 for the residue under several leases.	Michaelmas 1791 Michaelmas 1812	25 0 0 55 0 0	Ephraim Skinner.		Built by lessees from time to time.
Seven houses, two thereof in front of the back road from Islington to Highgate, and five in front of that from Smithfield to Islington church, with a field behind and gardens.	3	2	Representatives of Thomas Stowers.	55	Midsummer 1785	84 0 0	John Brown . .		Premises not insured.
Small piece of ground and sheds, at the back of the Star and Garter public-house, in High-street.	.	.	George Hall	27½	Lady-day 1813 .	12 0 0	Ditto		Ditto.
House at north-west corner of the back road from Islington to Highgate.	.	.	Representatives of Thomas Clark.	55	Midsummer 1785	10 0 0	Purchased in 1785, for £242.		. . . .
<i>Willesden.</i>									
Land	60	0	6	James Thompson	14	Christmas 1829 .	50 10 0	Francis Millington.	
<i>NORFOLK.</i>									
<i>Pulham St. Mary.</i>									
Farm	281	0	0	John Reeve	14	Michaelmas 1834	243 12 0	Wm. Pennoyer .	
Farm, called Upper Vaunces.	202	3	31	Edmund Bentfield	,,	Michaelmas 1831	214 10 0	Ditto.	
And another, called Pulham Farm	89	1	4						
Land intermixed with land of Travers Hartley, esq.	20	0	0	William Race	Yearly	tenant	21 0 0	Samuel Travers.	
<i>Wymondham.</i>									

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Rental.

Rent of Estates and Houses in the Country—(*continued*).

Situation and Description of Property.	Quantity.	Tenants.	Term.		Rent.	Donor, or how derived.	Observations.
			Years.	Commencement.			
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	A. R. P.				£. s. d.		
<i>Cold Ashby.</i>							
Land, barn, and stable	56 1 17	William Fox and Herbert Atterbury.	14	Lady-day 1833 .	82 0 0	One moiety given by Rev. Joseph Worthing in 1722, the other purchased, in 1780, for £600.	. . . . .
<i>Welford.</i>							
Land	15 1 34	Ditto	,,	Ditto	30 0 0	Rev. Joseph Worthing.	. . . . .
<i>Wollaston.</i>							
Land and barn	93 1 28	John George	Yearly	tenant	100 0 0	Richard Aldworth.	Allotted under Inclosure Act, in lieu of about 96 acres. Land-tax redeemed, £6. 4s per annum.
SUFFOLK.							
<i>Sturston and Oakley.</i>							
Farm, called Gooderam's, and another, called Blue Boar Farm.	217 1 24	Harriet Tippell	,,	,,	200 0 0	Samuel Travers; also seven acres purchased in 1827 for £200.	. . . . .
Sturston Hall Farm	132 3 3	— Clarke	,,	,,	110 0 0	Samuel Travers.	. . . . .
Quit-rents for Hoo Margaret's Manor . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	,,	. . . . .	1 5 8	Ditto.	. . . . .
SURREY.							
<i>Byfleet.</i>							
House and land	86 0 6	Henry and Geo. Berryman	14	Michaelmas 1832	114 10 0	John Edmanson	Land includes five acres of coppice.
<i>Charlwood.</i>							
Hill Lands' Farm.	25 0 0	James Warren	Yearly	tenant	18 0 0	Purchased in 1620	£10 per annum paid to tenant for taking care of plantation.
Woodland	44 2 0	In hand . . . . .	,,	. . . . .	. . . . .	Ditto.	. . . . .
See also under Horley.							
<i>Collendean.</i>							
House, several parcels of land, and coppice	178 1 34	Thomas Franks . . . . .	,,	. . . . .	55 0 0	Purchased in 1662, for £790.	Very cold wet land.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Rental.

[illegible]

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Patronage.

PATRONAGE.

In addition to the productive property enumerated in the preceding rentals, the governors have the right of presentation to the following livings, which have been already noticed under the respective gifts.

The vicarage of Clavering cum Langley, the rectory of Gainscolne, the perpetual curacy of Berden, in Essex; and the vicarage of Horley, Surrey, under the gift of Dame Mary Ramsey.

The vicarage of Ugley, Essex, the gift of Sir William Craven.

The rectory of Wormshill, Kent, the gift of William Moses.

The vicarage of Enford, Wilts, under the gift of Sarah Methwold.

Also the right of nomination alternately with the Haberdashers' Company, under the Will of Lady Mary Weld, to the next-mentioned livings:—

The vicarages of Albrighton, Salop;

„ „ Bitteswell, Leicester;

„ „ Diseworth, ditto;

„ „ Wigston, ditto;

„ „ Chertsey, Surrey;

And the perpetual curacy of Layston, Suffolk.

No. 2.—Casual
 Profits on Estates.

No. 2.—CASUAL PROFITS ON ESTATES.

1. *Produce of Timber.*

The following is an account of the produce of sales of timber and underwood from the different estates belonging to the hospital for the last 10 years.

	Skellingthorpe Estate.	Leesney Estate.	The other Estates.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1826 . .	1,268 17 6	600 10 0	276 0 2	2,145 7 8
1827 . .	1,516 19 0	171 0 0	24 10 0	1,712 9 0
1828 . .	1,001 10 0	270 6 6	143 8 0	1,415 4 6
1829 . .	982 12 6	176 18 6	142 10 1	1,302 1 1
1830 . .	974 16 0	.	440 18 6	1,415 14 6
1831 . .	1,000 2 0	651 5 6	125 15 0	1,777 2 6
1832 . .	967 7 6	266 13 0	322 11 6	1,556 12 0
1833 . .	1,121 14 6	216 5 9	87 16 0	1,425 16 3
1834 . .	830 17 9	8 0 0	314 4 10	1,153 2 7
1835 . .	681 17 9	10 16 0	74 11 3	765 5 0
£	10,346 14 6	2,371 15 3	1,952 5 4	14,670 15 1

Average of the 10 years, 1,467*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

2. *Fines on Copyholds.*

These arise in respect of lands held of the manors of Gainscolne, in Essex, Harlton, in Cambridgeshire, Paite's, in Middlesex, Horley, in Surrey, and Hoo Margaret's, in Suffolk, which are the property of the hospital.

The following is an account of the fines received between the year 1825 and the 1st January 1836:—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1826. Gainscolne, Essex	96 11 6	96 11 6
1827. Harlton, Cambridgeshire	64 16 6	
Horley, Surrey	12 4 6	
		77 1 0
1828. Gainscolne	133 7 8	133 7 8
1829. Harlton	9 6 6	9 6 6
1830. Gainscolne	5 0 0	5 0 0
1832. Horley	23 8 9	23 8 9
1833. Gainscolne	17 15 0	
Harlton	334 0 0	
Horley	8 0 0	
		359 15 0
1834. Harlton	70 13 0	
Paite's, East Bedfont, Middlesex	44 0 0	
		114 13 0
1835. Gainscolne	9 10 0	
Harlton	141 18 4	
		151 8 4
Total in 10 years	£971 11 9	

The aggregate produce of the whole appears therefore to have been only 97*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per annum, on an average of the 10 years preceding 1st January 1836.
In the year 1836, fines to the amount of 104*l.* 9*s.*, were received from the manor of Hoo Margaret's, Suffolk.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
No. 3.—Rent-
charges and An-
nuities.

No. 3.—RENT-CHARGES AND ANNUITIES.

The annexed list comprises all the fixed payments still received by the hospital, of which the origin is to be found in the documents formerly abstracted, those which are paid by the several corporate companies of the City having been arranged together.
Among the more considerable in amount will be found the perpetual annuity of 370*l.* 10*s.* granted by King Charles II., the payment of 400*l.* under the Will of Thomas Guy, and the hospital's proportion of the dividends appropriated to Hetherington's and the other blind charities. See p. 333.

ANNUITIES carried to the GENERAL FUNDS.

Donor or Origin.	By whom paid.	Out of what Property.	Amount.	Observations.
John Bayworth . .	Clothworkers' Com- pany.	House in Fenchurch-street	£. s. d. 1 0 0	. . .
William Hewett . .	"	Do. Mincing-lane .	5 0 0	. . .
John Hobbey . .	"	Lands at Plumstead, Kent, and other places.	40 0 0	For placing boys appren- tice.
Do.	"	"	20 0 0	For setting them up. By a recent decree in Chan- cery, the hospital, in fu- ture, is to have a propor- tionable share of rents; but no settlement has yet taken place. See p. 145.
Thomas Ormston . .	"	Houses in Lothbury . .	2 0 0	. . .
James Trussell . .	"	Do. Paternoster-row	5 0 0	. . .
Thomas Buck . .	Cutlers' Company .	Houses in Fleet-street .	1 0 0	. . .
Robert Carter . .	Fishmongers' Com- pany.	Paid by company out of their general funds; not known what property charged.	2 0 0	First paid in 1830.
Thomas Jennings . .	"	House in St. Magnus parish	2 0 0	. . .
Mark Qusted . .	"	Manor of Pencourt . .	25 0 0	For maintenance of six boys.
Dame Catherine Con- way.	Grocers' Company .	Funds of company . .	20 0 0	For apprenticing four boys.
Lady Mary Slaney . .	"	Interest of 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> per cent. on certain stocks, appli- cable to purchase of im- propriations.	26 19 9	Amount received in 1835; payment made every third year.
Richard Gurney . .	Haberdashers' Com- pany.	Company's funds . . .	5 0 0	. . .
— Hutchinson . .	"	"	2 0 0	. . .
Lady Mary Weld . .	"	"	3 6 8	For auditing the accounts of the charity.
Margaret Dane . .	Ironmongers' Com- pany.	. . .	10 0 0	. . .
Ralph Hanson . .	"	. . .	2 0 0	. . .
Bartholomew Barnes	Mercers' Company .	Company's funds . . .	10 0 0	. . .
William Ferrers . .	"	"	6 0 0	. . .
Robert Hilson . .	"	"	10 14 8	. . .
Peter Symonds . .	"	"	1 6 0	Also £1. 10 <i>s.</i> paid by parish of Allhallows, Lombard-street.
William Walthall . .	"	"	10 0 0	. . .
Sir Thomas Bennett .	"	Estate at Kirton . . .	121 15 10	Now a proportionate share of rents of estate. See p. 114.
Do.	"	Dividends of £431. 11 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> Consols.	12 19 0	Purchased with arrears.
Sir Stephen Jennings	Merchant Tailors' Company.	Houses in Coleman-street	1 15 0	. . .
John Osmotherlaw . .	"	Do. Aldersgate-street	2 10 0	. . .
Thomas Tomlinson . .	"	House in St. Mildred's, Poultry.	1 0 0	. . .
John Wooller . .	"	Fresh Wharf, and tene- ments there.	5 0 0	. . .
William Robson . .	Salters' Company .	House in Walbrook . .	5 0 0	. . .
Mary Wilkinson . .	Skinners' Company .	Company's funds . . .	5 0 0	. . .
George Bishop . .	Stationers' Company	. . .	6 0 0	. . .
Christopher Meredith	"	House in St. Paul's Church- yard.	4 0 0	Twelve plain Bibles given, being about the value.
Margaret Astill . .	Parish of St. Law- rence Jewry.	Lands settled by deed .	6 0 0	. . .
Katherine Austin . .	City of London . .	Houses in St. Ann, Black- friars.	..	£40 once in 20 years. Last payment was in 1829.

Annuities carried to the General Funds—(continued.)

Donor or Origin.	By whom paid.	Out of what Property.	Amount.	Observations.
Lady Anne Bacon .	Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw.	Four houses in Basinghall-street.	£. s. d. 32 10 0	One-tenth of clear produce of rental, after deducting expenses. Amount varies, £32. 10s. being about the average. See p. 96.
Sir Edward Barkham	Executors of Sir Thomas Clarke.	House, No. 127, in Cheap-side.	6 13 4	. . .
Thomas Batson . .	Rev. Edward Rowdon and others, trustees.	Charity estate at Highworth, Wilts.	0 10 0	. . .
Anthony Bayley . .	William Lloyd, esq. .	Lands at Chigwell, Essex	10 0 0	. . .
King Charles II. .	Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.	Her Majesty's Exchequer	370 10 0	£13. 13s. 8d. retained for fees; paid, before the accession of William IV., from the Civil List, since that time from the Land Revenue.
Sir Robert Clarke .	Thomas Carpenter .	House, No. 4, Brabant-court, Philpot-lane.	2 0 0	. . .
Sir Christopher Clitherow.	Representatives of J. A. Nash.	House in Fenchurch-street	5 0 0	For an exhibition at Oxford.
James Clitherow .	Colonel Clitherow .	Manor of Burston . . .	5 0 0	„
Dorothy Dalton . .	Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West.	Houses in Fleet-street .	2 0 0	. . .
Anthony Death . .	See report of the charity.	. . .	6 0 0	For an exhibition.
Do.	„	. . .	3 6 8	For the grammar-master.
Josias Fawcether . .	St. Thomas's Hospital	Lands called Dringhouses, West Riding of Yorkshire.	6 5 0	. . .
Thomas Fisher . .	Parishioners of Stondon as trustees.	Bell Inn and lands at Puckeridge.	10 0 0	. . .
„	„	Two-ninths of surplus rents of the same estate.	10 5 4	Amount of last receipt for one year, to Michaelmas 1834. See p. 112.
Robert Gale . . .	Rev. Philip Story .	Lands and tithes at Claypole, Lincolnshire.	20 0 0	. . .
Thomas Guy . . .	Guy's Hospital . .	Funds of the hospital . .	400 0 0	For admission of four children annually.
Gregory Hardwick .	New River Company	Funds of the company .	5 0 0	£10 paid every second year.
Rev. William Hetherington and others.	Governors . . .	Money in the funds . .	922 2 0	Amount received in 1835, being one-sixth of dividends for expenses and management of Blind Charity.
William Junper . .	„	Two houses in Red Cross-street.	2 0 0	. . .
Roger Lock. See below, under John Poynter.				
Margaret Moore . .	Parish of St. Andrew Undershaft.	Moiety of clear rent of a house not described.	26 0 0	. . .
Lawrence Otwell .	St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	Houses in Old Fish-street	5 0 0	. . .
John Poynter and Roger Lock.	Trustees of charity .	Do. Miles's-lane .	1 0 0	. . .
Henry Prannell . .	John Coope . . .	Do. St. Olave, Hart-street.	5 0 0	. . .
Sir Richard Raines .	— Ireland . . .	£4,558. 0s. 8d. New South Sea Annuities.	100 0 0	. . .
Alice Rochester . .	City of London . .	Charged on a house in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked-lane, lately pulled down.	2 0 0	. . .
Erasmus Smith . .	Governors of schools in Ireland founded by donor.	. . .	100 0 0	. . .
Peter Symonds . .	Parish of Allhallows, Lombard-street.	. . .	1 10 0	Also £1. 6s., paid by Mercers' Company.
Thomazine Symonds	Parish of St. Mildred, Bread-street.	House, called the Rose, in Southwark.	0 16 4	. . .
Henry Tathom . .	— Bush, owner and occupier of one of the houses.	Houses opposite the Steel-yard, Bankside, Southwark.	4 0 0	. . .
Robert Taynton . .	Sarah Rachel Titford	Houses in Long-alley, near Moorfields.	6 0 0	. . .
Thomas Ware . . .	City of London . .	Money in hands of Fishmongers' Company.	2 12 0	. . .
Thomas White . . .	Parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-West.	Houses in Fleet-street .	1 0 0	. . .
Total . . .			£2456 7 7	

No. 4.—DIVIDENDS ON STOCK.

London:

The several amounts of stock enumerated below include, besides those applicable to the general purposes of the institution, those derived under all the gifts to the hospital to which specific trusts are attached, except West's Charity, the stock belonging to which stands in the names of Sir William Curtis, Richard Hotham Pigeon, Thomas Poynder, jun., and Charles Few, and the charities of Hetherington and others for the blind.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.
No. 4.—Dividends
on Stock.

Thus the stock belonging to the charities of Francis Millington, Sarah Bowerman, Susan Neiman, and many others, bestowed for objects not connected with the purposes of the institution, is included in the total amounts, the application of the dividends on such several portions appearing in the disbursements.

MONEY in the FUNDS applicable to the GENERAL PURPOSES of the HOSPITAL.

Description of Stock.	In whose Names standing.	Amount.	Annual Dividends.	Observations.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Three per Cent. Consols	Richard Hotham Pigeon, Thos. Poynder, jun., Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.	2,600 0 0	78 0 0	. . . .
„	Wm. Thompson, Richard Hotham Pigeon, Tho- mas Wilby, John Al- liston.	88 0 0	2 12 8	The gift of Sir George Fettiplace, received in 1833.
„	Richard Hotham Pigeon, John Alliston, Tho- mas Poynder, jun., Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.	63,079 10 11	1,892 7 8	£10,000 Consols sold out in July 1836, and the produce, £9,111. 8s. 6d., carried to the Building Fund.
Three per Cent. Reduced	„	63,757 4 0	1,912 14 2	. . . .
New Three and a Half per Cents. . . .	„	735 0 0	25 14 6	. . . .
Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced.	„	14,672 10 0	513 10 8	. . . .
Bank Stock (Eight per Cent.)	„	5,000 0 0	400 0 0	. . . .
East India Stock (Ten and a Half per Cent.)	„	5,398 3 4	566 16 0	. . . .
Old South Sea Annuities	„	20,000 0 0	600 0 0	. . . .
New South Sea Annuities	„	3,465 0 0	103 19 0	. . . .
South Sea Annuities (1751.)	„	2,500 0 0	75 0 0	. . . .
South Sea Stock (Three and a Half per Cent.)	„	3,000 0 0	105 0 0	. . . .
Three per Cent. Consols	Accountant-General of the Court of Chan- cery.	530 7 5	15 18 2	Residue of purchase money of houses in Lime-street.
„	„	..	125 0 0	Moiety of the unappropriated divi- dends arising from a legacy of £40,000, under the Will of Charles Pieschell, esq.
Three per Cent. Reduced	„	1,000 0 0	30 0 0	Henry Wildey's legacy.
Three per Cent. Consols	Accountant-General of the Court of Exche- quer.	796 4 2	23 17 8	Purchased with £630 received for sale of premises in Shoe-lane.
„	„	1,400 9 3	42 0 4	Purchased with money received for sale of premises in Watling-street.
„	„	12,705 0 1	381 3 0	Purchased with money received for sale of premises in Crooked-lane and the Borough to the trustees of New London Bridge.
„	„	934 5 4	28 0 6	Purchased with money received for sale of premises in Swithin's-lane.
			6,921 14 4	
Old South Sea Annuities	Richard Hotham Pigeon, John Alliston, Thomas Poynder, jun., Sir Wil- liam Curtis, bart.	20,199 5 7	605 19 6	} Gifts of Travers and Holditch.
„	„	14,678 1 8	440 7 0	
New South Sea Annuities	„	12,234 7 9	367 0 8	
			1,413 7 2	
			6,921 14 4	
			£8,335 1 6	

London.

No. 5.—PAYMENT FROM WEST'S ESTATE FOR MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*No. 5.—Annuity
from West's Estate
for Maintenance of
Children.

It will be seen, in the account of this charity, page 318, that the rate of payment for each child has been increased, at intervals, by the order of the Court of Chancery, to meet the alteration in prices, and that by an order, made on the 3d August 1828, it was raised to 32*l.* per head; 35 boys and 6 girls are now received and maintained in the hospital, for whom the annual payment of 1,312*l.* is made from the funds of the charity to the general funds of the institution.

No. 6.—CARROOMS.

No. 6.—Carrooms.

The corporation of the City of London having exercised an immemorial jurisdiction over all persons working carts or cars within the liberties of the city, from time to time delegated their authority either to the Woodmongers' Company, or to the governors of Christ's Hospital. Previously to 1582 the government of the cars and carmen was granted to the company, but in that year it was first transferred to the treasurer and governors of Christ's Hospital for the benefit of the children. In the year 1605 we find it restored to the Woodmongers' Company, by whom a covenant was entered into to pay, so long as they should retain such government, an annuity of 150*l.* to Christ's Hospital, or to any other hospital appointed by the lord mayor and aldermen. Rules for the licensing and regulation of the carmen were prescribed by acts of common council, and varied as occasion required. By an act of the 21st June 1665 this authority was granted to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital. It was by the same act enacted, that no more than 420 cars should be permitted to work within the city, and that for each carroom (or privilege to work a cart) should be paid to the hospital a rent of 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and a fee of 20*s.* upon admittance to such licence, or upon its alienation. A penalty of 40*s.* was affixed to the working a car within the city without such licence. Wharfingers and woodmongers were restricted from working cars unless licensed by the president and governors, and such as had obtained carrooms were prohibited from letting them out to hire, under certain penalties, to be sued for, in the name of the chamberlain, in the Lord Mayor's Court. Half of the fines levied were to be received by the hospital.

By an act of common council, 28th April 1668, further regulations for the government of the carmen (prescribing, among other things, the dimensions of the carts and the loads to be carried) were made, and the president and governors were desired not to admit any person to work a car or cart other than such as had served seven years' apprenticeship to the calling.

In 1681 (15 October) it was by an act again enacted that the president and governors should have the oversight of the cars and carmen; that no more than 420 cars should be licensed to work for hire, from one place to another, within the city, which carts should be marked as therein mentioned; and that persons working cars within the city, without such licence, should incur a penalty of 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be recovered as aforesaid.

A carroom, or the right to have a cart marked by the president and governors, and licensed to work for hire as one of the 420, has been always treated as a chattel interest, alienable for a valuable consideration, and transmissible by Will or representation; and it has been further considered, that the proprietors of the carrooms (which were numbered from 1 to 420) constituted the company or fellowship of free carmen.

By an Act of Parliament, 30 Geo. II. cap. 22, the justices of the peace for the city were authorized, in quarter sessions, to assess reasonable rates for the carriage of goods taken up in the city, and carried, by such licensed carts or carrooms, as well in the city as from the same to any place within three miles thereof, and to make orders for regulating such carts and carrooms and the drivers, and to compel payment for carriage of goods carried by them, with the power to inflict penalties for breach of such regulations, not exceeding 5*l.* for each offence.

Regulations were promulgated by the justices at Guildhall, in pursuance of the above Act, on the 11th July 1757, fixing rates for carriage, and ordering that no person should use, or drive a cart for hire, in the city of London, without a licence obtained from the governors of Christ's Hospital, for which licence or carroom should be paid to them, as anciently, 17*s.* 4*d.* yearly rent, and 20*s.* on change or alienation of the property of such carroom, with a fee of 3*s.* 6*d.* on granting the licence.

In 1829 the common council increased the penalty for working unlicensed cars to 5*l.*

Under the authority of the above-mentioned Acts the governors have acted, in granting the carrooms or licences to the number of 420.

A bye-law of the fellowship of carmen, that none but members of that company should work a cart for hire in the city, was usually evaded by members permitting their names to be used by persons not free of the fellowship, and to be entered in the hospital books as if they were the working proprietors.

This monopoly thus created has given rise to much resistance and infringement, which will not appear unreasonable, when the very narrow and insufficient limits to which it was sought thereby to confine the traffic of London are considered. In a recent memorial to the corporation, the governors and the free carmen owning carrooms enumerate the following circumstances, among others, as grievances and encroachments on their privileges by non freemen:

"That wharfingers and innkeepers in the city keep and use carts and waggons to deliver for hire goods sent from the country to their respective wharfs or inns, and to collect goods to be transmitted thence to the country.

"That carmen belonging to the docks in like manner carry thither goods for hire from places in the city.

"That waggons capable of carrying six tons' weight are used in defiance of the rules which prescribe 26 cwt. as the loading of a cart.

"That cars or trucks on two wheels, drawn by a man, are used without a licence."

Under these circumstances it is no matter of surprise that it was found impracticable to

enforce the law for protection of the licensed carmen in their exclusive privilege, and that these, in their turn, began to hesitate at incurring the expense which the maintenance of their licences entailed. To compel them annually to renew their licences an application was made to the Court of Common Council, and an act was accordingly passed, with this view, on 29 October 1835.

It was considered that by this act the right or property in a carroom was no longer recognized, and the governors, therefore, admitted indiscriminately such carmen as came to be licensed, to the number of 600. It was now thought right to commence prosecutions against the offenders under the new law, but difficulties have been interposed by several decisions of the present recorder of London. By one of these is required, in cases where an unlicensed carman is conveying the goods of another, the production of evidence to prove the hiring (which had theretofore been presumed). By another is affirmed the exemption of king's freemen, by the Act 50 George III. By a third it has been declared that the taking up and the setting down of the goods conveyed by an unlicensed cart must both be within the liberties of the city of London.

A further appeal to the Common Council is now in contemplation to make the law more distinct and effective.

In the mean time this delegated authority, which was intended to be, and was long, a benefit to the hospital, seems to have been for many years a source of loss.

The gross amount received by the hospital, from 1816 to 1836 inclusive, was 2,263*l.*, during which period the cost of management and streetkeepers' salaries was 1,735*l.*, showing an apparent net profit of about 26*l.* per annum. But if from this sum be deducted the expense of litigation, there can be little doubt of the balance being against the hospital.

The carts of the owners of carrooms are annually brought to the hospital, in July, to be branded; the number of the carroom is engraved on a plate and affixed to the cart. To protect the privileged carmen, as well as to maintain order and prevent extortion among them, two streetkeepers are maintained, whose duty it is to report for prosecution unlicensed carmen plying for hire in the city.

NO. 7.—INCIDENTAL RECEIPTS OF UNCERTAIN AMOUNT OR OCCURRENCE.

1.—*Mathematical Boys' Apparel.*

It has been the custom, upon binding a boy from the Royal Mathematical School apprentice to the commander of a vessel, to provide him with a complete suit of apparel, for which the sum of 9*l.* 8*s.* is allowed by the master to the hospital, and is deducted from the second year's payment for wages out of the annuity of 370*l.* 10*s.* granted by King Charles II., and now paid by the Exchequer.

The average receipts on this account for the last 10 years have been 30*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

2.—*The Royal Gift.*

It was formerly usual for the forty mathematical boys to be presented to the sovereign at the first drawing room held in every year. On this occasion a gratuity of 8*l.* 8*s.* was presented by His Majesty to the boys, to which the other members of the royal family added smaller sums; the whole was divided among the 10 boys who quitted the school in the current year. The share of each was ordinarily 1*l.* 3*s.*, and the governors accordingly still continued to pay this sum to the boys quitting the school from the hospital funds, after the illness of his late Majesty, King George III., had occasioned the discontinuance of the presentations and of the gratuity from the year 1810.

His late Majesty, King William IV., revived the practice of receiving the children and bestowing the gratuity of 8*l.* 8*s.*, which falls short of the sum actually paid by the hospital on this account by about 3*l.*

3.—*Sale of Children's Cast-off Apparel.*

The sale of the cast-off clothes of the children was allowed as a perquisite of the matron and nurses, until the year 1829, when this practice was abolished, and such part of the apparel as cannot be made serviceable for the younger children is now sold for the benefit of the institution.

The average receipts from this source, between 1829 and 1836, have been 302*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

4.—*Law Charges recovered.*

This head comprises only two items of receipt within the last 10 years, being for taxed costs of suits paid to the hospital.

5.—*Insurance recovered.*

Two items only occur during the last 10 years under this head; one in 1827, when certain premises in Blackman-street, Borough, derived from Hoorde's Gift, were destroyed; and one in 1833, a fire in Long Acre, in the preceding year, having consumed a large portion of the houses derived from the gift of Thomas Stretchley.

6.—*Miscellaneous Receipts.*

This head comprises the proceeds of sales of old materials, and of payments by tenants for dilapidations, or upon the granting or assigning leases. The average amount of such receipts for the last 10 years has been about 647*l.*

In the summary of the actual income for the last 10 years hereafter given two payments to the hospital, which were long of annual occurrence, but have now ceased, have also been referred hither. The first is the annual repayment of 200*l.* by the vicar of Clavering, up to

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
No. 6.—Carrooms,
continued.

No. 7.—Incidental
Receipts of uncertain
Amount or
Occurrence.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

No. 7.—Incidental
Receipts of uncertain Amount or
Occurrence,
continued.

the year 1832 inclusive; that sum having been previously annually advanced to him on account, as a matter of convenience, by the governors, to be retained by them out of his proportion of the tithes when collected. The annual payment of the 200*l.* to the vicar of Clavering appears in the expenditure among the stipends, so as to balance the account; but the transaction, in fact, amounts only to an annual loan and repayment. The second is the annual payment of a small residue from Hetherington's Charity, called in the hospital accounts, "The Blind Surplus Fund," being the fractional parts remaining, after the yearly payment of 10*l.* each to the annuitants upon that charity, and occasionally including an unclaimed annuity, which residue was carried to the general funds of the hospital.

In the year 1833, a sum of 116*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* was received on account of the residue of Mr. Aisley's bequest, and carried to the hospital funds under this head, exclusive of which sum the receipts from the blind surplus fund have on an average of the last 10 years amounted to 2*l.* 9*s.* only per annum. These sums have now been repaid to the Blind Charity, and will not again appear in the hospital account.

A sum of 3*l.* per annum annually carried to the hospital funds, in respect of the gift of Francis Millington, for a dinner at Wandsworth, has been somewhat improperly included in this account; it is still received and entered under this head.

No. 8.—BENEFACTIONS.

No. 8.—Benefactions.

The following is a list of the benefactions of 400*l.* each by gentlemen upon being appointed governors, during the last 10 years, and additional gifts.

		£.		£.	£.
1826	9 governors, at 400 <i>l.</i> each	3,600	3 gifts of 200 <i>l.</i> each . .	600	4,200
1827	17 " "	6,800	1 gift of 100 <i>l.</i>	100	6,900
1828	18 " "	7,200	. . . . .	..	7,200
1829	10 " "	4,000	1 gift of 200 <i>l.</i> and 1 ditto of 1,000 <i>l.</i> }	1,200	5,200
1830	16 " "	6,400	. . . . .	..	6,400
1831	10 " "	4,000	3 gifts of 200 <i>l.</i> each . .	600	4,600
1832	13 " "	5,200	2 ditto	400	5,600
1833	7 " "	2,800	2 ditto	400	3,200
1834	13 " "	5,200	2 ditto	400	5,600
1835	19 " "	7,600	1 ditto	200	7,800
		£ 52,800			£ 3,900
		Average of the 10 years preceding January 1836, 5,670 <i>l.</i>			
				£	56,700

No. 9.—LEGACIES.

No. 9.—Legacies.

The average receipts from this source during the same period have been 1,646*l.*

No. 10.—SARAH BOWERMAN'S ESTATE.

No. 10.—Sarah
Bowerman's
Estate.

The gross receipts on account of the estate of this donor, and the payments in respect of it, have been always entered in the books of the hospital among the items of the income and expenditure, although separate accounts are also kept of it, as being a charity wholly distinct from the institution, the general funds of which receive thereby no benefit beyond an annual payment of 70*l.* to the clerks, as a compensation for trouble in keeping the books. This sum is certainly a very full remuneration.

It will be seen that for the three years preceding January 1836, the hospital was in advance to this charity, on an average, in the sum of 100*l.*

Summary of Income.

Summary of In-
come of Hospital.

The total income of the hospital from the several sources above enumerated, the amount of which is applicable (with small exceptions) to its general purposes, may be stated as follows :

	£.	s.	d.
Rental of houses in London and the vicinity (1835) . .	13,977	11	7
Do. estates (1835)	14,564	8	9
Timber (average)	1,467	1	6
Fines on copyholds (average)	97	1	2
Rent-charges and annuities	2,456	7	7
Dividends on stocks (1835)	8,335	1	6
Annuities from West's Charity.	1,312	0	0
Profits of carrooms (gross proceeds on average of 10 years, including 1836)	226	0	0
Incidental receipts under the six heads above mentioned (average of 10 years)	728	0	0
The average amount of benefactions during the 10 years, preceding 1st January 1836 was	5,670	0	0
And of legacies	1,646	0	0
	50,479	12	1

A summary of the actual receipts from the rents, and all the other sources of income above mentioned, during the 10 years preceding the 1st January 1836, will be found in page 310, being there inserted with a view to its juxta-position, with the summary of the expenditure for the same period.

This vast revenue, after satisfying the various specific charges imposed by the donors, outgoings, and the costs of management, is devoted to the gratuitous lodging, maintenance, clothing, and education of about 1,150 children, including 70 girls, in two establishments, situate the one at Hertford, the other in London.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

At the conclusion of this Report will be found ground-plans of the two hospitals, accompanied by an explanatory statement.

The hospital buildings both in London and at Hertford being found inconvenient and dilapidated, shortly before the year 1795, it was resolved gradually to take down and rebuild several portions thereof, and to erect various additional buildings. For this purpose it was necessary to purchase and take in several adjoining premises, and an Act of Parliament was obtained, empowering the governors to purchase for enlarging Christ's Hospital certain premises in Little Britain, Newgate-street, and certain alleys and courts adjoining, and for the purpose of enlarging the hospital at Hertford certain property contiguous thereto; and also to appropriate a piece of ground, called the burial-ground, adjoining the London Hospital, held by the governors of the city of London for a long term, substituting for the same a parcel of ground, also held of the city, for the interment of the dead of the parish of Christchurch, Newgate-street, and of the prisoners in Newgate. The governors were further empowered to shut up certain footpaths through the hospital in London, and to purchase other contiguous buildings or ground, which might be in any manner desirable for the improvement of either of the hospitals; also to sell to or exchange with the governors of the contiguous hospital of St. Bartholomew, any premises which they might in their judgment see proper. The Act further provides, that for all such premises as should by virtue thereof be acquired by the governors, the same sums as at the time of pulling down the buildings on the said intended burial-ground should be payable to the rectors, vicars, or curates of the respective parishes in which such premises should be situate, for tithes, Easter offerings, surplice fees, or other emoluments, should thereafter be charged on the possessions of Christ's Hospital, and should be paid by the treasurer accordingly; and the compensation for tithes of the land in the county of Hertford, which should by virtue of the said Act be acquired by the governors, should be by a rent charged, and payable in like manner, equal to the average annual value of such tithes for the four years preceding the said purchase. And it was further enacted, that the proportion charged at the time of the purchase or taking thereof, upon the houses so to be acquired, and upon the said intended burial-ground for the land-tax, orphans tax, London Workhouse tax, and all other parish and ward rates and taxes whatsoever, should for ever afterwards be paid by the said governors, and should be charged upon the possessions of the said hospital, in respect of the premises so purchased, or taken in exchange and pulled down, and that the proportion for which the governors should be liable for all other rates and taxes, in respect of such premises, should be ascertained by the sum to be charged upon them as their proportion of the land-tax, for the same respectively as aforesaid.

Under the powers of this Act great alterations and improvements have been gradually effected in the property of the governors immediately adjoining the hospitals, and the means of carrying into execution their plans for the rebuilding the hospital in London were at length afforded by the completion of an exchange (highly beneficial to both parties) with the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the year 1819. The new buildings, for which large subscriptions were raised, were begun in 1820, and the first works undertaken were Nos. 1 and 2, in the ground-plan above referred to.* These were erected almost entirely on property acquired by the exchange. The building was performed as follows:—a specification having been drawn out of the works to be performed, a competition for prices was invited from several builders of respectability, selected by the Committee, and the parties offering to perform the works at the lowest prices were accepted as contractors; the competition was therefore not a public one, but in no case whatever have the parties who have executed works for the hospital during the course of its rebuilding been connected in any way with its government. A regular contract was drawn up with the accepted contractor, under which the treasurer of the hospital undertook to pay him the sums to which he should be entitled for his work according to admeasurement, and a scale of prices, contained in a schedule to the contract, corresponding with those contained in his own tender.

The building next in order of time was the hall, No. 4, which was commenced in 1825, and finished in 1829. This was built by Mr. Thomas Sonter, who was accepted as the contractor, after a competition for prices in the manner above described. The erection of this building was attended with great difficulty, in consequence of the site of the north side being what was formerly the town ditch, or moat, (into which piles had to be driven, and landings made thereon to form a secure foundation,) while the south front was built on the maiden clay, on the margin of that ditch. The works, however, have been so perfectly executed, that no settlement arising from the inequality of the foundations has hitherto taken place. In this, as in the former case, the competitors for prices were selected from the most respectable tradesmen in their several departments, and the number from whom tenders were received in each branch of trade, was on the average about five. This mode of competition, by confining the bidding to individuals chosen from amongst respectable tradesmen, has been considered necessary in works of this important character, lest, by the admission of parties incompetent both in means and skill, the works, in spite of all the supervision that could be exercised on behalf of the hospital, should be neglected or ill performed, and an irreparable injury sustained.

The next building in order of time was No. 7, the western dormitories. These were begun

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Object of the
Charity.

Hospital
Buildings.

Act of 1795.

* The numbers refer to those on the ground plan of the hospital subjoined to the Report.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Buildings,
continued.

in 1828-9, upon the completion of the hall, and finished about the end of 1830. The building was contracted for by the same mode of competition for prices, and the same parties were successful.

The next buildings were Nos. 14 and 15, which were commenced in 1831. These were built by the method of contract for a gross sum. The competition, however, was confined to nine respectable tradesmen selected by the committee, and Messrs. Cubitt were the successful parties, at a sum of 10,635*l.* 16*s.*, which included an addition to the original amount of the contract, in consequence of an alteration in the plan introduced by the governors.

The buildings next commenced (of those which it has been thought necessary to mention) were Nos. 8 and 20, and these were the first erected under the superintendence of the present surveyor. They were built by a competition contract for a gross sum in the mode adopted in building Nos. 14 and 15.

The next, and last building completed before our inquiry commenced was No. 10. It was contracted for at a gross sum, and in the same manner as Nos. 14 and 15. There were 14 competitors, of whom Mr. Samuel Grimsdell was the successful candidate, at the sum of 21,087*l.*

The total sums expended upon the rebuilding of the hospital appear under the title "Building Fund," in the expenditure of the institution, p. 302, where the sources from which have been derived the funds thus appropriated are pointed out. It will be there seen that above 44,000*l.* has been contributed for the express object by private liberality.

We now proceed to give an account of the constitution of the governing body, by which this most important trust is administered.

GOVERNMENT.

OF THE CLASSES AND APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS.

Of the Classes and
 the Appointment
 of Governors.

The governors may be distinguished into two classes, the governors *ex officio*, or corporation governors, and the governors, who are elected by a vote of the general court, or the elective governors:—

- 1st. The corporation governors are the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London, (26 in number,) who are governors *ex officio*, and 12 members of the court of common council, selected by lot from that court, and not submitted to the vote of the general court of governors.
- 2d. The elective governors, who are chosen by vote of the governors of the hospital in general court assembled, may be ranged under three heads. Of these, the first, are selected for some special cause, but without reference to any contribution to the funds of the hospital; these are called *governors by special vote*. The second head comprises those who are elected, in consequence of donations made by them of sums exceeding a fixed amount for the general purposes of the hospital, and whose claim to election is founded *solely* on such donations, and these are called *donation governors*; the third head comprises nominated governors, who are *named* to the court for election by certain persons possessing that privilege, but who contribute likewise a sum of money to the hospital; the qualification for a donation governor is now a gift of 400*l.*,—and of a *nomination governor*, a gift of 200*l.*, to the general purposes of the hospital.

The present* total number of governors is 406; of these

38 are official.

1 was elected by special vote.

313 are donation governors.

54 are nomination governors.

Total . 406

The corporation governors derive their authority and privileges, as well from the charters formerly abstracted, as from the provisions of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1782, which recognizes and more clearly defines their power, under the instruments by which it was originally conferred; the other classes or distinctions of governors arise out of orders made from time to time by general courts, and customs regulating the appointment of governors. To illustrate these distinctions, and their influence on the administration of the hospital affairs, we propose to give a detail of the proceedings, which led to the enactment of the Act of Parliament above referred to, and also of the customs and regulations under which the classification above mentioned has become established.

To the exertions and the active intercession of the corporation of the city of London with the Crown, the foundation of all the Royal hospitals is (as we have already seen) to be mainly attributed. In the year 1538, this body addressed a petition to King Henry VIII. praying (among other things) to have the government of the three hospitals of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas, and of the new abbey on Tower-hill, (then existing in the hands of ecclesiastical bodies,) that the poor, sick, and impotent might be maintained therein, and gratuitously cured of their diseases by medical officers, who should receive stipends for that purpose only, that the impotent might be relieved, and those unwilling to labour punished.—See Appendix No. I.

The first charter for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, bearing date the 23d June 1544, did not

* The inquiry into the administration of Christ's Hospital commenced on the 15th November 1836, and did not finally terminate until the 27th June following; but the statements in the Report must be understood as referring to the commencement of the year 1837.

vest the government in the corporation of the city of London, but it does not appear that this instrument, which is very defective in its provisions, was ever acted upon, and it was soon followed by the grant of the charter to St. Bartholomew's in 1547, (abstracted in the Report of that hospital,) and by that of the charter of King Edward VI. in 1553, hereinbefore set forth.

These charters vest in the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, all the estates and possessions which had belonged either to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, or the hospital of the Savoy, (with certain exceptions,) together with Bridewell and its appurtenances, all buildings and property within the precincts of the house of the Grey Friars, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the government of Bethlem Hospital, the churches, rectories, and advowsons of the vicarages of Christ Church, and St. Bartholomew, and the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Ewin, and the tithes and ecclesiastical profits of these several churches, rectories, and parishes. The mayor, commonalty, and citizens, by the charter of King Edward VI., have a new corporate name, and new corporate privileges conferred upon them, in respect of part of the property, thus granted to them, to be used and exercised only when acting in their capacity of trustees under the charters of the hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas; and amongst other privileges, they have that of another and distinct common seal, "*commune sigillum ad negotia sua premissa et cetera, in his literis patentibus expressa, &c., tantummodo tangentia deserviturum.*" These possessions and privileges are granted to them on their undertaking—

1st. To maintain certain ecclesiastical establishments in the churches of Christ Church, Newgate-street, and St. Bartholomew the Less, and to maintain a priest to visit the Newgate prisoners.

2dly. To provide at St. Bartholomew's, lodging for 100 poor, and for a matron, and 12 women under her, to wait upon them, and to maintain, clothe, and find all things necessary, both for these poor and their attendants, and to provide medical officers to attend upon the sick at this hospital, and minister to them such things as should be needful for their diseases, and to provide the necessary drugs, &c. for that purpose.

3dly. To lodge and entertain in some of the hospitals, poor wayfaring men and strangers, in such manner as they had been accustomed to be lodged and entertained in the Savoy, and to erect in Bridewell profitable occupations, and set to work thereon such poor in the hospitals of Christ and St. Thomas, as should be able to labour in some occupation.

4thly. To pay all the debts due by the hospital of the Savoy, including annuities for life to the master, ministers, and officers thereof, and also stipends and fees to the ministers and officers of the several hospitals to be appointed by them to serve therein; and to bestow the residue of all the revenues and profits of the hospital possessions, and of such also as they might buy or receive under the licences contained in the charters, (after deducting lawful charges,) to the relief and support of the poor in the hospitals.

The charter of Edward VI. confers also on the mayor, &c. power to make all such ordinances and statutes for the right government of the poor in Bridewell, Christ's, and St. Thomas's, as to them should seem good, and to examine idle wanderers, and compel them to employ themselves; and (probably proceeding upon the opinion that the aldermen and common council were too numerous a body to be identified with the actual executive authority), it also gave them power to appoint such and so many officers, ministers, or governors under them in the hospitals, or either of them, to provide for the care, order, and government of the poor therein, as should seem convenient; and to these officers, ministers, or governors is given a co-ordinate jurisdiction with the court of aldermen, in repressing disorders by punishing suspected persons, and those harbouring them.

The question has been raised, whether the authority with which the corporation are invested under these various instruments, entitles them to be described, not only as the trustees, but also as the visitors of the royal hospitals. They are trustees, certainly, in the technical sense of that term; but besides that they are receivers and administrators of the revenues of the hospital possessions, the charters do not appear to confer on them the right of visitation, strictly so called. It is probably in consequence of the somewhat indefinite nature of their powers under the charters, that the history of their proceedings exhibits the corporation at one time acting as visitors and trustees having merely a nominal interest; at another, as trustees and governors possessed of the whole executive authority; sometimes appointing, or confirming the appointment of certain members of their own body and others to be governors, and investing them with the necessary powers, but often in effect superseding the authority thus created, and claiming its exercise to themselves.

Shortly after the grant of the charter of Edward VI., the corporation proceeded to exercise the powers derived from that instrument, of making statutes, and appointing officers and governors under them. The exact date of the first ordinances does not appear; they were printed in 1557, but were possibly in force anterior to November 1556: it certainly appears that, prior to their promulgation, governors had been appointed to act specially for Christ's Hospital.

By these statutes (see Appendix No. II.) it is ordained, that the four hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, should be governed by 66 persons, of whom 14 should be aldermen, and 52 citizens and freemen of the city; that of the 14 aldermen, two should act as governors-general of all the hospitals, the senior of the two being called controller-general, and the other surveyor-general, and that the remaining 12 aldermen and the 52 commoners should be distributed equally among the four hospitals, by assigning three of the former (of whom one should be president) and 13 of the latter (of whom one should be treasurer) to each hospital; that yearly, on St. Mat-

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

threw's-day (21st September), at a general court* holden in Christ's Hospital, or some other convenient place by the governors, there should be elected new governors to govern the hospitals for two years from the Michaelmas then next ensuing, and that no governor should remain so above two years, except on reasonable consideration, and by consent of the majority of the court; that if the controller or surveyor, or any of the aldermen, presidents, or treasurers should die during the current year, their places should be supplied at a general court to be called within 10 days, and the places of other governors so dying (except those of St. Bartholomew) should be filled up within a month at a full court, by the governors of the particular hospitals to which they belonged; that 20 days before St. Matthew's day, the governors of every hospital should, at a court to be holden in every of the hospitals, confer together, and put down the names of such a number of citizens as should be thought meet to succeed those governors who had remained their full time, to the intent that out of those so nominated, such of them as should by the general court be thought meet might succeed, and be governors for the two years next ensuing; that the same election, as well when made on St. Matthew's day, as at any other time, and either at a general court, or otherwise, in any of the hospitals, should be presented in writing to the lord mayor and court of aldermen in the Guildhall at the next court there holden after the day of election, by them to be ratified and confirmed, or else to be reformed according to the appointment of the court of aldermen; that no governor elected within the current year, as before mentioned, should be called to the hospitals to receive his charge, before that his name had been presented to the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

The above comprise all the ordinances made at this particular period, having reference to the appointment of governors. It appears, therefore, that the corporation did, shortly after the grant of the charters, delegate the authority derived under their provisions to certain members of their own body, reserving, however, to the court of aldermen a controlling power over the elections. In the progress of time, changes were gradually introduced in the mode of appointing these governors, the substantial right of election was assumed by the governors of the particular hospital for which the new governor was nominated to act, and the annual election by the corporation became a confirmation only, and a mere formal ceremony. Lists of governors' names were yearly exhibited to the lord mayor, containing the result of these elections at the several hospitals, and it became an understanding that no alteration was to be made in those lists, but that all the parties whose names appeared therein were, as a matter of course, to be confirmed in their offices by the lord mayor and court of aldermen. The ceremony of this confirmation, originating probably as early as the year 1557, has continued to the present day. On 21st September yearly, the lord mayor and sheriffs, attended by the town clerk, come in state to the hall of this hospital, and thence proceed to Christ Church, to hear a sermon on the benefits of the royal hospitals. The mayor, having returned thence, and taken his seat in the hall of this hospital, the clerk thereof presents to him a list of the governors of all the five hospitals, and asks if it is his pleasure that he should deliver such list to the town clerk, and on receiving permission so to do, delivers it accordingly. The names of the beadles of all the royal hospitals are then called over, and each, as his name is called out, deposits his staff of office on the floor at the feet of the mayor, who demands of the city marshal, whether he has any complaint to make against any of them, and on the marshal's replying in the negative, commands them to resume their staves. A struggle was however made by the corporation at the close of the 17th century, to regain that power over these elections which they had gradually lost by non-exercise. In tracing the steps by which the present practice as to elections of governors was introduced, some instances will be noticed of the assumption by the corporation of the authority of which they had divested themselves; an interference immediately preparing the way for the enactment of 1782, which finally defined the rights of the corporation under the charters, and established the rules by which the hospital authorities have ever since been guided in the recognition of that class of governors known by the name of corporation governors.

At a court, holden at Christ's on the 25th November 1556, governors were elected for that hospital in apparent conformity with the provisions of the above statutes; and a controller and surveyor-general, three aldermen, 12 other persons, and a treasurer, were chosen for the government thereof.

At a general court, holden at Christ's on the 27th September 1557, governors for the four hospitals were elected in conformity with the statutes, except that eight citizens only were appointed for each hospital, instead of 12, the number chosen for Christ's in the previous year; and it was ordered, that the hospital of St. Bartholomew should from thenceforth be united unto the rest of the hospitals, and be made one body with them.

It will be convenient to divide the whole interval between 1557 and 1837 into distinct periods, beginning with those years in which any change appears to have been introduced.

In the first of these periods, extending from 1557 to 1564, the arrangement established under the statutes was adhered to with some trifling exceptions; as, for example, the general courts for elections were holden not on St. Matthew's day, but on some other day, in September, or the following month. In 1558, an extra treasurer was appointed for every hospital; in 1561 and 1562, some of the hospitals had not their full complement of aldermen; in 1560, two gentlemen are named as governors-general for all the four hospitals, and they are continued in their office in subsequent years, and in 1565 another individual is added to their number.

* This term is afterwards explained in the ordinances to mean a court for all the four hospitals, composed at the least of thirty-two governors, including four aldermen. A full court is defined to be one at which thirteen governors at least of Christ's alone shall be present; and two of such governors (one being the treasurer) constitute an ordinary court.

the controllers and surveyors-general are also continued in their offices beyond the period of two years; the election of 1562 is not entered in the court minute book, and the governors elected for the year 1562-3 are re-appointed for 1563-4, the reason assigned being the absence of certain of the governors at the time of the plague.

Two other variations in the plans of government, established by the ordinances, and the court of 1557, which were continued beyond the year 1564, commenced during the first of these periods. Thus in 1559, 1561, 1576, and other years, no treasurer was elected for some of the hospitals, and little regard appears to have been paid at any time to the provision of the statutes, that there should be 12 citizen governors for each hospital, exclusive of the three aldermen and treasurer, or to that of the order of court of 1557, that their number should be 8. Sometimes 9, and sometimes 11 persons were elected in these early times, but subsequently these citizen governors gradually increased: in 1581, there were 28 named for this hospital; in 1605, they amounted to 55 in number, and thus they went on gradually increasing until the period at which the government of the hospitals ceased to be confined to citizens of London; after which, the number of governors was augmented in a still greater proportion.

From 1564 to 1587.—On St. Matthew's day, 1564, a president, treasurer, and other governors were chosen for each of the hospitals, and these annual elections on St. Matthew's day continued regularly (with the exception as to treasurers above noticed) during this period, until the year 1587, inclusive: when St. Matthew's day, however, occurred on a Sunday, the election was holden on the eve or morrow of the feast. About 1579, an increase in the number of aldermen, named for some of the hospitals, took place, and the practice of appointing more than three aldermen prevailed in subsequent years; thus, in 1587, five were named for Christ's, exclusive of the president; occasionally, also, the recorder and chamberlain of the city were named governors of the hospitals, together with the aldermen. The entry in the court minutes of the election in 1582, which took place regularly on St. Matthew's day, is followed by a memorandum, purporting that this particular election was confirmed on 25th September by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

From 1587 to 1666.—From 1587 the minutes of the election courts cease to be regularly entered in the books: thus after 1587 no general court is entered as holden for the election of governors till St. Matthew's-day in the year 1592; and during the whole 79 years only eight general courts in the whole are recorded in the court minutes to have been summoned expressly for electing governors. It would seem, however, that not only during the whole of this period, but even from the date of the ordinances, and up to the year 1782 (except, perhaps, the five years from the beginning of 1684 to the end of 1688), and thence to the present time, that mode of confirmation of governors prevailed, which has been already mentioned, and is described in the recitals of the Act of 1782, viz., by the delivery at Christ's Hospital of the lists of governors to the lord mayor, in the presence of the aldermen, on St. Matthew's-day. Though no formal entry of these proceedings has found a place in the court minutes of the hospital, they are occasionally alluded to incidentally: thus the report of a committee, 16th September 1700, hereafter mentioned, states, "that they find by the several books and records of the hospital, that a general court of the governors of all the hospitals have met at Christ's Hospital on St. Matthew's-day yearly, where they approved of the governors of each house, as they were nominated and elected by the presidents, treasurers, and governors of every hospital, according to the orders and rules made in that behalf;" and again, "that the meeting on St. Matthew's-day has been still continued at Christ's Hospital, and the list of the governors of each house presented to the lord mayor by the several treasurers or clerks for confirmation." It is probable also that up to 1615, the newly elected governors were presented to and formally approved by the court of aldermen.

It would appear that after the year 1587, when the regular annual meetings of governors of all the hospitals on St. Matthew's-day for the purposes of election are no longer noticed, the vacancies among the governors caused by deaths or non-attendance were filled up either at courts of the several hospitals there holden, and not summoned expressly for that purpose alone, but meeting to transact the general business of the respective hospitals, or by committees of each hospital, or by the presidents and treasurers of the four, and two governors from each, summoned expressly for that purpose. Thus in the minutes of a court, holden at Christ's on the 19th September 1599, there is a head of "Governors nominated instead of others deceased, and that have given over to be chosen into this house on St. Matthew's-day," followed by seven names; and to this the following statement is appended, "The choice of aldermen is left to be done on St. Matthew's-day." Again, at an ordinary court holden on the 19th September 1601, three governors are elected for this hospital for the purpose of supplying in part six vacancies, four of which were caused by deaths, and two by the non-attendance of governors, and another governor for Christ's is elected at an ordinary court, holden on the 10th July 1605. In the year 1612 a general court is stated in the court minutes to have been holden at Christ's on St. Matthew's-day, before the lord mayor, the president, the aldermen, and several governors, but there is no mention made of any election, or confirmation of governors, and instances of this occur frequently in subsequent years, as in 1617, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1624, &c. At this general court on St. Matthew's-day 1624, it is, however, ordered that no green staff (the wand of office in this hospital) should thenceforth be sent to any citizen to be chosen a governor of any of the hospitals, until he be nominated and appointed by a general court holden at Christ's on St. Matthew's-day, except he should have fined for sheriff or alderman, or been warden of the 12 companies or master, &c. A general court is stated to have been holden at Christ's on the 21st September 1633, "for the confirmation

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

and election of governors for the four hospitals," and it is included accordingly in the eight general courts mentioned to have been holden during this period, expressly for electing governors, but no particulars whatever of any election are recorded; and this omission occurs in other years, in which general courts appear to have been holden on St. Matthew's-day. On that day in 1655 a general court was holden, and under each hospital there is a head of "Governors newly elected," followed by names, but there is no statement that the court was summoned for the election or confirmation of governors. In 1658, at a meeting of the four presidents, four treasurers, and governors of each hospital, it was agreed that there should be a meeting of these officers, and two governors from each house on the 10th of March, and the 10th of September, in every year to choose governors, and that those elected should have staves sent to them, and if accepted their names should be received at the next general court to be confirmed; and this mode of choosing governors was confirmed by an order of court bearing date 27th August 1661, it appearing that, previously to that period, there was (with the exception above noticed) no order of court regulating the appointment of governors.

In the year 1662 the Commissioners appointed by the Crown for the well ordering and regulating of corporations, first assumed the control over this hospital and exercised the power of removing and appointing the governors, and at a court holden in August 1662 proceeded to displace and to nominate governors thereof accordingly. Their proceedings were, however, then suspended.

At a court holden on the 21st November 1662, staves were ordered by the court to be sent to two persons at the request or recommendation of two governors whose names are given, and similar appointments were made in 1672 and 1675.

The newly elected governors appear to have always received their charges, that is, the particulars of their duties were read to them in court, and from about 1665 entries in the following terms are found in the court minutes. "At this court A. B. being elected, or newly elected a governor, had his charge given him, or received his charge in the presence of this court."

From 1666 to 1699.—On the 28th of June 1666 the treasurers of the four hospitals met at this hospital, and it was agreed, "that every house should choose their own governors, and that they should not meet in form as theretofore." Shortly after the passing of this order the practice commenced of devolving on committees appointed for the several hospitals, the duty of nominating or recommending governors for those hospitals respectively, in the first instance, and about this period also it is probable, that the governors of the four hospitals began to confine their attendance to the courts summoned for the particular hospitals to which they had been appointed. Thenceforth the government of the four hospitals, which had hitherto been joint, seems to have become entirely distinct for each, and the term "General Court," instead of being applied as before in the court minutes of this hospital to those courts only, at which a certain number of governors of all the hospitals were present, was at length used indiscriminately in all cases in which a certain number of governors of this hospital were present, in pursuance of summonses addressed to all its governors. Thus after the 12th February 1674-5 the term *ordinary* court appears not to be used, or on one occasion only, in the entries of court minutes, although to this time the distinction had been always carefully maintained in these entries between ordinary, full, and general courts.

At a court, holden on the 9th July 1672, it is ordered that, for the time to come, no green staff should be sent to any person, but by order of the president of this hospital.

At the commencement of 1680 the court referred it to a committee, to consider of a method for the admission of governors into this hospital; and at a court holden on the 26th March 1680, this committee proposed in their report, that a committee should be appointed to meet the first Tuesday in every month to choose by the balloting box such persons as they conceived might be good members of the hospital, and to present them to the court, and that no person should have a staff sent him till he should be approved of in court by the balloting box. The court sanctioned this proposal, and directed that the auditors, almoners, scrutineers, and renters, or any seven of them, should meet and choose governors, as above mentioned, to be approved or rejected as the court should see cause.

This mode of election prevailed from 1680 to near the conclusion of the year 1683, except that the meetings of the committee for nominating governors were limited to once a quarter.

At a court holden on the 30th June 1682, Flamsteed, the astronomer royal, was elected a governor by special order of the court* without being first balloted for by the committee, this appearing to be a power which the court has always reserved to itself.

From the commencement of 1684 to October 1688 inclusive, all the officers and governors of the hospital were named by the royal commissioners, no instance of which appears on record between the first nomination in August 1662, and December 1683. It will be remembered that in 1683 the remarkable proceedings by *quo warranto* against the corporation of London were instituted by the Crown.

At a court holden on the 10th January 1683-4 the balloting box used by the court was ordered to be broken, and no other was to be thenceforth used.

A committee which met on the 28th February 1688-9 recommended 28 persons as fit to be governors, if the court should approve thereof; and committees continued occasionally to nominate governors, between this period and 1699, but during these ten years they were usually elected by the court without any previous recommendation of a committee.

* It appears that Flamsteed, at Newton's request, had examined into the mathematical attainments of one Paget, a candidate for the post of mathematical master at this hospital, and, finding him fit for the office, had recommended him to the governors, who elected him. He proved, on his appointment, an efficient master; and Flamsteed was made a governor in return for his recommendation.—(See Baily's Life of Flamsteed.)

At the end of the court minute-book, 1592 to 1632, written on a fly-leaf, and separated from the other entries in that book by blank leaves, there is a declaration to be made to newly-appointed governors at the next court after their election, which contains the following announcement:—"You are elected and appointed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen to the office, charge, and governance of Christ's Hospital."

Before proceeding to detail the transactions which took place in 1699 and 1700 between the acting governors of Christ's and the lord mayor and court of aldermen, it may be desirable to notice the successive attempts by the latter, during the period between the date of the ordinances and the commencement of the eighteenth century, to assert and maintain their control over the hospitals, the statements relative to which have been drawn almost entirely from a book lately printed under the directions of a Committee of the Court of Common Council, appointed in October 1834, "to inquire and report to what extent and by what means the benefit and control of the royal hospitals (originally granted by the Crown to the citizens of London) have been alienated from them; and also as to the best mode of recovering such original rights, or of exercising whatever degree of control is still retained by the court." This work is entitled, "Memoranda, References, and Documents relating to the Royal Hospitals," and contains extracts from the records of the courts of aldermen and common council, which furnish very useful information on the subject of the degree of control exercised by those bodies over the administration of the hospitals, in pursuance of the powers conferred by the charters. In mentioning the labours of this committee, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing our sense of the important assistance which we have derived in our inquiries, both from the work in question, and from suggestions received in the course of their progress from some of the gentlemen composing that committee.

It appears from these "Memoranda," that at a court of aldermen, on the 9th September 1561, a new common seal for the hospitals was ordered to be made; and on the 4th November following, the same having been made "for sealing the writings of any of the hospitals, or Bridewell, the House of the Poor, or Bethlem," it was directed to be kept by the chamberlain in a purse sealed with the seal of the lord mayor and such of the aldermen of the grey cloak (*i. e.* who had passed the chair) as should be present when it was used; and all writings to pass under the seal were to be first examined by three aldermen and four commoners, and subscribed by them. It should be borne in mind that this seal was intended exclusively for the use of the hospitals, to be affixed only to such documents as the corporation should be called upon to sign in their single capacity of trustees of these hospitals; it is not therefore to be confounded with the ordinary common seal of the city. It is the "commune sigillum ad negotia sua, &c.," described in the charter of 26th June 1553.

It further appears that, in 1566, the court of aldermen ordered the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital to provide a physician to attend on the poor there.

That, in 1567, they appointed certain aldermen to view the condition of the hospitals, and reform such misdoers as they should find therein, and to take order for the custody of the money of the houses, and for the reformation of such things as they should find amiss.

That, in 1590, the court of common council passed an act, appointing certain aldermen and citizens to devise means how Bridewell should be maintained, and certain arrears repaid, who made their report to the court of aldermen.

That, in 1592, a doubt having arisen as to the election of a clerk for Bridewell Hospital, the court of aldermen ordered the governors to proceed to a new election, and that two aldermen should be present thereat to see the same orderly done.

That, in 1604, the same court ordered that from thenceforth none of the governors of the four hospitals should be chosen at any other time or places, but only at Christ's Hospital, yearly, on St. Matthew's-day.

That, in 1614, one governor of an hospital was restored to his office and two removed by the court of aldermen.

That, in 1624, the same court appointed a committee to examine into the accounts of the hospitals, with instructions to peruse the rentals.

That, in 1692, they deferred affixing the hospital seal to documents presented to them for that purpose until they had referred it to a committee to consider the expediency of so doing; and, in one instance, until an alteration should be made in the document to meet a suggestion of such committee, who had proceeded to view certain premises comprised in a lease presented to be sealed.

That, in 1693, they suspended an officer of one of the hospitals from his office.

That, in 1698, they directed that no court should be summoned nor held for Christ's, without a precedent order of the court of aldermen for the summoning of the same.

That, in 1698, this court compelled the attendance of certain of the governors of Christ's before a committee of such court.

That, on the 28th June 1699, they elected a gentleman to the office of vice-president of Christ's, to act for the then president during his absences from age and infirmity; which appointment was at first assented to by the governors of that hospital, but afterwards rescinded.

The above extracts from the records of the courts of aldermen and common council would seem to show that the former court did, on several occasions during the period between the making of the ordinances of 1557 and the commencement of July 1699, interfere with the management of the affairs of these royal hospitals. Of such interference, one instance only under each head has been above stated; but other examples, of a similar description, are given in the work before referred to. They occur in the several years following:—1567, 1568, 1569, 1590, 1610, 1682, 1691, 1692, 1695, and 1698.

We have seen that this interference extended to the control and regulation of the elections

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

of officers, and to the suspension of others from their situations: that the court of aldermen took upon themselves to regulate the elections of governors; of which, besides the instance above given, others occurred in the years 1682 and 1688.

They likewise restored and displaced governors, and elected a vice-president of this hospital.

They directed that all writings sealed with the hospital seal should be first examined and subscribed; and they deferred sealing therewith documents presented for that purpose till they had satisfied themselves of the expediency of so doing, and that they were framed in conformity with their views.

They directed inquiries into the state of the hospitals, and into their accounts; and in one case, in early times, intrusted those who were to conduct the inquiry with the task of reforming any abuses they might discover: and, in addition to the examples above given under this head, others will also be found in the "Extracts," under the dates of 1696 and 1698.

They directed that courts should not be holden for Christ's Hospital without their sanction having been previously obtained, and compelled governors of the same hospital to attend committees appointed by the court of aldermen.

The evidence, of which a general statement has been above given, is followed, in the work of the hospital committee of the common council, by some other instances of interference by the courts of aldermen and common council with the management of the hospitals; but as these instances, up to about the year 1778, are all of them of inferior importance to those already mentioned, and as none of them, except those about to be stated (all of which occurred prior to the commencement of 1701), affect the right of appointing or confirming governors, it is unnecessary further to allude to the courts between 1700 and 1778, the rather that the presentation of a copy of the book whence the facts above stated have been taken to every member of the court of common council has rendered it accessible to all who take any interest in the subject.

This book likewise contains extracts from the records of the court of aldermen, whence it appears that, up to about the year 1660, that court occasionally ordered children to be received into this hospital; but, in these early times, the governors of Christ's were in the habit of frequently complying with requisitions of this nature when addressed to them by any individuals possessing influence. Thus, in 1669, no fewer than 26 children were received at the request of parties not governors, of whom one was the lord chief justice, and another a Lady Myco. The subject of the admission of free and unfree children will be noticed hereafter; but it is evident that the latter were received into this hospital at least as early as 1624.

The evidence contained in this book having been printed, and adduced for the purpose of supporting a claim by the corporation of London to a more extended control over the management of the hospitals than that with which they are invested under the Act of Parliament of 1782, it may not be out of place here shortly to advert to the grounds by which it is attempted to support it. Without entering into the question how far the corporation is concluded by the formal settlement of the matters in controversy by Act of Parliament, this claim appears to involve the supposition that a party invested with power, but who has delegated his authority to another, retains, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary, the right of performing functions included in the authority thus delegated, without any prior revocation of the power conferred. Thus, the hospital committee of the common council seem to assume that, in showing that all authority over the hospitals was by the charters conferred on the commonalty, as represented by the court of common council, and that no power can be exercised over these institutions that does not owe its origin to some act of that body, express or implied, they at once establish a right in the corporation to interfere to any extent with the exercise of the authority which they had delegated to others, and which has never been revoked. The transactions of 1699 and 1700, about to be described, cannot, we apprehend, be viewed in the light either of a revocation or an attempt at revoking the powers that had been intrusted to the then acting governors of this hospital, and which they had so long exercised. To us they appear to amount only to an ineffectual endeavour, on the part of the court of aldermen, to substitute a formal confirmation of the elections of governors in lieu of the nominal confirmation on St. Matthew's-day then subsisting, which had the sanction of time and usage in its favour.

With respect to the evidence adduced in support of this claim of the city, if the courts of aldermen and common council, previous to the passing of the act of 1782, were indeed, with respect to the government of the hospitals, in the situation of a party who, having delegated all his authority to another, had, without any formal revocation of the act, usurped to himself its exercise in all those cases in which he found it convenient to do so, it will follow that all the instances brought forward to prove interference on the part of these courts are only so many examples of wrong doing, and of acting on an erroneous conception of the nature of the powers conferred on them by the charters. It may be true that these courts might, if they pleased, have retained the power of government originally conferred on them in their own hands; or if they preferred to delegate it, that, prior to the enactment of 1782, they might have regulated the elections of the parties who were to exercise that power as governors, and the authority itself, as "to them might seem convenient;" that therefore, in these arrangements, they might have retained as much of their own power as they thought fit; yet it does not follow that, having delegated their power, they have afterwards a right to interfere with its exercise by the persons to whom they have transferred it. With respect to the evidence itself, if admitted to be unexceptionable in other respects, it can prove nothing beyond an usage of interference on the part of the corporation; and if it be intended to deduce from this the conclusion that the corporation withheld part of their authority from the acting gover-

nors, it should be also shown that the several acts performed by them, and which they are supposed to have retained the right to perform, were uniformly and continuously done by them alone; it is not enough that they occasionally performed them. The evidence, however, is not unexceptionable, it is for the most part defective in a very important particular. It exhibits, no doubt, the courts of aldermen and common council in the character of masters making orders to be executed by the acting governors, as their servants and subordinates, and as bound to obey their mandates; but there is seldom if ever any proof brought forward that the authority was recognised and the commands obeyed; whilst, on the other hand, there is evidence, and of a conclusive nature, that they were occasionally withstood and disobeyed. Thus, for example, in 1691, the governors of St. Bartholomew were three times ordered to produce a copy of their charter, and a list of governors of that hospital; but they certainly twice disobeyed this order, and it does not appear that they ever eventually complied with it. Again, some of the governors of Bridewell Hospital, on another occasion, in 1614, though threatened with dismissal from their office if they resisted the power of the court of aldermen, asserted that that court had no power to alter or make void what the governors of that hospital had once passed, and were dismissed accordingly. On examining the dates of the transactions recorded in the evidence, it will be seen that, between the years 1569 and 1682, scarcely any important instances of interference with management, properly so called, occurred. The single exception to this remark is perhaps the occurrence in 1592, as to the regulation of the election of an officer, above stated: for, as it is not intended to impeach the right of the corporation to have regulated the elections of governors, prior to the Act of 1782, and as, indeed, such regulation could hardly in any case be considered as an instance of meddling with the *administration* of the hospitals, the instances of such regulation above mentioned are not to be deemed exceptions to the remark. To the examples of interference occurring before 1570, if urged as a proof of the nature above described, it may be generally objected that they occurred at a very ancient period in the history of the hospitals, before the rights of the several parties connected with their administration could have been well considered and understood; and as to the important order of 1561, above quoted, respecting the use of the hospital seal, there is a very material variance between its terms as set out by the hospital committee and as recited in a petition addressed, in 1781-2, by the acting governors of the hospitals to Lord Chancellor Thurlow, hereafter mentioned. According to the recital in the petition, the terms of the order were, "that all kind of writings that should thereafter pass under the seal, being first examined by three aldermen and four commoners, being governors of the hospital whereto the tenements or things mentioned in the writings belonged, and subscribed with their hands, should there, in the chamber of the city, be sealed in a full court, without any reading or further examination thereof."

The cases of interference which occur in 1682, and from that time till July 1699, may be viewed as preliminary only to the proceedings of 1699-1700, and as entered upon with a view to a more serious contest about to be commenced; but without insisting on this objection, there is still a period of more than 100 years before 1682, and another of near 80 years after 1700, during which the examples adduced of corporation interference in the management are few in number, and of trifling importance.

It may, however, be argued on behalf of the corporation, that as the charter of Edward VI. confers on them no power of appointing governors under them, to exercise any other branch of their authority than that which has immediate reference to the provision for the poor in the hospitals, and the government of such poor, they cannot be considered as having parted by implication with that which they never possessed a right to alienate, consequently that they must be deemed to have always retained in their own hands some of their powers, and, for example, the power of managing the hospital possessions as they never expressly delegated them. The answer to this is,—first, that with respect to St. Bartholomew's, the argument as thus stated has no application; secondly, with respect to all the hospitals, though their charters give to the corporation no authority in express terms to part with these powers, yet they may be held to confer it by implication, in that they vest the entire government in that body; thirdly, that the corporation *did* delegate all their power in the above respect, as well as all other powers of administration both by the ordinances of 1557, and by their other acts, confirmatory of the authority of the acting governors, and never revoked the powers so conferred; fourthly, that these acting governors, having received such powers, did uninterruptedly, uniformly, and continuously exercise them during a period of more than 200 years, except on some occasions, when the courts of aldermen and common council thought fit to interpose for the purpose chiefly of vindicating their supposed claim; that these interferences were occasional only, and cannot therefore be treated as evidence of a revocation of power, for it is impossible to show the uniform and continuous exercise by these courts of any of the powers of government conferred on them by the charters of the hospitals, except that of confirming governors.

Having thus detailed from the matter furnished by the hospital committee, such particulars of the proceedings of the courts of aldermen and common council, in reference to the subject under discussion, as appeared material to be here stated, we revert to the proceedings relative to the appointment of governors, extracted chiefly from the minutes of the courts holden at Christ's Hospital.

From 1699 to 1701.—At a court of aldermen, holden 12th July 1699, a letter directed to be written by the town clerk to the several persons who acted as governors at Christ's Hospital was read and approved by that court.

This letter was forwarded accordingly to the governors of this hospital. It bore date the 15th of July 1699, and was in the following terms:—

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

" Sir,

" Whereas the lord mayor and court of aldermen have lately received information of the manifold ill effects of the neglect of the ancient ordinances and rules established by their predecessors, the lord mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, for the good government of Christ's Hospital, by which (amongst other things) the governors of that hospital are obliged to the obtaining the approval and confirmation of that court before their admission to their charge,—in lieu whereof a liberty appears to have been for many years exercised of persons being (without distinction) elected, admitted to, and continued in that office, in the name indeed, but wholly without the privy, much less confirmation, of the said court, not only to the raising the number of the said persons to a degree greatly exceeding what either the said ancient constitution, or present service of the hospital requires, but to the exposing the same to the worst of consequences attending the remissness, improvidence, and tumultuousness of management, by which the said hospital has been reduced to the state of indigence, debt, and disorder under which it at this day languishes—His lordship and the said court being most sensibly affected herewith, and determining by all lawful means within their power to endeavour a speedy and effectual reformation in the same, have (amongst other things) been pleased to command my notifying their determination to every of the gentlemen comprehended in the general list thereof exhibited to this court, whereof yourself Mr. — are one. To the end that if it shall stand as well with your well liking and desire, to be by them so approved and confirmed, as with the circumstances of your private affairs, health, leisure, and otherwise effectually to attend the duty and business of a governor, as the same is by the constitution declared in the known charge, to be by you taken at your admission, you may please by subscribing the enclosed paper (to be directed to me, the town clerk, at my office in Guildhall at any time within three days after the date hereof) to enable me to notify the same to my lord mayor, and the rest of my masters the court of aldermen, in order to your receiving (when so confirmed) their summons to the taking your said charge at the court of governors, designed to be then suddenly called at Christ's Hospital. I am, &c."

The paper inclosed in this letter, and mentioned therein, was in the following terms:—

" I do accept of the invitation I have received from the lord mayor and court of aldermen by your letter of the — instant, to the office and trust of a governor of Christ's Hospital, and shall upon their summons attend the taking of my charge therein accordingly, hereby faithfully assuring them of my purpose to the utmost of my ability fully to perform the charitable and pious conditions of the same."

It appears that some of the governors to whom the foregoing letter was addressed returned the inclosed paper signed to the town clerk, and that others refused or neglected so to do.

At a court of aldermen, holden on the 21st July 1699, all the then aldermen and all aldermen for the time being, were appointed governors of Christ's Hospital, and about 90 other persons, whose names (amongst others) were " in pursuance of the ancient rules and ordinances made for the good government of that hospital presented unto this court, for their approbation, and who in pursuance of the letters sent them by an order of this court of the 12th inst. have delivered their acceptance of the trust, and their readiness to perform the charitable and pious conditions of the same," were also approved of, and appointed governors of this hospital, and it was ordered that their names should be forthwith returned to the clerk of Christ's Hospital, that he might summon them to take their charge at a court to be holden for that hospital on the 25th instant.

At a court at Christ's, holden accordingly on the 25th July 1699, the order of the 21st instant having been read, together with another for the approval of four other governors, and the ancient charge having been also read, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commoners present severally expressed their acceptance thereof.

At a court holden at Christ's on the 16th August following, it having been observed by the vice-president that there was one gentleman appearing, whose confirmation by the lord mayor and court of aldermen was not yet communicated to the house, he, at the instance of the vice-president and court, withdrew.

On the 10th October the court of aldermen ordered that thenceforth none but freemen should be elected governors, and none but aldermen should be governors of more than one hospital.

It seems probable from the foregoing minutes that the court of aldermen did not confirm all those who subscribed the paper transmitted to the governors for signature; the terms, however, of the town clerk's letter would seem to imply that confirmation would follow the subscription as a matter of course; there can be little doubt, however, that if any were passed over, those only were omitted who were not freemen, and that all freemen governors, who signed, were confirmed in their offices; it is also certain that some who were not freemen, but had subscribed, were in like manner confirmed.

The court of aldermen pursued for a few months this method of compelling all the governors of this hospital to sign a declaration, importing that their authority originated in an invitation addressed to them by that court to assume it. The last court at Christ's Hospital, at which an order of the court of aldermen, approving and appointing governors, was read and acted upon, was holden on the 1st March 1700. At the conclusion of the same year the aldermen relaxed their hold upon this hospital, and ceased to exercise any authority beyond that assumed prior to the 12th July 1699. During the period embraced by these transactions of 1699 and 1700, the ordinary ceremony of presenting at Christ's Hospital the lists of governors to the lord mayor on St. Matthew's-day, was observed, with the addition that, on a subsequent day, the same lists were presented by the town clerk to the court of aldermen for their formal examination and confirmation. It does not appear, however, that that court appointed any new governors during this period of contest with the hospitals: they only confirmed, after another and more formal fashion, such as had been already appointed, nor, with the exceptions

before noticed, do they seem, during this interval of time, to have assumed more authority than they occasionally exercised before the commencement of the dispute; they approved and confirmed a treasurer in his office, who had been previously elected by the governors of Christ's; they deferred, as before, sealing deeds presented to them for that purpose by the attorney of this hospital, of which no abstracts or heads were furnished, till they had satisfied themselves of the propriety of so doing, through the medium of an opinion given by the recorder, on a case prepared by that attorney; and, as before, they directed, that no courts should be holden at Christ's without a precedent order from themselves sanctioning the same.

At a court holden at Christ's Hospital on the 8th April 1700, upon a motion being made that it might tend much to the service of the house if some means were used to get those governors to appear, who had hitherto declined subscribing the letter sent from the lord mayor and court of aldermen, the court, after some consideration thereof, ordered, that the committee of almoners should forthwith meet and consider of the names of those gentlemen, and what method might be best taken for restoring them, and report their opinions to the court with all convenient speed.

At a court holden at this hospital on the 14th May following, the committee of almoners reported it as their opinion, that it would be for the benefit of this house to make an order that all those gentlemen that had formerly taken their charge of a governor should be summoned as theretofore; but the court, after reading thereof and considerable debate, did not think it convenient to come to any resolution therein at this time, but ordered (it being an affair of great moment) that a special court should be summoned to meet on that day fortnight further to consider this report, and the tickets to express the cause of their meeting; and that a list of the names of all those gentlemen that had theretofore taken their charge should be prepared and laid before the said court.

At a court holden at Christ's Hospital the 31st July 1700, divers orders made by the lord mayor and court of aldermen were read, from which it appeared that the court above mentioned, as to be holden on the 28th May, but which was in fact summoned for the 26th June following, had been forbidden to be holden by the court of aldermen, as having been summoned without their sanction; and another order of that court was likewise read, giving leave to the president of this hospital to summon a court for the 30th instant; after which an alderman produced a paper touching the government of the hospitals, which was spread about the town, and which in his opinion was altogether false; and the court having caused the said paper to be read, came to a resolution that seven gentlemen (whereof three should be a quorum) should be a committee to inspect King Edward VI.th's letters patent, and all ancient records and orders, which had been theretofore made for the good government of this hospital, and also to consider of the said paper, and certain notes thereupon of the said alderman, and how all matters might be best settled for the prosperity of this house, and the court gave the committee power to take the advice of counsel, if they found occasion, and to send for persons, papers, and records, they making a report in writing of their opinions upon the whole matter.

At a court, holden at Christ's Hospital, on the 18th September 1700, with the previous sanction of the court of aldermen, the committee, to which the foregoing reference was made, having met on the 16th September preceding, reported, that the treasurer having waited on the said alderman to desire the two papers, which he had produced in court, could not obtain them, so that they were not able to give the court any satisfaction concerning that matter. That they, having inspected the indenture of King Edward VI., and his letters patent for the foundation of the hospitals of Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, found that power was granted to the mayor, &c., to make ordinances for the good government, &c., and to appoint such and so many officers, ministers, and governors, under them, &c., as should be thought meet, without limitation of the number, or quality of the governors. That, in 1557, the mayor and commonalty, by virtue of the said letters patent, made and ordained rules and ordinances for the well government of the said hospitals. That they found also, by the several books and records of this hospital, that a general court of the governors of all the hospitals had met at Christ's Hospital, on St. Matthew's-day, yearly, where they approved of the governors of each house, as they had been nominated and elected by the presidents, treasurers, and governors of every hospital, according to the orders and rules made in that behalf, which usage continued until the year 1664, and that even at those meetings the number of governors increased yearly. That the meeting, on St. Matthew's-day, had been still continued at Christ's Hospital, and the list of the governors of each house presented to the lord mayor, by the several treasurers, or clerks, for confirmation. That the names of the governors of Christ's Hospital having been so presented to the lord mayor, on St. Matthew's-day, or to the court of aldermen, that met immediately next after St. Matthew's-day, and no objection made thereupon against any of them, it had been always deemed, accepted, and allowed as a confirmation, and they had acted as governors accordingly. That, in their opinion, foundations and charities of this nature were not to be limited or restrained, but to be made as general as might be. That, upon St. Matthew's-day, 1698, a list of all the governors' names of this hospital was presented to the lord mayor, and that a considerable number of worthy citizens, and others mentioned in the said list, had not been summoned since July 1699, to the great prejudice and loss of this hospital, they therefore presented it as their opinions to the court, that some speedy method might be found out to procure and direct the summoning of all those gentlemen contained in the aforesaid list, as usual: this Report was signed by four out of the seven persons of which the committee was composed, including an alderman and a sheriff; and after the Report had been read, the court by vote approved thereof, and then took into consideration what method might be best taken to have all the governors summoned to courts; and after considerable debate, it was agreed unanimously,

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

that a list of the names of all those gentlemen, that had not been summoned since July 1699, should be prepared and carried by the treasurer to the lord mayor and court of aldermen; and that the committee that drew up the Report, together with two aldermen, should be desired to meet and draw up a representation, by way of address, concerning this matter, to be presented to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, in the name of this court, with the aforesaid list.

The following representation, by way of address, was drawn up accordingly:—

“ To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

“ The humble representation of the governors of Christ's Hospital, London.

“ A full court, holden in the said hospital, the 18th September 1700, taking into consideration the welfare of the said hospital, and that, since July 1699, several worthy citizens, and other governors thereof, have not been summoned, which has much tended to the loss and prejudice of the said hospital (a list of whose names are hereunto annexed)—The said court having seriously considered thereof, were unanimously of opinion, that it would be for the good and benefit of the hospital, that all the governors, that were presented on St. Matthew's-day 1698, might be summoned against St. Matthew's-day now approaching, all which the said governors humbly leave to the consideration of this honourable court.”

(Signed by the clerk of this hospital, by order of the president.)

The court of aldermen met on the 19th September 1700, and, on reading the above representation, resolved, that in the opinion of the court it was for the good of the hospital, that all the governors who were legally elected and admitted on St. Matthew's-day 1698, by the then lord mayor and court of aldermen, and afterwards presented to this court, might be summoned to the court to be holden for the hospital on St. Matthew's-day then next.

It would seem that the court of aldermen, weary of the contest in which they had been engaged with the governors of this hospital, tacitly allowed the latter to construe the above ambiguous order into a permission to summon the non-conforming governors; for at a court holden at Christ's, on the 21st October 1700, a committee was appointed to inspect all rules and orders made by courts or committees since July 1699, in order that the old governors (being all now summoned) might be apprised of all the transactions since that time, and report the same to the next court for confirmation.

All the orders thus referred to the inspection of this committee were subsequently confirmed, by a court holden at Christ's, on the 20th November 1700, except that for the election of a treasurer and another by which they had assented to the election of a vice-president by the court of aldermen; and it is remarkable that this latter court, on the 10th December following, as if deferring to the wishes of the governors, rescinded the order, by which they had confirmed in his office the treasurer, whose election had been just vacated by the court of Christ's Hospital.

The dispute having thus terminated, matters returned to the state in which they had subsisted previous to July 1699; the hospitals were allowed to elect their governors, according to the regulations established in each, from time to time, in that behalf, and the corporation were satisfied with the old form of confirmation, on St. Matthew's-day, of the governors so elected, or, at least, took no active steps to reassert their authority till about the year 1778, when they commenced that series of attacks on the power of their rivals, which led to the compromise effected by the Act of 1782.

After this long interval, the contest was renewed by the appointment of a committee by the court of common council, in the year 1778, to inquire into their right to the government of the hospitals, and by a subsequent resolution (bearing date 4th March in that year) that the hospital seal should, in future, be kept under three locks, one key to be with the lord mayor, another with an alderman, or the chamberlain, and another with a member of the common council; and the committee above mentioned were to take care of the seal, and of the key voted to be kept by a member of that court, and the committee, or a commoner thereof, were also to attend every court of aldermen, to approve and seal such leases to which the seal had been theretofore usually affixed.

On the 17th March following, the court of aldermen resolved, that in future all business appertaining to the city and hospital seals should be transacted in the court of lord mayor, aldermen, and commons in common council assembled.

On the 27th of the same month a docquet of a lease of Christ's Hospital property having been read at a court of common council, the clerk of that hospital was ordered to attend the next court of common council, as the chartered governors of the royal hospitals, but he refused so to do.

On the 20th of May 1779, docquets of several leases to be sealed having been presented to the court of common council, by the clerks of Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, the sealing of these leases was deferred, and they were referred to the said committee, and the parties concerned directed to attend, and this committee were to report thereon to the court.

From this period, until the commencement of 1782, the court of common council, with not less informality than had attended their former proceedings, exercised either by themselves or through the agency of this committee (though avowedly appointed only to inquire into a right), nearly all the functions of the acting governors of the hospitals.

Thus the common council sealed such leases only as had been examined by the committee, and approved of, and sealed them without the privy of the hospital officers, and directed the chamberlain to receive the rents thereon, directed the treasurers of the hospitals to exhibit to them their accounts of receipts and payments, elected a treasurer, settled the terms of his security; refused to seal presentations by the acting governors of Christ's and St. Bartholomew, of

two gentlemen to the vicarages of Enford and Little Waking, but presented instead two nominees of their own, and sealed the presentation by themselves to the former vicarage with the hospital seal, and that to the latter with the city seal; it appears, however, that the bishop, assuming that the presentation to the vicarage of Little Waking had lapsed to him, in consequence of the presentation of the governors' nominee not having been sealed with the hospital seal within the limited period, presented that nominee to the living.

Whilst these proceedings were pending, the presidents and treasurers of the various hospitals had several meetings and consultations to consider the course to be adopted, on the part of the acting governors, to resist this usurpation, and they determined on presenting a petition to the Lord Chancellor, as visitor, setting forth their grievances, and praying that the hospital seal might be restored to its former custody, and the former practice as to sealings restored in every respect.

This petition states (amongst other things) that when the estates and property of the hospitals were small, the governors were few, and chiefly confined to the city; but it had been found by experience, that increasing the number, and nominating noblemen, gentlemen, and others residing elsewhere, of character and ability, and likely to become benefactors, was exceedingly advantageous; that all writings of the hospitals presented for sealing had been sealed without denial till very lately; that leases had been prepared of the hospital estates, as there mentioned, and having been approved of, and examined, and subscribed, by the president or treasurer, and some governors, had been left at the chamberlain's office, with a docquet expressing the dates, parties' names, the situation of the premises demised, the terms, the rents, and money (if any) to be laid out in building or repairs; and the same having been carried into the court of aldermen by the chamberlain, or his agents, had been immemorially and invariably sealed with the hospital seal, without any objection, or delay, or reading, or further examination, till resolutions were made by the common council, and court of lord mayor, &c., in consequence of a report made by a committee to a common council, holden on the 25th October 1775, during the mayoralty of John Wilkes; that leases prepared as usual, and observing the above-mentioned forms, had been tendered by the clerks of the hospitals to be sealed, and the sealing refused, and 230 leases were then waiting for sealing; that the common council had never acted in the management of the hospitals, as such body, since their foundation; that the acting governors of the hospitals, by the ancient custom of every hospital, had been elected for life, and performed their duties with attention, and without any recompense or advantage; and that the common council were so numerous and fluctuating a body, that if they should be governors the greatest confusion would ensue.

This petition was presented and heard, but no order was made thereon, and at a subsequent meeting of the presidents and treasurers, it was deemed advisable to apply to Parliament for a settlement of the pending controversies. This determination was communicated to the courts of the several hospitals about February 1782, and they gave their presidents and treasurers authority to proceed therein, as they might be advised; and on the 19th of the same month the court of common council referred it to their hospital committee above mentioned, to defend the chartered rights of the city in Parliament, or elsewhere, as they should be advised, and empowered them to treat and conclude with the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the hospitals, concerning a compromise of the disputes subsisting between them and the city in its corporate capacity. Upon this several meetings took place between this committee, on the behalf of the city, and the presidents and treasurers, "in order to endeavour finally and amicably to settle the several matters in question," and the result was the preparation of certain articles of agreement for effecting that object, with the assistance of the recorder and common serjeant on the part of the city, and of counsel engaged on the behalf of the royal hospitals, to be submitted to the consideration of the common council and of the general courts of the several hospitals.

The draft of these articles first received the approval of the court of common council, and afterwards that of the several general courts of the hospitals; the governors of each of which authorized their president and treasurer, and a certain number of governors, to execute the articles on the behalf of their hospital, when engrossed, which articles were to be exchanged for a part thereof, which had been ordered to be executed on behalf of the city.

The articles were executed accordingly by all the parties thereto, the corporation affixing the hospital seal to each of four parts executed by them, which were severally delivered over to each of the four hospitals; of these articles of agreement the following is an abstract:—

By articles of agreement, bearing date 15th June 1782, and made between the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward king of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, by virtue of a resolution of a Court of Common Council, holden the 30th May 1782, of the one part, and the president and treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital, the treasurer and president of Christ's hospital, the treasurer of Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals, the president and treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital, and the several other persons acting as governors of the said several hospitals respectively, who in behalf of themselves and others, acting as governors as aforesaid, had thereunto set their hands and seals by virtue of certain orders made at several general courts of the said hospitals respectively, viz. of St. Bartholomew's Hospital the 12th of June, of Christ's Hospital the 13th of June, of Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals the 14th of June, and of St. Thomas's Hospital the said 12th of June 1782, of the other part; reciting that the ordering, management, and government of the said hospitals and of every of them, and the several rights, revenues, and possessions thereof respectively, were vested in the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London and their successors, by several charters or letters patent of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.,

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Articles of Agree-
ment, 15th June,
1782.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

bearing date, &c. with such powers, rights, and privileges, to such uses and purposes, and subject to such restrictions, limitations, and trusts, as in the said charters or letters patent were expressed and contained; and reciting that the said mayor, &c. in pursuance and by virtue of such charters or letters patent, took upon themselves the management and government of the said several hospitals, and made several orders and regulations touching the same; and that at a general court holden at Christ's Hospital upon the 27th of September 1557 by the governors of all the said hospitals, it was ordered and agreed that the hospital of St. Bartholomew should from thenceforth be united to the rest of the hospitals, and be made one body with them, and that for the government of all the hospitals Sir Martin Bowes, knight, (then an alderman of the city of London,) should be comptroller general, and Sir Andrew Judde, knight, (then also an alderman,) should be surveyor-general, and that three aldermen, a treasurer, and eight other citizens, should be governors for each and every of the said hospitals; and such hospitals respectively, from thenceforth, continued under the same kind of management, with a small increase of governors, down to 1564, when upon the 21st of September in that year, (being St. Matthew's day,) a president, treasurer, and other governors were chosen at Christ's Hospital for each of the said hospitals, and these elections upon St. Matthew's day were continued annually down to the year 1587, and from that period courts were at several times held at Christ's Hospital down to the year 1652 inclusive, for electing or confirming governors of the said hospitals respectively, but not yearly or in the same regular manner as theretofore; and courts were also held during that period, at and for the said hospitals, for nominating or electing governors of those hospitals respectively, and for the management thereof; and from and after that time it did not appear that such annual elections on St. Matthew's day were kept up or observed at Christ's Hospital, for nominating or electing governors of the said hospitals respectively, save only for confirmation of the governors elected at the said hospitals. But it appeared that the governors of the said hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ, Bridewell, and Bethlem respectively* had been chosen at general courts or committees holden at the said hospitals from and after the said year 1652† down to the then present time; and reciting that it appeared by ancient records, or entries, and otherwise, that lists of the governors chosen for the said hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and Bethlem, and St. Thomas, had been annually sent from those hospitals to Christ's Hospital previous to the meeting of the said governors on St. Matthew's day for confirmation, and that such lists had constantly been delivered to the clerk of Christ's Hospital, and by him, together with a list of governors of Christ's Hospital, presented to the lord mayor of the city of London for the time being, and by his lordship immediately delivered over, or directed to be delivered over yearly, and every year, at that time and place to the town clerk of the same city attending his lordship on those meetings, in the presence of the aldermen or great part of them, without making any objection to, or attempting to alter, in any respect, the annual lists of governors so delivered, or that mode of confirmation, which practice or usage had been continued as to all the said hospitals to the then present time, save and except that the presidents, treasurers, governors, and officers of the said several hospitals were for some years appointed by certain commissioners, authorized by his late Majesty King Charles II. for the regulation of the said hospitals; and reciting that great benefit had been derived to the charitable institutions of the said hospitals from such mode of managing and conducting the same, and from the voluntary contributions, grants, bequests, and donations of the several persons so elected governors as aforesaid, and others; and that disputes had arisen between the said mayor, &c. and the persons acting as governors of the said hospitals, touching their respective rights, powers, and privileges in the ordering, management, government, and disposition of the said hospitals, and the estates, possessions, and revenues thereof, and it was conceived to be for the mutual benefit of the said mayor, &c. and the said hospitals, that all such disputes should cease, and be finally and amicably settled, adjusted, and terminated, and that the actual ordering, management, and government of the said hospitals respectively, should for ever thereafter be continued in the mayor and aldermen of the said city, together with the other persons then acting as governors, or thereafter to be elected as such, in the usual mode of election of governors, at the said respective hospitals, and such of the commoners of the said city as should be elected and chosen in the manner thereafter to be thereby directed, with such powers, rights, and privileges, to such uses and purposes, and under and subject to such restrictions and trusts, as were in the said charters or letters patent and thereafter expressed and contained—it is by the now abstracting articles witnessed, that in order to effectuate the salutary purposes thereinbefore mentioned, it was thereby mutually and fully agreed and declared by and between the said parties thereto in manner following (that is to say),

1st. That the governors of the said several hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Bethlem, Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and every of them named in the respective lists delivered in upon the 21st of September 1781, being St. Matthew's day, at Christ's Hospital aforesaid, to the town clerk of the city of London, by the order of the lord mayor, and also those governors who had been elected since the delivery of such lists,‡ together with the lord mayor and aldermen of the said city, and also the members of the said court of common council, to be nominated and appointed as thereafter mentioned for the time being,

* St. Thomas's Hospital is omitted here by mistake; the statement in the recital is equally applicable to that hospital.

† This date should be 1666, as is manifest from the above history of the proceedings, which are shortly described in this recital.

‡ The words "or in future should be elected governors," appear to be omitted here by mistake; the context evidently requires their insertion.

should be established and confirmed governors of such of the aforesaid hospitals respectively, of which they had been elected governors previous to the delivery of such lists as aforesaid, or had been, since the delivery of such lists, or in future should be elected, governors, in such and the same manner, and with such and the same rights, privileges, powers, and authorities, as any governors of the same several hospitals or any of them at any time or times, since the first establishment or appointment of the annual meetings at Christ's Hospital on St. Matthew's day for the nomination, election, or confirmation of governors of the said hospitals respectively, had or could, or might, or ought to have had in the governing, ordering, management, and disposition of the business, affairs, or concerns of the said hospitals respectively; and of the real estates and possessions of every denomination, and of the rents and revenues thereof; and also of all and singular the goods, chattels, and personal estate and effects whatsoever, of or belonging to the same hospitals respectively; and such governors who had been so already elected, and such governors as should be thereafter elected at general courts or committees to be held for the said hospitals respectively, in such manner as such governors then were or ought to be elected or chosen by the rules and orders then used and established or thereafter to be used and established in the said hospitals respectively, together with the lord mayor and aldermen and the members of the said court of common council for the time being, to be nominated and appointed as thereafter mentioned, should have good right, full power, and absolute authority from time to time, and at all times thereafter, to nominate, elect, and appoint the presidents, treasurers, and all other officers and ministers of and for the said hospitals respectively, and to do every other act, matter and thing necessary or expedient to be done, for the good government and conduct of the same several hospitals, and in the management and disposition of the estates real and personal of the same respectively, as fully, amply, and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as the governors of the same hospitals respectively had at any time or times theretofore acted in or about the government, management, and disposition of the same, or in anywise relating thereto, without the lawful suit, hinderance, denial, interruption, molestation, or disturbance of or by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whomsoever or whatsoever.

2dly. That at all times thereafter, when and so often as it should or might be necessary or expedient for the mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals respectively, acting, and to act as aforesaid, to prosecute, carry on, or defend any suit or suits, distress or distresses, ejectment or ejectments, or other acts or proceedings either at law or in equity, touching or concerning all or any of the possessions, rights, titles, or revenues, of the same hospitals or any of them, it should and might be lawful for the lord mayor, aldermen, and other governors of the said hospitals respectively, acting or to act as aforesaid, from time to time and at all times thereafter on all such occasions, and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, to use and assume the name, style, and title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, as governors of the house of the poor commonly called St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near West Smithfield, London, of the foundation of King Henry VIII., and as masters, guardians, and governors of the house and hospital called Bethlem, situate without and near to Bishopsgate of the said city of London, and as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward late King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, or of such of the said hospitals respectively, touching and concerning which, or the rights, titles, possessions, or revenues whereof, such suit or suits, distress or distresses, or other acts or proceedings as aforesaid, should or might be commenced, made, or prosecuted; and that in all cases whatsoever wherein the name, style, or title of the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city should be so used or assumed for any of the uses or purposes aforesaid, the costs, charges, damages, and expenses, which should be incurred and sustained by reason or means of such suit or suits, distress or distresses, should be borne, paid, and disbursed by the treasurer for the time being of the said hospitals respectively, concerning which, or the estates, revenues, or possessions whereof, such suit or suits, distress or distresses, should be brought, prosecuted, or made, out of the general funds of the same hospitals respectively, or out of the rents and revenues thereof; and that the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city and their respective goods, chattels, and estates, and also the lands, tenements, estates, and possessions belonging to them in their separate capacity, other than the estates and possessions vested in them for the use and benefit of the said several hospitals, should be indemnified, protected, and saved harmless from and against all such costs, damages, and expenses to be incurred as aforesaid; and further, that in case the treasurers of the said hospitals respectively, for or concerning which, or the estates or revenues whereof, such suit or suits should at any time thereafter be brought and prosecuted, or such distress or distresses should be made, should refuse or neglect to make such payments as aforesaid, and the mayor and commonalty and citizens, and his or their respective estates, or the estates or revenues which they enjoyed in their corporate capacity, other than the estates and revenues vested in them, for the benefit of the said hospitals respectively, should become charged with the payment of such costs, charges, damages, and expenses as aforesaid, that then and in such case, and as often as it should so happen, it should and might be lawful to and for the said mayor and commonalty and citizens of the said city, to enter into and upon any of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and revenues belonging to any of the said hospitals, in respect of which any such actions or suits should be brought, and whereof the legal interest was become vested in them under or by virtue of the several charters granted to them by King Henry VIII. and Edward VI. or either of them, and to hold and enjoy the same and receive and take the rents and profits thereof, until the sum for which they or their estates should become so charged, should be fully paid and satisfied, and no longer.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
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 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
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3dly. That the seal of or belonging to the aforesaid hospitals should be restored to the chamber of the said city of London, and be kept as theretofore by the chamberlain of the same city for the time being, in a purse or box, sealed with the seals of the lord mayor of the said city for the time being, and any of the aldermen of the same city who should be present at any time or times that the same seal should be used; and that all leases which should at any time or times thereafter be made or granted of any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of or belonging to the aforesaid several hospitals, or any of them, and all and every other deeds, presentations, and other instruments whatsoever relating to or concerning the same hospitals, or the estates, revenues, and possessions thereof respectively, (after the same should have been examined, approved, and signed by the presidents or treasurers, and such a competent number of the aldermen and other governors of such of the said respective hospitals, to which such leases, deeds, or instruments should relate or concern, as had been used and accustomed to examine, approve, and sign the same,*) should be left at the chamberlain's office aforesaid, for the aforesaid seal of the said hospitals to be affixed thereto, with such docquet or writing, explaining the purport of such leases, deeds, or instruments so to be left at the said office in such manner and form as theretofore was, and had been, used and accustomed in that behalf; and the same leases and writings, so to be left as aforesaid, should thereupon be sealed with the said seal of the aforesaid hospitals in the next court of aldermen, or of common council, whichever should first happen, without any reading, addition, examination, or alteration of the same.

4thly. That the said court of common council should or might at their first court to be held after the 21st of December then next ensuing, or at any subsequent court, nominate and appoint 48 persons (being members of the court of common council of the said city), out of which number the names of 12 should be sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 12 to the united hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, 12 to Christ's Hospital, and 12 to St. Thomas's Hospital, to be governors thereof respectively, and that such names should be entered in the books of the said hospitals, and in the lists of the governors thereof respectively in the order in which they should be so sent; and they, and every of them, should from thenceforth be governors of the said respective hospitals, and should act as such in all matters relative to the said hospitals respectively for so long time and for so many years successively as they respectively should continue to be members of the said court of common council, or should be re-elected as such members of the said court, and they and each and every of them should have and enjoy the like privileges, benefits, and advantages which the other governors of the said hospitals (not being aldermen) had had and enjoyed, or then enjoyed; and that when and as often as any one or more of the said 12 members of the said court of common council, whose names should be sent to any or either of the said hospitals as aforesaid, should die, or cease to be a member or members of the said court of common council, or should not be re-elected into such office, the said court of common council should and might nominate and appoint another person or other persons, being a member or members of the said court, in the place or stead of him or them so dying, or ceasing to be of the common council, or who should not be re-elected; and so and in like manner when and as often as any new governor to be nominated and sent to any of the said hospitals as aforesaid should die, or cease to be a member of the said court of common council, and should not be re-elected into such office, the said court of common council should or might nominate and appoint another person or other persons, being a member or members of the said court, in the place or stead of the governor or governors last mentioned; and should and might in like manner fill up all future vacancies which should happen, so as that 12 members of the said court of common council and no more, so nominated and sent to the said several hospitals as aforesaid, might for the time being and for ever thereafter be governors in each of the said hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ, and St. Thomas the Apostle; and also that 12 members of the said common council might be governors of the said united hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem; and all and every the person and persons from time to time to be chosen by the said court of common council, upon any such vacancy as aforesaid (after his or their name or names should be sent to the said hospital or hospitals where such vacancy or vacancies respectively should happen), should or might act as governors of the same hospitals respectively, and be entitled to the like privileges and advantages as the governors first to be chosen and sent by the said common council as aforesaid.

Provided that nothing therein contained should prejudice the rights of such members of the court of common council as then were governors of any of the said hospitals, or should thereafter become so by election or nomination of the governors of such hospital in the manner theretofore used and accustomed, over and besides the 12 members of the said court, who should be governors by virtue of the now abstracting agreement.

And lastly, for removing all doubts touching the observance and performance of the agreement, and of the matters and things therein contained, by all the parties thereto, and their successors, it is thereby further agreed by and between all the parties aforesaid, that the now abstracting agreement, and all and every the matters and things therein contained, should be humbly submitted to the consideration and confirmation of the Legislature, so as that the same might, under the then present application to Parliament for a Bill for establishing and confirming the present governors of the respective hospitals of St. Bartho-

* The custom of this hospital, anterior to the passing of this Act, and for some time subsequent thereto, was, that documents sent for the hospital seal to be attached thereto, should be signed by the treasurer and two governors almoners; but they are now signed by two aldermen besides, it having been discovered, on reference to this Act, that aldermen were specially named.

lomew, Bethlem, Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, of royal foundation, in the exercise and enjoyment of all such acts, powers, and privileges relating to the said hospitals, and the estates and revenues thereof as are therein expressed, and for the other purposes therein mentioned, or otherwise, be established and confirmed by the authority of an Act of Parliament, with such saving clause as was usual in cases of the like nature, if the Legislature should so think fit.

By an Act of Parliament passed in the 22d Geo. III. (1782) cap. 77, entitled "An Act to render valid and effectual certain articles of agreement between the city of London and the governors of the four Royal Hospitals," reciting the above articles of agreement, and that it was conceived that it would be greatly for the benefit of the aforesaid several royal hospitals, and tend to restore and establish the permanent peace and good government of the same respectively, if the said agreement could be confirmed and rendered valid and effectual, but the same could not be done without the aid and authority of an Act of Parliament:— It is thereby enacted that the said articles of agreement, and all and every the covenants, clauses, provisoes, stipulations, and agreements therein contained, should be and the same were thereby ratified, confirmed, and established according to the tenor, purport, and true intent and meaning of the same. And it is further enacted, that for rendering the said articles of agreement more effectual for the several purposes therein mentioned, the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and all other the parties thereto, should observe and perform the several matters and things therein contained, not only as governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the hospitals of Edward King of England the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, but also as governors of the House of the Poor in West Smithfield, near London, of the foundation of King Henry the Eighth, and as masters, keepers, and governors of the aforesaid house and hospital called Bethlem, as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if the said mayor, and commonalty, and citizens had been described in the said articles of agreement by these respective corporate names; and that the Act should be taken and allowed to be a public Act in all courts, &c., saving always to the King, his heirs and successors, and to the mayor, &c., and to all and every other person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, his, her, and their heirs, successors, executors, and administrators, all such estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, or demand whatsoever, which they or any of them had claimed, exercised, or enjoyed before the passing of the Act, except only as to such rights, interests, and claims of the said mayor, &c., and of the persons then and theretofore acting as governors of the said hospitals respectively, as were given up, altered, modified, and taken away by virtue of this Act, or of the agreement therein above recited, and by this Act confirmed.

It appears that the above abstracted Act of Parliament had received the Royal assent before the 1st of August 1782.

The arrangement thus established was avowedly a final and solemn compromise, by an act of the Legislature, of all differences which had arisen prior to its enactment between the corporation and the acting governors of the hospitals relative to the degree of control over the government thereof conferred on the former by the charters. A disposition again to raise the question has, however, been lately manifested in the court of common council, and especially in the appointment (in October 1834) of the committee above mentioned, by whom an application to Parliament for the repeal of that Act is understood to be contemplated, on the ground that, as the whole power of governing the hospitals and the legal estate in their possessions were vested by charter in the court of common council, and as the city have contributed, and do still contribute, to the support of the hospitals (*viz.*, by the payment of 100*l.* yearly to St. Bartholomew's, and by the profits arising to this hospital from the privilege conferred on it of licensing carts) the compromise of 1782 is, as respects their interests, an unfair and partial one. To these allegations, so far as they relate to this hospital, the officers of that establishment reply, that the hospital derives but little benefit from the corporation funds, inasmuch as the profits derived from the privilege above mentioned scarcely ever cover the costs of the law and other proceedings necessary to maintain the rights of the hospital in that behalf,—while, on the other hand, the corporation governors are in the enjoyment of extensive privileges and a disproportionate share of patronage. Thus, in addition to the *ex officio* governorships of the Royal hospitals conferred on the aldermen and the selected members of the court of common council, the former are privileged in the nomination of governors and the presentation of children to this hospital, while the corporation, as a body, have other important privileges under the regulations respecting the admission of objects into the several hospitals, and particularly under the regulation of this hospital, by which governors are obliged to present either a child of a freeman thereof, or a clergyman's son, at every alternate presentation, though no warrant for this restriction is to be found in any of the instruments of foundation.

Whether, under these circumstances, the Legislature ought, on the ground of injury sustained by the corporation, to re-open a long settled controversy, and repeal a statute which was fully considered at the time of its enactment, and was assented to by all parties, as a fair compromise of existing differences, does not appear to us to admit of much doubt.

Since the passing of this Act, its provisions have been strictly adhered to; and the *ex officio* governors created thereby, who are distinguished by the appellation of Corporation Governors, have been duly admitted to all rights and privileges as hospital governors. In the method which the court of common council have adopted for electing the 48 members of their own body, whom the hospitals are compelled to admit as governors, no indication has been given of any desire to consult the advantage of the institutions at any personal sacrifice.—

These members are chosen by lot. The common council, being 240 in number, are divided

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Act of 1782.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

into 12 classes of 20 each, and from each of these classes one governor is elected by ballot to each of the four hospitals.

In the year 1808, a complaint having been made to the Court of Common Council by a member thereof, relative to the admission into this hospital of children who were alleged to be improper objects of the charity, they requested the *ex officio* corporation governors to obtain a committee of governors of the hospital to inquire into the matter; but the General Court of Christ's having refused to appoint such committee, and "to furnish the common council with the requisite information," they presented a petition on the subject to the chancellor, as visitor, in right of the crown; which came on for hearing in July 1811, but no judgment was called for, as the children objected to were removed. On this occasion Lord Eldon expressed a doubt, whether the crown possessed the right of visitation, and directed inquiries to be made, whether it had in fact ever visited. The point, however, was never judicially settled.

On some recent occasions the Court of Common Council manifested considerable reluctance to affix the hospital seal to documents presented to them for that purpose by the hospital officers, without previous examination of their contents, but yielded on being satisfied that the words of the act of parliament (and the previous usage) left them no discretion in that respect.

Having concluded the account of interferences by the corporation with the management of the hospitals, as well since as before the passing of the act of 1782, and explained the origin of the class of governors who hold the office, *ex officio*, in all the royal hospitals, it remains only to complete the history of governors' elections at this hospital since the beginning of 1701, noticing briefly the various regulations made by general courts, or customs which have obtained since that period, in reference to this subject, in order to explain the distinctions of elective governors.

We have seen that up to July 1699, when the disputes of that and the succeeding year began, governors, though occasionally appointed by a committee, were usually elected by general courts; but at a court holden on the 11th December 1701, it was ordered that thenceforth no person should be elected until the committee of almoners had first considered of their names, and presented them to the court.

At a court of governors, holden on the 6th March 1712-13, the president having observed on the inconveniences that might arise to the hospital by the many new governors returned to the court from the committee, it was agreed that no one should be elected a governor who had not been first proposed in a general court, that consideration might be had of his qualifications against the next general court, in order to his being approved and elected.

On the 24th March 1714-15, the court ordered, that all persons proposed as governors should be referred to the consideration of the committee of auditors* for the examination of their qualifications, and then to return them to the general court; and none to be returned without having been first put up to the question, and a majority of voices had concerning them.

The first return of names under this order took place on the 11th October following. The form of return was, that the committee "agree that the persons proposed are fitting for that station."

On the 2nd January 1718-19, in order to stop the great increase of governors, the court ordered that no one should be admitted a governor for two years from Lady-day next ensuing, and like orders were made in 1721 and 1723.

It is manifest from the above minutes, that at this period a great increase of governors was generally felt to be an inconvenience, and as the plan had not then been devised of obliging these newly elected governors to give benefactions to a certain amount to the hospital, as a precedent qualification for election, the governors were not blinded to the real inconveniences of an unlimited increase in their numbers, by the consideration of any advantage to be derived therefrom to the institution. It was no doubt an anticipation of the evils likely to ensue from the present mode of proceeding that led to the following regulations, which constitute the first regular system propounded for the election of governors, and form the basis of the methods now observed in the election of special nomination and donation governors.

At a court holden at this hospital on the 18th November 1726, a report was read from the committee of almoners (to whom it had been referred to settle some better method of making governors) recommending,—

1. That no governor should be qualified to name a governor until 5 years after he had taken his charge.

2. That no more than 20 governors should be nominated in one year, without special cause shown to the court, and all governors should be first nominated in a general court.

3. That the governors in turn, as they stood on the list, might nominate the new governors for that year to be made, and if they should not nominate within the year, they should lose their turn, and a list of governors in turn to nominate should be hung up in the counting-house, and that the next year no one should be nominated without special cause, it being intended that there should be no nomination of a governor but every other year.

4. That no one under 30† should be nominated for a governor, unless for special cause.

5. That all governors, to be nominated as aforesaid, should be passed by the committee of auditors, when regularly summoned for that purpose, to be returned to the general court.

These recommendations were adopted by the court, and the following direction added:—

6. That the examination of the qualifications of governors, nominated as aforesaid, should be left to the committee of auditors, and they to return them to the court.

Shortly after the passing of the foregoing regulations, the present usage was introduced of entering in the minutes of the general court, on each nomination of a governor, the name of the

* Or almoners: the terms are synonymous, as used in these orders.

† This was altered in April 1809, and the election of persons permitted, who had attained 21.

governor by whom such nomination was made ; and it appears from these entries, that all the governors named under the new orders for the first period of two years were nominated by aldermen, and almost all those named for the second two years.

From the year 1736 to the present time, a list of governors, in turn to nominate, appears to be regularly entered in the court minutes every alternate year, and every one of these lists invariably includes the names of all the aldermen, presidents, and treasurers, that had been newly elected during the preceding two years. Thus those functionaries, by courtesy probably in the first instance, and afterwards by custom, acquired the important privilege they now possess of naming one governor, at the election of governors immediately succeeding their own appointment to their respective offices, for there is no specific order of court conferring upon them this right. Their nomination must be made within the year.

The practice established under the regulations of November 1726, of making 20 new governors every alternate year, on nominations devolving on the governors in turn, continued until 1794 without any change being made in respect to these elections worthy of notice. On some occasions, however, 40 instead of 20 new governors were allowed by the court to be named in the election year, the reason assigned being in one instance "the many deaths and removals of governors from town."

These 20 governors, however, were not all that were appointed during the above interval, for the option was still reserved to the court to make any number of governors, and at all times, on "special cause shown." The court has availed itself of this reservation up to the present time, but sparingly, except in the case of persons who, having given benefactions to the hospital, have been specially named as governors. Thus at a court holden on the 2nd May 1745, it was ordered that the Duke of Bedford be made a governor, on the motion of a governor, who was not in turn to nominate ; and many other instances of elections of the same kind occur from 1726 to the present time. Sometimes the party, thus appointed out of the ordinary course, is a gentleman distinguished by reputation, station, or rank, and then no cause is assigned, as in the above instance, and those of Sir Robert Walpole in 1731, Admiral Vernon in 1743, and the Marquis of Granby in 1760. Sometimes the ground of proposal is stated to be the promotion of the interests of the hospital ; thus one Edisbury was appointed in 1732, having been instrumental in procuring a legacy of 500*l.*, and Thomas Bramston of Skreens, in 1739, who, having estates in the vicinity of those of the hospital, had been of service to the institution.

At a court holden in November 1752, a benefaction to the hospital of 500*l.* having been reported by the president, the donor was elected a governor by special vote without motion. The following is the form of the entry in the minutes, "for which benefaction the court unanimously returned him their thanks, and ordered the said E. T. (donor) be made a governor of this house."

At a court holden in November 1760, the court being informed that F. H. had paid to the treasurer for the use of the hospital 200*l.*, it was ordered that the thanks of the court should be given him, after which a motion was made that F. H. be made a governor, which being seconded, the question was put and passed in the affirmative.

In 1763 another donor of a like sum was made a governor, and another in 1765 ; and from this period until 1790 every gentleman giving a donation of 200*l.* was, as a matter of course, elected a governor, and, prior to the next mentioned order, without any formal examination by the committee of his qualifications for that office ; and all these special elections were at first considered as exclusive of the 20 in each alternate year.

The effect of the foregoing orders as to elections was to establish, in addition to the corporation, or parliamentary governors, two other classes, viz., nomination and special governors.

In March 1777, the court ordered that the gentlemen recommended to them, on account of a benefaction, to be new governors, should be referred to the consideration of the committee of auditors, in the same manner as those were who were named by governors in turn.

It appears, therefore, that special governors might, at this period of the history of the hospital, have been treated as constituting two classes, those recommended on account of a benefaction, and those not so recommended. As the former class, however, became in progress of time a very numerous and important one, while very few of the latter were elected, the word *special* has been gradually appropriated to designate the latter only, that is, special governors not recommended on account of any contribution to the hospital funds, and not called upon to make any ; whilst the former are treated as a distinct class, under the name of benefaction or donation governors.

The foregoing orders exhibit the various forms in which elections of governors are entered in the court minutes : in some cases the appointment is registered as having taken place without any previous motion, and in others at the suggestion of a mover, or a mover and seconder, whose names are sometimes recorded and sometimes omitted.

At a court holden on the 30th April 1790, the court taking into consideration the increase of governors within the last few years, by reason staves had been sent to every person who had presented 200*l.* for the use of the charity, and apprehending that if the same course continued, "the honor of an appointment to that station would not be so coveted, as it had theretofore been by those whose rank, fortune and ability tended much to support the honor, and might on occasion be found absolutely necessary to defend and maintain the rights of the charity : and fearing that the management thereof might fall into the hands of a multitude, who might not be so well entitled, if so zealous, to maintain the purity of the charity, and the pious intentions of the royal founder"—they resolved that no person should be appointed a governor by reason of any donation, till the number of governors was reduced to 300, unless it should be of that specialty, as to induce the president, treasurer, and committee of almoners in their discretion to recommend to a general court, that a staff should be sent to such donor, and that

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their intention and recommendation be inserted in the summons whereby such general court should be called.

In March 1792, Julius Angerstein, who had given 400*l.* to the hospital, was recommended by the committee to the court, and made a governor under the last abstracted order; and from that time to the present, a sum of 400*l.* has been considered as a *specialty* sufficient to justify a recommendation by the committee under that order; and donors of 400*l.*, or upwards, have been placed on a precisely similar footing, in respect to their claims to be admitted governors, as donors of 200*l.* were, between the order of 1777 and that of 1790, that is, they are admitted as a matter of course, provided that their qualifications are approved of by the committee, who decide on the qualifications of governors by ballot, and reject those of the respectability of whose characters they have reason to entertain any doubts. In these decisions by the committee, the candidate must have a majority of those present in favour of his claim to election; and it must be borne in mind also, that though all donors of 400*l.* so approved of, are invariably elected, yet that their election, and that of all governors whatsoever, is the act of the court alone, and not of the committee.

In 1794, a change was introduced into the nomination system, established in 1726, by an order of the court, b. d. 24th January, that no more than 20 governors should be appointed in two years, and also that if any number should be appointed by reason of any donation, or other special cause, between the periods of nomination, the like number should be deducted from the 20 governors, who would otherwise be in turn to nominate.

The meaning is, that all special appointments should be accounted as part of the 20 permitted to be made every alternate year, and it would seem to have been then the intention of the court to confine themselves strictly to the election of 20 governors, during each period of two years, at least till their numbers were reduced to 300. However in the period between 1802 and 1804, it happened that 16 donation governors were appointed and 5 new aldermen elected, so that, had the order of 1794 been strictly adhered to, one of these aldermen would have been deprived of his nomination. Accordingly, by an order of court, bearing date 30th November 1804, it is directed, on the recommendation of the committee, that the order of 1794 should not be construed to extend to the preventing any number of gentlemen being made governors by reason of donation, or other special cause; and that all those gentlemen, who should become aldermen between the periods of nomination, should be included as theretofore in the list of governors in turn to nominate.

In the above order there is no express mention of the nominations awarded by courtesy to newly elected presidents and treasurers, but these officers on their first appointment still exercise this privilege, in like manner as newly elected aldermen.

The joint effect therefore of the orders of 1794 and 1804 in modifying the resolutions of 1726 may be stated to be, that while they recognize the right of adding indefinitely to the number of special governors, on a sufficiently special cause being shown, and also the right of nomination by newly elected aldermen, they take away every other right of nomination (except perhaps that of newly elected presidents and treasurers), on each occasion of an election, when the governors to be named by newly elected aldermen, presidents, and treasurers, together with those appointed in the preceding two years, "by reason of 'donation or other special cause,'" exceed 20 in number, and this, in fact, has always happened since the year 1818; and since that time no other governors besides these newly appointed aldermen and officers have nominated; but between 1794 and 1818, instances occurring of the 20 not having been made up, governors in turn to nominate (described as senior governors) continued to exercise their right of nomination. At a court holden on the 30th April 1828, the committee, to whom the question had been referred, reported that they could not recommend any alteration in the order of 30th April 1790, but the privilege of senior governors nominating though the number was not reduced to 300 having been permitted, they submit that this practice should be discontinued for the future, and the court adopted the suggestion and confirmed this report.

The court, by an order bearing date 29th January 1796, required that a benefaction to the hospital of 100*l.* should be given by every nominated governor, and this sum was, in May 1801, increased to 200*l.*, which is the sum now given by every nomination governor, being a moiety of that exacted from a benefaction governor strictly so called.

Of the above statement, all which relates to the appointment of corporation governors, with such remarks as have been subjoined on the subject of donation governors, is equally applicable to the five royal hospitals; for under the provisions of the act of 1782, the governing body of each comprises certain members of the corporation, and into all of them the system of deriving a revenue from the admission of donation governors has been introduced.

The nomination governors are named at a general court holden in November in each alternate year, and newly elected aldermen, presidents, and treasurers are always allowed the privilege of nominating each one person to be a governor, at the first nomination court after their election, whatever may have been the number of donation and special governors made during the preceding two years. Of the present number of 54 governors of this class, 32 were named by aldermen, 19 by governors, two by presidents, and one by a treasurer. When the nomination has been made to the general court by the alderman, or other in turn to nominate, the consideration of the nominee's qualifications is immediately referred to the committee of almoners, who ballot and report thereon to the court, and in case the report be favourable, viz., that the nominee is duly qualified, the court thereupon order a governor's green staff to be sent to such nominee: it has occasionally happened, that an alderman's nominee has been rejected on the committee's ballot, or, as the phrase is, has not been returned by the auditors. In two instances of this kind, the alderman was not allowed to name another person, but in one case this permission was conceded to him. Governors also have of late years sometimes been allowed to nominate without attending the court, and there are instances

of their being allowed to withdraw their nomination, and to name another person. The time also for nominating has occasionally been extended.

Special governors, in like manner as others, are elected by general courts, and the mode of election is by show of hands, after which their qualifications are referred* to the committee to be decided on by ballot, upon whose report the court determine whether or not their election shall be perfected by the ceremony of transmitting to them the staff.

On all occasions when *donation* governors are to be admitted, the summons to the court at which such admission is to take place expresses that it is to be held for the admission of governors. Their appointment is as follows,—their gift having been made is reported to the next general court, and thanks are voted to them; on the same day the report of the committee, “that the donation is of that specialty that they recommend the donors to be made governors if found qualified,” is brought up, on which the reference to the committee takes place as above mentioned, and if their report be favourable, the party is finally elected.

The preliminary qualification for a donation governor, without which he cannot be proposed at all, is, as already stated, a gift of 400*l.* or upwards, to the general purposes of the hospital; and for a nomination governor, one of half that amount or upwards.

With respect to the class of special governors strictly so called, from whom gifts are not required, the practice of appointing them seems to have fallen entirely into decay; one governor only, out of the present number of 406, having been elected in this manner.

During the contests between the corporation and the acting governors of this hospital in 1698 and 1700, the former complained, that the number of governors had been raised to a degree greatly exceeding what either the ancient constitution or present service of the hospital required, to the exposing the same to the worst of consequences attending tumultuousness of management, &c.; and again, when these disputes were renewed between 1778 and 1782, the acting governors in their petition to the chancellor expressed their fears, that if the common council should be governors, they were so numerous and fluctuating a body, the greatest confusion would ensue; and we have seen that the governors of this hospital have, in their early court minutes, frequently recorded their apprehension of inconveniences to arise from an undue increase in the number of governors. When, therefore, the acting governors were, by the termination of these disputes in their favour in the first case, and by the final definition of the extent of corporation authority in the second case, left free to regulate the elections of governors, it might have been hoped, that they would have made provision against the inconvenient increase in numbers, and that a proportion, at least, of those who were appointed, should be persons likely, from their attainments in some useful department of knowledge, to be serviceable either in exercising a general superintendence over some of the various branches of the education imparted at this hospital, or, in the case of the hospitals appropriated to the cure of sick poor, if not in active personal superintendence, yet at least in assisting the body of governors at large to come to a proper estimate of the qualifications of the medical officers and lecturers connected with them.

The regulations actually made by the governors of these hospitals, and now in force, do not seem to have in view either of these objects, but to treat every consideration as subordinate to that of adding to their ample revenue a yearly sum of little comparative importance in a pecuniary point of view, and surely not to be weighed against the evils flowing from such a mode of appointing so great a proportion of the governing body. It is evident from what has preceded, first, that the class of benefaction governors, already so numerous, may be increased to any extent without contravening any subsisting regulation of this hospital, and the same remark is applicable to all; and secondly, that of the four kinds of governors, the only two whose appointment can be supposed at all to involve the principle of selection are nomination and special governors. With respect to the former class, besides that it is confined to those persons who can afford to give 200*l.*, it is not very probable that many individuals will prefer the interests of the institution to the pleasure of serving a connexion or friend, in exercising singly a power of this nature, involving little responsibility. With respect to the latter class, the only one which can be presumed to be selected entirely from a consideration of their likelihood to prove useful, it has almost fallen into disuse at all the hospitals: yet this affords the only mode of admission to men not gifted with fortune, but distinguished perhaps for learning or science, or other useful attainments, (such men, for example, as Flamsteed, whose election has been recorded,) a class the impolicy of excluding whom is sufficiently obvious.

It is needless to enlarge on the inconvenience to be anticipated from the circumstance, that the governing body consists of 406 members, or on the impolicy of regulations under the operation of which it has come to pass, that 313 of that number are individuals who have attained the station they occupy, simply by their ability to spare 400*l.* It must be admitted, however, that in practice, nothing like the extent of evil which might have been reasonably anticipated has resulted from this source, and this is to be attributed in this hospital, we think, to a circumstance of which the corporation committee complain, the peculiar constitution of the committee of almoners, in whom so much of the real executive power is vested; in the others, the governors are less numerous, and the great authority and influence possessed by their treasurers, and in some by medical officers, forms a beneficial corrective of similar impolicy.

But another important consideration remains peculiar to this hospital: the sum of 400*l.* required here from donation governors, though much too large a sum to demand from persons

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* In the recent instance of the election by the general court of Mr. Wilby, the retired clerk, as a special governor without donation, his qualifications were not referred to the committee, the ballot being formally dispensed with on the recommendation of the committee itself. Notice of the motion was however given at the preceding court, and the matter was mentioned in the summons. The same course was adopted in the election of another special governor in 1799.

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continued

of the description above mentioned, is yet far too small to exact from those who can really afford to pay for the privilege of being governors, supposing it advisable that it should be purchased at all. Suppose that the individual who has determined on purchasing a governorship of this hospital is 45 years of age, which is probably greater than the average age at which persons become governors. Now, the total yearly cost of a boy at Christ's is estimated at 34*l.* a year, and the right of presentation comes round to every governor once in rather less than four years, but we will assume that it is exercised only once in every four years; again a presentation is voted to a governor immediately on his appointment, and each boy may be presented at seven, and is superannuated at 15—it is evident, therefore, that the party in question in fact buys the right of disposing of an annuity of 68*l.*, of which indeed he only acquires the control over a moiety for the first four years from his election: but if we suppose him to outlive that period, and whenever his decease takes place to die immediately after having exercised his right of presentation, the whole annuity of 68*l.* will survive his decease for four years, and a moiety of it for four more. Upon the whole, therefore, in addition to the command of an annuity of 34*l.* during the first period of four years, and of 68*l.* during the remainder of his life, he retains also at his decease a right to benefit two nominees by a bonus of six years' annuity, out of which he may be supposed to repay himself the two years' annuity not received at first, with no other loss than the interest thereon during his life, and there will remain a bonus of four years' annuity. Now, by the Chester Tables, the sum necessary to be given by a person aged 45, for an annuity for his own life of 68*l.* when interest is at four per cent., is about 873*l.*, exclusive of the bonus above mentioned; and therefore the whole value of the benefits of which this governor purchases the command may be fairly estimated at a sum of 900*l.*, instead of 400*l.*, which would only purchase an annuity of about 31*l.* It is true that the actual investment of 900*l.* in the purchase of an annuity from an individual, in the ordinary way, would place it entirely at the disposal of such purchaser, and enable him to appropriate it to his own use, while the same sum given to this hospital would confer only the right of giving away in charity benefits equivalent to 68*l.* annually; but if we take into our account the patronage and the consequence attached to a governorship of this hospital, there seems to be no just reason why persons should both be permitted to acquire these advantages, and also to obtain the means of giving away near 10 per cent. more in charity yearly, by availing themselves of the agency of the hospital, than the same pecuniary outlay would otherwise purchase for them. It may be said that the privilege of presenting a boy once in every four years is not to be deemed equivalent to an annuity of 68*l.* for the governor's life, because he is subject to the contingency of his nominees dying before they are superannuated, but, besides that the benefit conferred is equal as respects the donor, whatever may be the issue as respects the party partaking of it, the probability of one boy of seven living to 15 is so great,* that the chance even of one out of seven or eight nominees dying is not a matter to be much considered in forming the above estimate. It must also be remembered, that if the present number of governors should ever be materially reduced, the right of presentation would come round proportionably oftener—an additional ground, as it appears, for demanding, on the part of the hospital, as the price of these privileges, at least double the sum now received from a donation governor.

It appears from the court minutes, that from the time when these donation governors were first appointed, to the year 1790, there were 170 made; but that the whole number of governors on the list of this hospital had never exceeded 300 before the year 1787. In November 1793, they amounted to 372. The following return exhibits the particulars of the increase and decrease of the governors since the commencement of the present century: the column containing the number of new appointments does not include any appointments of corporation governors; for the *number* of these is a constant quantity, and as their elections are only substitutions of one party for another, they have no permanent effect on the increment or decrement of the list.

The second column of the subjoined table exhibits the number of governors in January 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830 and 1838.

Years.	Number of Governors.	Number of new Governors made from
1800	361	1800 to 1810 . . 96
1810	355	1810 to 1820 . . 101
1820	329	1820 to 1830 . . 153
1830	361	1830 to 1838 . . 116
1838	413	

From this return, the mortality among the remaining classes of governors, during the period to which it extends, is easily calculated; in the following table thereof the last period, though consisting only of eight years is taken into account, by assuming the same proportion between the appointments and deaths to prevail during the remaining two years.

* By the Chester Tables about $\frac{1}{10}$, i. e. the odds are 15 to 1 in favour of a boy who has lived to seven being alive at 15 years of age.

Therefore the average mortality during 10 years since the beginning of the century = $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 3·45 per cent. yearly. As the amount appears, however, to vary considerably, and to be on the decrease, we shall probably be near the truth if we take it at 30 per cent., or 3 per cent. annually.

We are disposed to think that a body of governors, properly chosen, though not exceeding, or but little exceeding in number, the half of the existing list, would afford sufficient opportunity for selecting an efficient committee (in whom, as now, the executive power should rest), while it would be far less than now exposed to the danger of tumult in its proceedings, or of the overwhelming interference in its measures of a portion of its members little acquainted with the system or interests of the institution over which it presides. A gradual diminution of the governing body to about 200 members, inclusive of the 38 corporation governors, appears to us therefore desirable in the first instance; and next that provision should be made for admitting into the body so reduced, a proportion of governors possessing the qualifications formerly alluded to.

To accomplish the latter object, we would suggest, that of such vacancies as it might be thought advisable to fill up, while the desired reduction was in progress, and of all future vacancies, a few, say one in ten, should be placed at the disposal of the committee of almoners, who should be required to appoint persons distinguished for attainments likely to be serviceable in the government of the hospital—persons, for example, of professional eminence, or known for their attainments in learning, science, or the arts, or retired masters, or officers—that these governors should not be called upon to make any donation; and that for the proper discharge of this duty the committee should be responsible to the governors at large. We should regret that so desirable a change, as that now suggested, should fall a sacrifice to any jealousy of the body, to whom the power is proposed to be confided:—it might be exercised by another, or even by the court itself.

We are of opinion that until some such regulations as these, or regulations calculated to produce similar results, are adopted in the Royal Hospitals, the Corporation of London, in common with the rest of the public, will have cause to complain (as they do in fact) of the manner in which governors are now appointed in these institutions; but we cannot admit, even viewing the question as a matter of equivalent for benefits conferred, that that body have any just claim to a greater participation in the government or patronage of these hospitals than that which they now possess, nor do we conceive that a concession of such claim would be followed by beneficial results to those institutions, in respect of which it is preferred.

OF GENERAL COURTS AND COMMITTEES.

The governors of the hospital meet for the dispatch of business either in general courts or committees.

OF GENERAL COURTS.

To constitute a general court, 13 governors are necessary, exclusive of the president and treasurer.

The president, treasurer, and governors, in general court assembled, are the governing body of the hospital; and as such possess supreme authority over all its affairs, and all committees are appointed by them in the first instance, and act under their control and superintendence.

Six regular general courts are appointed to be holden every year in the months of January, March, April, May, July, and November, exclusive of extra courts for the occasional dispatch of urgent business; but it is in the discretion of the president to fix the days of meeting of the regular courts, and also the days for holding such extra courts, as may be required for elections, or other special business, which are summoned by the president, in whom the general authority is vested of calling the governors together in court, whenever he thinks proper.

The court in March is holden for the purpose of receiving a report on the state and condition of the hospital, and the admission of children, and that in May for filling up vacancies in the committee, and electing auditors of accounts.

During the five years ending with 1835, seven general courts on an average were holden yearly.

The president takes the chair of the general court, or, in his absence, the treasurer, and the chairman has a double or casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

At these courts no motion is permitted to be made for rescinding or altering any of the standing rules or orders of the hospital, or for making any new rule or order inconsistent therewith (except in the case of a recommendation by the committee of almoners as hereafter mentioned), unless notice should have been given at a former court; and no resolution for rescinding or altering any standing rule or order, or for making any new one, is deemed valid, until the minutes of the court at which such resolution was carried have been confirmed by the succeeding court; and the minutes of the proceedings of every court are read at the next succeeding one, in order that the governors may be satisfied that they have been correctly recorded by the clerk.

* This is less than the mortality among 100 persons aged 60, during a period of 10 years, as given by the Chester Tables, by about 3 per cent.

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continued.

When the committee of almoners recommend to a court the repeal or alteration of any standing rule or order, or the adoption of a new one, the usual notice is dispensed with, but notice of the intended recommendation by the committee must be inserted in the summons for calling the court at which the same is to be considered.

The ancient practice as to the form of the summons was to insert therein notices of elections, and other special business, and of those matters of which notice was directed to be given by order of court, but not of ordinary or any other business; and no notice of motion for a succeeding court was inserted in the summons calling the same, unless so directed by the court at which such notice was given. A more liberal practice in these respects is now in course of adoption.—The president has recently recommended that all notices of motion should be inserted, and within about the last six months notice of all business, known as likely to be brought forward at a court, has, by the desire of the treasurer, been inserted in the summons for calling the same.

The summonses are required to be issued at least a week before the holding of the court to which they relate, except on sudden and urgent occasions.

Orders of general courts relating to elections, and the ordinary concerns of the hospital, are not considered as requiring the confirmation of any succeeding court.

During the five years ending with 1835, there were 37 general courts holden in the whole, whereof 12 were for elections. The average number of governors attending courts of all kinds holden during this period is 65·7, and the average number present at the 12 courts holden for elections is 93·4. The average number, therefore, present at the 25 ordinary courts, or those not holden for elections, is 52·4.

The greatest number of governors present at a court during the above period was 162: this was at an election court on the 23rd October 1835. The least number 23: this was at an ordinary court on the 6th July 1832. The attendances in 1834 and 1835 were more numerous than in the preceding three years.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF ALMONERS.

This committee is now composed of the president, treasurer, and 48 other persons, selected from the general list of governors. It is the standing committee and executive body of the hospital; and as such administers all its affairs, "subject to the standing rules and orders of the house, and the control and superintendence of the general court." To this committee, of which five is the quorum, is intrusted everything relating to the maintenance, clothing, and education of the children, the internal regulation of the hospital, including the supply of all necessary articles for consumption, the management of the houses and estates, including the ordering and direction of all expenditure thereupon, and the administration and proper disposition of their revenues, and all the hospital income; also the ordering of all repairs. They likewise appoint, under an order of court bearing date 28th January 1818, all the officers of the hospital, both in London and at Hertford, below the rank of steward and matron, and exercise a general superintendence over the conduct of all the masters and officers, and they appoint also all the objects of charity elected under benefactors' wills or grants.

The committee, however, cannot grant leases without the consent of the court, and they usually apply for the sanction of that body in cases in which it is necessary to expend any very large sum of money on the estates.

The vacancies in this committee are now filled up yearly in May. This practice originated in a recent order of court bearing date 23rd January 1835, which effected material alterations in the appointment of committee governors. The mode of appointment is as follows: The committee, being required by this order to admit annually six new committee governors, select as many gentlemen from the general list of ordinary governors (as we shall term them, in contradistinction to committee governors) and recommend them to the court as proper persons to fill these six places. They are then (if approved of) elected committee governors by the court to which the recommendation is made. The election is not expressed to be for any definite period, but by the order of 1835, above referred to, it is provided that, in the event of there not being six vacancies in the committee by deaths, resignations, or otherwise, in the course of the year, a sufficient number of its members shall retire annually in May to make up that number of vacancies, and six governors shall be elected to supply them, who have not served on the committee during the year preceding such election.

The privilege exercised by the committee, of recommending for election the governors who are to form a portion of it, has been possessed at least for more than a century, and is stated to be founded on ancient and established custom sanctioned by the implied approbation of the court;* but on such recommendation being made, it is competent to any governor present in court to object to, or propose any alteration in the list of persons so recommended; and by a resolution of the committee, bearing date 14th March 1786, which is stated to be strictly adhered to, it is provided that 15 members at least should be present at all committees, at which governors are chosen for recommendation to the court, as proper to be placed on the committee, that such committees shall be summoned expressly for the purpose of such recommendation, and that notice shall be given of each recommendation in the summons to the court at which the names of the governors recommended are to be read for approval.

The committee occasionally ballot for the names of the governors to be recommended to the general court; if there be any opposition, that party is elected who has a majority of votes, but the election is usually unanimous.

* A resolution of the committee, intimating that they possessed this privilege, was read to a court on the 7th April 1786, but the court did not, by any formal order, affirm or deny the privilege.

The following list contains the names of the present president, treasurer, and the other 48 governors, now constituting this committee, the dates of their several appointments on the committee, the class of governors to which they belong, and the amount of their donations either to the general purposes of the hospital, or to a fund called, "The Building Fund," which is composed chiefly of voluntary subscriptions of governors, towards defraying the cost of the late rebuilding of a considerable portion of the fabric of the hospital in London:—

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In the table D. G. signifies Governor by donation; n. by P., Governor nominated by President; n. by A., Governor nominated by an Alderman; n. by G., Governor nominated by a Governor.

Date of Appointment.	Names of the Committee.	Class of Governor.	Donations to the	
			Hospital.	Building Fund.
			£.	£.
1829	William Thompson, Esq. President	Alderman		475
1835	Richard Hotham Pigeon, Esq. Treasurer, Common Council Governor when elected Treasurer	D. G.	400	105
1805	Thomas Poynder, Esq.	n. by G	100	205
1816	Robert Ray, Esq.	n. by G.	100	
,,	Robert Williams, Esq.	D. G.	505	100
,,	Tullie J. Courthwaite, Esq.	D. G.	400	100
,,	Charles Hampden Turner, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Jesse Watts Russell, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
,,	Alfred Thorpe, Esq.	n. by A.	200	
,,	Thomas Ponton, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
,,	Benjamin Harrison, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Thomas Nixon, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
,,	Thomas Poynder, jun. Esq.	D. G.	400	210
,,	Sir William Curtis, Bart.	n. by P.	210	
,,	Jeremiah Harman, Esq.	D. G.	400	210
1825	Sir John William Lubbock, Bart.	D. G.	400	
,,	Miles Stringer, Esq.	D. G.	400	100
,,	Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lowther	D. G.	400	
,,	Lewis Hayes Petit, Esq.	D. G.	420	315
,,	William Astell, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Thomas Helps, Esq.	D. G.	400	100
,,	John Angerstein, Esq.	D. G.	400	100
,,	John Horsley Palmer, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Michael Shepley, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	William Plaxton Allcock, Esq.	D. G.	400	210
,,	Thomas Weeding, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	John Alliston, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
,,	William Cotton, Esq.	D. G.	400	210
,,	Charles Few, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Thomas du Buisson, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
,,	Richard Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Lieut. Col. Sir Adolphus J. Dalrymple, Bart.	D. G.	400	
1835	Matthias Prime Lucas, Esq.	Alderman		200
,,	Charles Farebrother, Esq.	Alderman		100
,,	John Thackeray, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
,,	Fletcher Wilson, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	The Rev. William Hale Hale	n. by G.	200	
,,	Richard Gilbert, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	The Rev. William Wilson	D. G.	400	
,,	John Lane, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Jeremiah Olive, Esq.	D. G.	400	157. 10s.
,,	William Gilpin, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Sir Charles Price, Bart.*	D. G.		50
,,	John Rogers, jun., Esq.	D. G.	400	
1836	Charles Phillips, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	William Nash, Esq.	D. G.	400	100
,,	James Bentley, Esq.	D. G.	400	205
,,	Henry Hoare, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	John White, Esq.	D. G.	400	
,,	Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq.	D. G.	400	105
			£ 17,335	3987. 10

The present committee have therefore contributed, in the whole, a total sum of 21,327.10s. The committee are permitted to subdivide themselves, at their own discretion, into select committees of not less than seven members, (three to be a quorum,) for the more speedy and effectual dispatch of business, but the proceedings of such select committees are to be always reported to the next general committee for their approval. The committee meet regularly on the first and third Fridays in every month of the year except August; and at such other times as the president, treasurer, or any five of the committee think necessary.

* The sum of 1,000*l.* was given by Mrs. Ann Partis, accompanied with a request, that this gentleman should be made a governor, which was done accordingly.

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The following table contains a statement of the number of committees and sub-committees holden during the five years ending with 1835, the total number of attendances thereon, and the average number of governors present at each meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, in every one of those five years. :—

Years.	Number of Committees.	Number of Attendances.	Average number at each Meeting.	Years.	Number of Sub-committees.	Number of Attendances.	Average number present at each meeting.
1831	30	291	$9\frac{21}{30}$	1831	3	18	6
1832	29	302	$10\frac{12}{29}$	1832	3	17	$5\frac{2}{3}$
1833	26	246	$9\frac{6}{26}$	1833	2	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$
1834	39	418	$10\frac{28}{39}$	1834	4	13	$3\frac{1}{4}$
1835	40	603	$15\frac{3}{40}$	1835	10	59	$5\cdot9$
	164	1860	11·07		22	118	5·26

This committee, when acting in the management of the hospital houses and estates, are denominated in their minute book a committee of *rentors*: a distinction merely nominal, for all almoners are rentors. All almoners may also be termed auditors, for, till the year 1835, the duty of auditing all the hospital accounts was intrusted to them, and was performed by two members of the committee. The duties of auditors are now performed by 12 governors, chosen by the court in May, whereof six are committee governors and six ordinary governors; and of these officers two out of each six retire yearly, and others are appointed in their room. The name of auditors, however, continues to be applied to this committee in the court minutes on occasions of references to them of governors' qualifications; and, in the charge of committee governors, they are called upon as auditors to perform the duty of making suitable inquiry respecting the fitness of every gentleman named to be a governor, whose qualifications should be referred to them.

This charge, which will be found in the Appendix to this Report, p. 359, specifies in detail the various duties of these committee governors, and it is directed to be delivered by the clerk to each almoner on his first attendance at a committee after his appointment.

Various complaints were addressed to us by different governors on the subject of this committee; some of these complaints regarded the manner in which it is appointed; others its practical irresponsibility, the important nature of the duties it performs, without obtaining, or even demanding, the previous sanction of the court, and the imperfect manner in which its duties are discharged; others again its refusal to permit ordinary governors to inspect its minutes, and its declining to furnish all the governors with an opportunity of perusing every report addressed by it to the court, or at least a statement of its nature and particulars, previously to the time appointed for taking such report into consideration.

Although these specific complaints might properly be arranged under three heads, viz.,

- 1st. The mode of appointment of the members of this committee;
- 2d. The extent of the power exercised by it;
- 3d. The manner of its exercise;

it will be more convenient to consider them together, it being impossible to discuss a remedy for the one that has not some reference to the existence of the other causes of complaint.

Previous to 1835, when the practice of *making* six vacancies yearly was first introduced, it was usual to permit the vacancies accruing from time to time in the committee to remain unfilled, until the number of members had gradually decreased by deaths, resignations, or otherwise, to about 25. From 1700 to 1734 the court sometimes referred it to the committee to fill up vacancies, reporting the names of those chosen to the court for confirmation; and sometimes the committee themselves recommended names of persons to be placed thereon, without any previous reference to them by the court. Between 1734 and 1835 the latter has been the uniform practice. It appears that the court has invariably approved the new members chosen by the committee, but has occasionally added one or two names to their list, and sometimes, but not very frequently, placed governors on the committee, when no list has been sent up to them by that body. On the occasion of these committee recommendations, they usually recommended as many new committee governors to be made as would make up the whole number of almoners from about 40 to 50. This, therefore, was the mode of appointing governors on the committee which immediately preceded the late change, and it seems to have prevailed from about the beginning of the last century. The following table will show the number of elections of committee governors within the last 50 years, the years in which they were respectively made, the number of old members that remained at each new election, and the number of new members then elected :—

Year.	Number remaining on the Committee.	Number added.	Total, exclusive of President and Treasurer.
1790	25	17	42
1797	24	17	41
1805	24	20	44
1816	29	20	49
1825	28	25	53
1835	33	15	48

It will be observed that, during the period to which the table extends, the committee were never reduced below 24 in number before the vacancies were filled up; while the terms of the resolution of 14th March 1786, above mentioned, imply that the committee shall consist of 15 at the least; at the same time it does not appear that, prior to 1835, there were any express orders of court, by which either the court or committee were obliged to regulate their proceedings in respect to these elections, or that the latter were, in fact, in any degree controlled in their conduct in this behalf by the former.

The members of the committee appear, therefore, to have been generally recommended by that body, at such times, and in such numbers, as they themselves thought proper; whereas the order of 1835 specifies the period of election, the number to be elected, and the number of which the whole committee is to consist. It cannot, therefore, be denied that it effected a great improvement; but it is urged that the mode of making these appointments, established under that order, and now in use, is still an abuse; and that, under its operation, the committee are virtually a self-elected and irresponsible body; and attention was especially directed to the fact, that no list of the names of parties proposed to be placed on the committee is circulated among the governors previously to the meeting of the court at which the election is to take place; and, it may be added, that no fixed rule is adopted by the committee as to the six vacancies which they are directed to create annually, to be filled by as many new members. It is stated, indeed, that they exclude such as, from non-attendance, age, or *like cause*, have become least serviceable; but no definite principle seems to regulate their conduct in making the selection of the members, who are to be called upon to retire at the annual election in May.

Whatever may be thought of the system of electing committee governors now in force, if considered apart from the peculiar circumstances of this hospital, it may be doubted whether those who complain of the system, and generally of the constitution and operations of this committee, have not overlooked the primary source of the evils of which they complain, viz., the great increase in the number of governors which has taken place within the last 50 years. Whilst the governing body was, year by year, becoming too numerous to be a suitable instrument for the transaction of complicated business of detail, the practice of delegating its authority to select bodies of governors would be gradually extended; and as the advocates for such a proceeding would augment in proportion as the unfitness of the general court became more universally admitted, many governors, who had at first been disposed to view with jealousy the transfer of their power, would daily be brought over to intrust a greater share of authority to those who had acquired experience in its exercise; and thus the influence and actual power of the almoners would go on increasing with the numbers of the governors, until their extent should again rouse the jealousy which had only been suppressed by the force of circumstances. If one may judge by the complaints of governors who gave evidence on the inquiry, that period has already arrived. The power of the almoners has been augmented in a great degree, and attention has been awakened to the necessity of curtailing it, perhaps without sufficient consideration whether the proper course be not, first to diminish the number of governors, and afterwards the power of the almoners. Whether this committee does possess too much control over its own appointment, and exercise too much power even for the managing body of an hospital, which has admitted to its government 400 governors, may be more conveniently discussed, when we have proceeded to state more in detail the powers exercised by the almoners which have been made the subject of specific complaint, and those particulars in their constitution and conduct which have created dissatisfaction; and,

First. It is a subject of complaint that the committee have occasionally voted gratuities to officers for extra services, not only without obtaining the previous sanction of the general court, but even without reporting their proceedings; and a recent instance was adduced in which no less a sum than 300 guineas was voted in this manner to an officer.

Secondly. That they have even obtained from the corporation the use of the hospital seal without any authority from the court.

Thirdly. That they assume a right of ordering all repairs, and a great part of the expenditure on the estates, without the previous sanction of the court.

Fourthly. That they enter into contracts for provisions and apparel, and into other engagements, without reporting them to the court.

Fifthly. That, in consequence of their numbers, they constitute sometimes a majority of the governors present at courts; or, if not an actual majority, they are so numerous and influential a minority, that they control the decisions of the court, and thus become virtually irresponsible, as well as self-elected.

Sixthly. That the committee have not lately printed and distributed any rules and regulations for the government of the hospital.

Seventhly. That by refusing the inspection of their minutes and of the hospital accounts to governors not on the committee, by refusing to give them access to their reports before they are called upon to vote upon the measures recommended therein, and by refusing them permission to interfere in any degree with the internal management of the hospital, or the performance of any duties, for the proper discharge of which the committee allege themselves to be responsible, and punishing any infraction of their rules in this respect, the committee do, in fact, deprive the ordinary governors of the means of discharging efficiently those duties which, on accepting their office, they are solemnly enjoined and promise to perform.

In addition to these complaints, dissatisfaction was also expressed with the amount and description of the education afforded to the children, the method of keeping the hospital accounts, and some other specific points of committee management, which may be more conveniently noticed under the heads to which they respectively belong.

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It seems also to have been surmised that the committee have consulted their individual private interests in dispensing the hospital revenues; that they have voted money to members of their own body; also that some of them, or their partners, were employed directly or indirectly in supplying articles to, or performing work for, the hospital. But of these allegations, the two former were at once satisfactorily answered; and, as to the latter, it appears that of the articles for the hospital consumption the account-books are the only one which is purchased from a governor.

With respect to the first-mentioned head of complaint, we think that the practice reprobated cannot be successfully defended; and, in confirmation of this view of the matter, it appears that the committee, in their forthcoming rules and regulations, intend to propose a rule, in force at Bridewell Hospital, "That no gratuity be given to any officer or servant, or other persons, out of the hospital revenues, to the amount of 20% or upwards, without the sanction of the general court."

The second head of complaint, as stated above, appears to involve a somewhat grave charge. It seems that, in the Session of 1836, the committee was soliciting from Parliament an Act for confirming leases, and for enabling the hospital to grant building leases of certain premises,—a measure which was undertaken with the sanction of the court; that in the progress of the Bill through Parliament it was discovered that property was omitted in the schedules which it was desirable to include; and it was feared that, in consequence, the Bill must be given up for that Session, unless the hospital seal could be affixed at a very short notice to the necessary petition to the House of Lords for remedying the defect. On the 3d of March in that year, these circumstances were represented by the clerk to a sub-committee of governors, which chanced to be sitting at the hospital on that day on some other business; and the petition was, on such representation, signed by the treasurer and two of the governors present, and subsequently by two aldermen; and the hospital seal was affixed thereto, in the usual manner, at a Court of Common Council, holden on the same day. These proceedings were reported specially by the committee to a general court, holden on the 1st July 1836; and the report of the committee was approved, and their proceedings confirmed, by a large majority of the governors present at that court. The transaction, as thus explained, is very materially altered in character; but we think that it affords a dangerous precedent, and one not to be followed on any future occasion. It may here be noticed, however, that it is not the practice for the committee to apply to the court for their previous sanction to the affixing the hospital seal to answers to suits in Chancery.

As to the third and fourth objections, above stated, it appears that the exercise of the right to order repairs and expenditure, and to enter into contracts for provisions and other necessities, without the previous sanction of the court, and, as to the latter, without reporting them to the court, is founded on usage; that the sanction of the court is sometimes obtained to repairs of a special nature, as in the late instance of repairing the treasurer's house; as also to very profuse expenditure, as when 40,000*l.* was laid out on Stone's Charity Estates between 1804 and 1810; that leases, being deeds requiring the hospital seal, and all contracts and engagements for leases, are entered into by the committee, subject to approval by the court, and are always reported to the court. The duties of ordering casual repairs and trifling expenditure, and of entering into contracts for necessities, seem properly intrusted to the executive authority of the hospital, and not to require the *previous* sanction of the court; but the other acts referred to under the third and fourth objections can only, if at all, be justified by the peculiar circumstances in which the inconvenient number of its governors has placed this hospital. The powers exercised will, however, be generally admitted to be of a very extensive nature; and this consideration adds force to any objections to the mode by which those to whom they are confided are appointed.

With respect to the fifth complaint, it appears that no instance is known in which the almoners have formed a majority of the governors present at a general court. This certainly has not occurred during the five years ending in 1835, or since that year; and it is less likely to have happened at any former period, when the numbers of the committee were usually smaller than at present. There can be no doubt, however, that they do form at all courts a very influential minority (for out of the 52 governors present on an average at the 25 ordinary courts, holden, as above mentioned, during the 5 years, between 14 and 15 on an average were almoners), and as little doubt that this influence may exist in excess; but we are not prepared to say that this is the fact in this particular case. To perform its duties efficiently, the executive body of an institution of this description ought to possess a large share of such influence, which will always be proportional to the confidence reposed in its recommendations, while that confidence will itself depend on the manner in which they are elected, and the mode in which they perform their duties. We are unwilling to recommend any change in the numbers of the committee, considering them in reference to the average number of attendances; and any improvements that may hereafter be effected in the description of the governors appointed will of course extend to the committee.

With respect to the sixth complaint, we cannot but think it a subject of regret, and a just ground of dissatisfaction, that no book of rules for the government of the hospital has been printed since 1792. It seems that the rules were last revised in 1808-9, but not reprinted as amended. The committee, however, are about to remove this ground of complaint by recommending a set of rules and regulations to the court; and the measure, it is stated, has only been delayed in consequence of their desire to make no considerable change pending this inquiry. The proposed regulations, consisting for the most part of those now in force, have been already sketched out by the chief clerk, and have been referred to a sub-committee, who have settled the whole, with the exception of some verbal alterations, and some regulations

respecting the conduct of the business of general courts. We have been supplied with a copy of these proposed rules, and, in making extracts from them, we have assumed that such as were not expressly stated to us to be unsettled were actually in force, and subsisting ordinances of the hospital.

With respect to the seventh and last head of complaint, we cannot think that the complaining parties have any great reason to be surprised that the committee should deny an unlimited and uncontrolled inspection of their minutes and the hospital accounts to above 360 individuals, many of whom are known to be decidedly hostile to their administration, and on the watch to discover anything on which they could by possibility ground a charge. The committee acknowledge the right of the general court, *as a body*, to control any of their proceedings, and, consequently, to order the inspection of all or any part of their minutes, and of all the hospital accounts (and all sub-committees have permission to inspect such portions of the committee minutes as relate to the subject matter of their inquiry), but they decline recognizing the right of individual governors so to do, who have not previously obtained the sanction of the general court for that purpose, on the ground that the disclosure of all that passes in the hospital or in committee would be detrimental to the interests of the institution; thus implying that the disclosure of a fact to all the governors is tantamount, or nearly so, to a publication of it to the world at large. While we are unwilling to take on ourselves the responsibility of recommending that this disclosure should in every case take place in opposition to the opinion of the hospital officers and committee, we may still regret that the governing body of this hospital should be so constituted as to afford a pretext for the assertion that it is necessary on that account to refuse privileges which are conceded in most other institutions. How great an alteration has taken place, as to this matter of secrecy, and the exclusive nature of the power of the almoners, since the beginning of the last century, is manifest from the minutes of a court holden on the 11th December 1699, at which a motion was carried that all governors "that would please to come to any of the committees might have voices." As to the other specific complaint comprised under this head, the demand of the governors to be allowed an opportunity of carefully perusing the committee's reports before they are required to vote upon them, is surely reasonable, and ought to be conceded. They allege that these reports are frequently of a complicated nature, and refer to subjects of great importance, which have often been for a long time under the consideration of the committee, yet that the court is called upon to pronounce a decision on the measures therein recommended immediately after hearing them once read by the clerk.

The remainder of the charge placed under this head amounts to a general allegation that the committee engross the entire internal management of the hospital, and refuse to allow the interference of other governors, as individuals, with their discharge of any duties intrusted to them by the court; but it is unreasonable to complain that the committee fulfil the original end of their constitution and the instructions under which they act; it is at least as unreasonable to expect that they can permit 360 persons to visit the wards and schools, the halls, offices, and other premises of the hospitals in London and at Hertford, when and as they please, and to take upon themselves personally the regulation of any matters that have been properly confided to a committee; still less (as appeared to have been the case in an instance brought forward) that they should allow an individual governor to complain of committee management in the presence of the subordinate officers, servants, or children, and thus create a spirit of resistance and insubordination to the constituted authorities of the hospital. To the general court, from which the committee derive their power, and which has authority to control them, a governor who is dissatisfied with the management of the committee ought to appeal, and if, instead of doing so, he shall adopt the course of conduct above described, and which is subversive of all discipline, it cannot be doubted that there is inherent in that court a power to punish such proceedings of its own members.

These remarks are partly suggested by a recent occurrence in this hospital, which has excited some public attention, and which occupied perhaps a larger portion of our time during the Inquiry than its real importance justified.

It appears that the disease of ringworm had been very prevalent among the children of the hospital for some years prior to the commencement of 1834, but at that time it was making such alarming progress that at the establishment at Hertford alone there were 164 boys confined apart from the rest of the school, and under treatment for infectious diseases of the scalp. Mr. William Brackstone Tarbutt, a donation governor, having brought the subject under the notice of the general court, was made chairman of a special committee, appointed in April 1834 to investigate it. This committee made some useful suggestions, some of which were adopted, and subsequently the numbers affected by the disease greatly decreased.

It seems, however, that other suggestions, to which that special committee attached perhaps equal importance, were not carried into effect by the almoners, and Mr. Tarbutt was in the habit of visiting the hall, the offices, and infirmary of the hospital, and occasionally the wards, from time to time, to observe the extent to which these recommendations were adopted. In the year 1835, the subject of the renewal of this Commission being then under consideration, Mr. Tarbutt, desirous that it should extend to this hospital, presented a petition to the House of Commons, in which, after describing himself as "chairman of a committee of governors appointed to inquire as to the efficiency and due discharge of the duties of certain officers of the institution," and stating that he had endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the management of the hospital and the appropriation of its funds, and had found great obstacles offered to the accomplishment of his wishes, "by a committee of management, reputed to be elected by the governors at large, but being in reality a self-elected body, entitled a Committee of Almoners," and setting forth also various allegations of mismanagement in the administration of the affairs of the hospital,—he prayed that the House

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continued.

would order an inquiry into these allegations, or deal with them as in its wisdom it might think fit. The committee and other governors, dissenting from many of the allegations of the petition, and considering that such an address from a party described as above mentioned would have weight with the Legislature, were naturally offended that Mr. Tarbutt should, on so important an occasion, have made any statements that would not abide the test of the strictest scrutiny; and this subject being brought before the court on the 27th November 1835, an order was made referring it to a special committee to take into consideration the petition, "which assumed as true, statements which were unknown to the court; which, if true, deserved to be corrected, and, if untrue, deserved the severest reprobation." The special committee made their report to a court holden on the 29th January 1836, and the 12th February following was appointed to take it into consideration.

This report states that the special committee had invited Mr. Tarbutt to attend their meetings, and support the allegations in his petition, but that he had refused so to do, and then proceeds to deny, qualify, or explain, *seriatim*, almost all the statements contained in the petition itself, and concludes with the following paragraph, which has no reference to the petition, or its presentation, or any other matter which was submitted to the investigation of that committee:—"Your committee cannot conclude their report without stating their conviction that the individual interference of Mr. Tarbutt with the managers, officers, and discipline of this establishment, has not only proved injurious to the general interests of the institution, but has materially shaken that confidence with which the children ought always to regard those placed over them; and unless such an evil system be put a stop to by the timely interposition of your honourable court, the consequences resulting from it must prove destructive to the subordination and welfare of every branch of the establishment." The report was signed by all the special committee, with the exception of one individual. On the 12th of February 1836, a general court was holden, and the report was agreed to, and notice of a motion given for the exclusion of Mr. Tarbutt from the hospital, to be made at the court in March. At the court holden accordingly on the 25th March, at which 97 governors were present, the motion was made, and an amendment to it moved, but the debate was adjourned to the 29th of the same month. At the court on the 29th March, at which 98 governors were present, the original motion for exclusion was again made, and after four amendments, each suggesting some milder course of proceeding, and a motion for an adjournment of the court had been successively moved and rejected, it was put and carried, 70 governors voting for the motion, and only 13 against it. On this occasion a written apology, signed by Mr. Tarbutt, was read to the court near the close of the day, to the effect that he was sorry for what he had done, and would not pursue such a line of conduct for the future; but the court refused to receive it. This order of exclusion, which debarred Mr. Tarbutt from all access to the hospital, except when summoned to attend general courts or committees, would seem to be grounded entirely on the concluding paragraph of the special committee's report above quoted. Now, though we have too much reason to believe that Mr. Tarbutt, whose zeal for the reformation of abuses was unaccompanied, to a great degree, by courtesy or discretion, did commit acts which might not unfairly be characterised as subversive of the discipline of the hospital, we cannot approve of the proceedings of the general court towards him; we cannot but think that it ought not to have excluded him from any of the privileges of a governor without, at least, recording the particulars of the evidence laid before the committee, on whose report such exclusion was founded, but we have not considered ourselves justified in examining witnesses after such a lapse of time, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the committee had sufficient grounds for their statements, especially in a case which is rather deserving of notice as illustrating the extent to which the court are disposed to uphold the power and privileges of the almoners, than from its relevancy to the more direct objects of our inquiries.

In further illustration of the same subject it may be observed, that during the last 10 years only four instances are known in which recommendations and resolutions of the committee of almoners have been rescinded, or in any respect altered by the court. In two of these instances the court augmented pensions recommended by the committee; in the third they increased a gratuity; and in the fourth case they diminished a pension recommended by the committee from 200*l.* to 150*l.*

With respect to the mode of appointing almoners, it appears to us that it is not unreasonable to require, even in the present state of the governing body, that out of a permanent committee, consisting of 50 members, appointed for no definite period, 10 should retire yearly, and be re-eligible at the termination of the year from their retirement; and we would suggest, that at least a fortnight prior to the annual court in May a printed balloting-list should be circulated among the governors of the names of the 10 governors retiring from the committee, and of the 10 proposed as proper to supply their places, with a notice at its foot to governors, who may wish to substitute any other names in lieu of any of those proposed, to insert them, erasing the printed names; that the election should then be by ballot, under the superintendence of scrutineers appointed to receive each governor's list; and that the 10 retiring governors should be, *primâ facie*, those whose attendances had been least numerous, but that it should be in the power of the court, on the recommendation of the committee, with special cause assigned, to continue as members any of the 10 so circumstanced.

We may add that the corporation of the city complain, and we think justly, that so few of their body have been chosen committee governors. It appears that since the passing of the Act of 1782, only three corporation governors (exclusive of the president) have been named almoners, and all these three were appointed in 1835.

Almoners were first appointed under the original orders of the corporation printed in 1557. Under these ordinances three almoners were appointed, whose charge was to visit the hospital; to inquire as to the diet and discipline of the children; and into the due perform-

ance by the officers, masters, and servants of their various duties; and to recommend and present, where necessary, new ordinances to the consideration of a full court. The duty of managing the estates, and ordering repairs, under the directions of the court, was, under these orders, assigned to a person denominated a rentor, who was likewise to receive the rents. In process of time this duty came to be exercised by the almoners, with enlarged powers, and in consequence of the ancient custom, when discharging it, they assumed the appellation of *rentors*.

It appears that in 1639 part of the general business of the hospital was transacted by committees, but the office of almoner fell into disuse for some years, till it was re-established in 1660; from which time till 1686 the almoners appear to have been annually chosen, and their number increased from 4 and 13 (their number in 1683) to upwards of 40. About 1692-3, the practice of annual elections seems to have been discontinued, and the present system of appointments for an indefinite period introduced.

OF GOVERNORS AND THEIR PRIVILEGES.

Some particulars remain to be stated under this general head which have not already been mentioned. Governors were no doubt originally selected exclusively from the class of freemen of the city of London, and held their offices for two years only, but now (except in the case of corporation governors, who hold their office so long only as they continue members of the courts of aldermen or common council) they retain them for life, and are chosen from all classes comprised under the term *affluent*; they are chosen likewise from among persons of all religious persuasions; but in this hospital no person under 21 is admitted, and if any doubt arise touching the age of any party proposed as governor, a certificate of age is required; also no person proposed, whose qualifications are referred to the almoners, is to be returned by them to the court without being first put up to the question, and a majority of voices had concerning him.

The charge taken by all governors of Christ's Hospital on their admission will be found in the Appendix, page 360; and every person admitted as a governor is required to receive this charge in full court, except noblemen and persons of distinction, who may have it delivered to them by the clerk at their own residences, and corporation governors, who, being governors *ex officio*, are not required to take the charge.

The privileges of governors, considered as members of particular committees, have been sufficiently explained. We have yet to state those possessed by governors of this hospital considered as holding particular stations either in the city or hospital.

These distinctive privileges are chiefly exhibited in the regulations relating to the nomination of governors and the presentation of children.

With respect to the former, the privileges conferred upon newly-elected aldermen, presidents, and treasurers in that behalf have been already mentioned. Nominations, whether by privileged or other governors, must be made within the year; in default thereof the right is forfeited.

The rules as to the presentation of children confer yet more important privileges than those exercised in the nomination of governors.

Thus the aldermen (one of whom is always appointed the president of this hospital) have, as such, the privilege of presenting one boy yearly, but they are not permitted to acquire any additional right of presentation as governors of any one of the other classes of governors; that is, if an alderman be a governor by donation or otherwise, any right of presentation as an unprivileged governor which he would otherwise have thus acquired is merged in his right as alderman; the lord mayor, as such, has the privilege of one presentation yearly, exclusive of that which he has as an alderman, which is subject to the foregoing condition; and though all privileged presentations, except under gifts, are contingent on the court ordering a general admission of children, yet, if there be no general admission, the lord mayor, in compliment to his high office, is allowed to present one boy. This case, however, has not occurred since 1767.

The privileges of presentation enjoyed by the president and treasurer are of a two-fold description.

Some are conferred on them by the hospital as honourable distinctions attached to the offices they hold therein, and the other kind are derived under the express stipulations of various wills of benefactors; the first species may be termed hospital,—and the second, gift presentations.

Thus the president, as such, has two hospital presentations yearly, exclusive of that which he has as an alderman, which is likewise subject to the foregoing condition; he has also as such two gift presentations under the Will of John Lock, dated in 1632, for two sons of freemen of London, as vacancies occur.

The treasurer has as such two hospital presentations yearly, exclusive of that which he enjoys by rotation as an ordinary governor, in turn with the unprivileged governors; unless he be an alderman, in which case such ordinary right would, as before mentioned, merge in that attached to the dignity of an alderman, and he would be entitled to another hospital presentation *yearly*, in addition to the two possessed by him as treasurer. He has likewise three gift presentations, to be exercised as vacancies occur, for the sons of clergymen, under the Will of the Rev. Dr. Edmund Tew, dated in 1770, and six for girls born in London under the Will of Mrs. Frances West, dated in 1723; the appointment of these girls is indeed vested by order of a general court holden in 1727 in the committee of almoners, but they ordinarily vote it to the treasurer.

London,
—
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Of Governors and
their Privileges.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Donation governors, who have received their charge within the preceding year, are always included in the presentation list.

All governors, privileged or otherwise, must present within two years from the declaration of the court of the right to present, in default they forfeit their right, and the hospital receives the benefit of the lapse; during these two years their presentations are said to be outstanding, in March 1837 there were 34 presentations outstanding. No presentation is voted to a governor, nor is he allowed to exercise any privilege as such, till he has received his charge, if he be of the class required to take one.

There are other presentations of children hereafter to be described, (see p. 257,) called special presentations, which, if not made within a year, lapse to the committee of almoners, but they always vote them to the treasurer, who, however, appoints the nominee of the party whose presentation has so lapsed, unless the same be attributable to his negligence only.*

It appears from a minute of court, dated in February 1676-7, that the privileges above described have been but slightly altered since that time. The treasurer now enjoys the presentation which a deputy treasurer had whilst that office existed; but at this period, aldermen, though having an extra turn as governors, yet with the sheriffs, the benefactors of 100*l.* and upwards, and noblemen, were included in the general list of unprivileged presentors, and only presented in turn with them; the only privilege of these parties, if it can be so called, being that their names were placed at the head of that list, the names in which are arranged in the order of precedence in which the different classes above-mentioned are enumerated.

All the various descriptions of governors above mentioned, whatever office they may hold, either in the city or hospital, or to whatever class of governors or committees they may belong, have an equal voice, when assembled in general court or committees, on any question brought forward for consideration, except that in all cases of an equality of votes both in court and committees the chairman has a double or casting vote.

OF MASTERS, OFFICERS, AND SERVANTS.

Of Masters, Officers, and Servants.

In the Appendix to this Report, p. 363, a table will be found containing the names, offices, dates of appointment, duties, salaries, and all other emoluments, and also the privileges of the masters, officers, and servants of the hospital, both in London and at Hertford, or elsewhere, with a column of observations. The charges or duties of the treasurer and chief clerk are also inserted at length in the Appendix.

The table above referred to contains what appears a sufficient abstract of the duties of the other officers and the masters, and we may add that all these duties seemed to be properly discharged.

The particulars respecting the manner of electing these masters, officers, and servants, and other regulations concerning them, will be found in the subjoined bye-laws.

In all cases in which residences are provided for them by the hospital their rates and taxes are paid.

THE BYE-LAWS.

The Bye laws.

Many of these have already been stated in giving an account of the matters to which they severally relate, and others will be in like manner specified hereafter where the mention of their subject occurs. There are other ordinances, however, which perhaps more properly deserve the name of bye-laws than those above alluded to, because they are minute regulations of detail, from their nature liable to continual alteration, whereas the first may be viewed as part of the established constitution of the hospital, and as such are, in comparison, susceptible of little change. Of these detailed regulations, the most important are subjoined.

Auditors of Accounts.—That twelve auditors of accounts should be annually elected by the court in May, six being members of the committee of almoners, and six governors not members of that committee, and that two of each six should go off annually, and others be appointed in their room.

That all bills should be signed by three at least of the auditors before they are paid by the treasurer, such bills being at all times open to the inspection of any of the governors.

That all accounts (as well those relating to the concerns of the hospital as those of which the governors were only trustees) should be submitted to the inspection of the auditors, who should audit them at intervals of not longer than two months.

That on or before the 10th of February in every year a general account of all the hospital estates, revenues, trusts, and outgoings for the previous year, should be fully and fairly made out by one of the clerks, and delivered by the treasurer to the auditors to be audited, who upon approbation thereof should sign the same, and that such portion thereof as they should deem expedient should be printed and distributed amongst the governors.

That the said general account should be submitted to the annual general court in March, together with a report from the committee of almoners on the state and condition of the house, and the number of presentations it might be proper to issue to the governors in turn against the following Easter, in order that no more children might be admitted than could be comfortably supported by the certain revenues of the hospital, or than could be commodiously lodged either in town or country.

Presentations.—That in the case of paying or receiving any money, or other consideration, by any person under any pretext whatsoever, for a presentation of a child to the hospital,

* These cases of lapse usually occur on the occasion of presentations of sons of lieutenants in the navy (see p. 257), who are required to be between seven and eight years of age, and the lapse arises usually from the nominee not having attained the requisite age. Girls' presentations seldom lapse.

or the agreeing or negotiating to pay or receive the same, or of the offering by advertisement, by letter, or orally, any money or other consideration, the child named in such presentation should be disqualified from being admitted into the hospital, and any governor implicated in any part of the transaction should be for ever disqualified from granting a presentation.

That in order to guard against any improper use being made of presentations, every governor, in that part of the presentation where he signed his name, should also in his own handwriting, and at full length, insert the Christian and surname of the child which he presented; and no child should be admitted until such name should be first inserted by the governor, to whom the presentation should belong.

Masters, Officers, and Servants.—That upon all vacancies of masters and officers (with the exception of the president and treasurer) the qualifications and testimonials of the respective candidates should be submitted to the consideration of the committee of almoners, and that no person should be permitted to present himself as a candidate to the general court whose testimonials should not have been approved by the committee; and that upon the election of such masters and officers, whenever there should be two or more candidates, the same should be by ballot, to commence after the other regular business of the day, and to close at three o'clock.

That the votes should be received by the president or treasurer, and two scrutineers to be appointed by the court, who should, as soon as possible after the close of the ballot, declare the number of votes given for each candidate.

That no petition for any preferment or place whatsoever, in the disposal of the court, should be received at the counting-house, if not left three days before the day appointed for the election to such place or preferment; and that each candidate for such preferment or place should employ the printer belonging to the hospital to print their names in order for balloting, the same to be of one size, letter, and paper, each candidate paying the printer for the same.

That all vacancies in livings, in the patronage of the governors, as well as all vacancies in the medical department of the hospital, should be publicly advertised.

That the committee of almoners should have the appointment of all inferior officers below the rank of steward and matron upon the establishment, both in London and at Hertford.

That the committee of almoners should be summoned to consider the duty, salary, &c., of every office, whenever it might become vacant, before the appointment of a successor, and, if any alteration should appear necessary to be made therein, they should report their opinion thereon to the general court.

That when any pension should be proposed to be granted to any officer or servant (or widow of any officer or servant) notice thereof should be inserted in the summons previous to the meeting of the court, at which the grant of such pension should be submitted.

That no gratuity should be given to any officer or servant, or any other person, out of the hospital revenues, to the amount of 20*l.* or upwards, without the sanction of the general court.

That the masters should be permitted to have private scholars, not exceeding six each, provided that no inconvenience should arise to the hospital from this permission; and further, that these scholars should mix with the hospital children, receiving their instruction with them from their masters, according to ancient practice, in their respective schools, and not forming a particular or separate class.

That no master should be allowed to attend any pupils out of the hospital, or to engage in any duty or employment out of the hospital, without the knowledge and consent of the treasurer and committee of almoners; and that such of the masters as were clergymen should be restricted from performing weekly clerical duty out of the hospital (except on holidays), which might interfere with their employment therein.

Estates and Houses.—That all estates should be viewed within two years before the expiration of the leases, those in the country by the treasurer, two almoners, the clerk, receiver, and land-surveyor.

That in re-letting the houses or estates the committee should have regard, in the first instance, to the tenant in possession, but in failure of making a fair and equitable agreement with such tenant, they should be let to the highest responsible bidder, after several advertisements in the public papers, and that no leases should be granted above two years in reversion, except under very special circumstances, in which case the committee should report the special circumstances to the general court.

That all houses and farm buildings should be insured from fire in one of the public offices, by and in the name of the treasurer, the sum proper to be insured being first ascertained by the hospital's surveyor, and that the amount of the charge for each insurance should be added to and received of the tenant with the rent.

That leases should not be granted of country estates for a longer period than 14 years, unless for special cause; and that the land surveyor should visit all the country estates about the middle of the term, and report whether the covenants had been kept, the timber preserved, and the repairs attended to.

That no repairs necessary within the hospital, which should exceed in cost 20*l.*,* should be done, until they had been submitted to and ordered by the committee of almoners; and that a book should be kept in the counting-house, in which the surveyor should enter his estimate of all such repairs, that the workmen employed should sign such estimate, and that they should be paid the amount agreed upon after the works had been duly ordered and completed; and that the surveyor should also enter in the same book a specification of the repairs necessary to be done to all houses in London, previous to the grant of a fresh lease, by the incoming

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

* This is the sum proposed, but the exact limit is not considered as yet settled.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

The Internal Regulation of the Hospitals in London and at Hertford.

tenant, and should certify therein that they had been done in a workmanlike manner before the lease should be prepared.

THE INTERNAL REGULATION OF THE HOSPITALS IN LONDON AND AT HERTFORD.

Under the name of Christ's Hospital are comprised what may be almost considered as two separate institutions, viz., the establishment in London and that at Hertford; the latter constitutes partly a preparatory school for the hospital in London, and partly an independent one, but maintained out of the general funds of the charity, and managed by its governors. It is visited yearly about June by the president, treasurer, and other governors, when its condition and the state of progress of the children there are thoroughly investigated; also occasionally at other times by the treasurer and governors.

A short general description of the hospital buildings, both in London and at Hertford, will precede plans of them, which accompany this Report.* The amount of the vast revenues of this charity, applicable to its general purposes, will appear also in another place; they are employed in maintaining, clothing, lodging, and educating in the manner hereinafter described, and generally from the age of 7 to about 15, a certain number of boys and girls, the children for the most part of parents who are destitute of the means of giving their offspring an education befitting their station in society. The children so maintained and instructed are now 1,148 in number, but the hospitals when completed are to contain 1,229 children. Of these 1,148, 70 only are girls, and these girls are sent exclusively to the establishment at Hertford, where they remain till their superannuation and final discharge at 15 years of age; the boys are usually † sent on their first admission to Hertford, but are removed to the hospital in London, or placed there on their admission, when they have made sufficient progress in learning to qualify them to join, without inconvenience, the lower department of the school within that establishment.

This head of the report, therefore, involves the consideration of the several arrangements adopted for appointing, provisioning, clothing, lodging, attending, disciplining, curing when sick, and teaching above 1,100 children, which are distributed between two separate hospitals, the one being in London, and the other in the country. We proceed to consider these different departments of management in the order, and under the several divisions above enumerated.

Appointment of
Children.

Appointment of the Children.—The children supported and educated from the funds of this institution are, as respects the mode of their appointment, divisible into three distinct classes as follows,—

1st. Those presented by privileged governors, on each general admission of children, or by unprivileged governors in rotation, as they stand upon the list of governors in turn to present.

2nd. Those presented by governors under occasional presentations.

3rd. Those presented by parishes, companies, or individuals under special gifts.

The following are the regulations as to the presentation of the first class of children.

At the general court holden in March, the committee of almoners present a report on the state of the house, as it is termed, that is, on the condition of the finances, as respects their competency to support a certain number of children; this report sets out the number of children in the hospital, the number of outstanding presentations, and the number of vacancies on gifts, and includes a recommendation that a certain number of presentations should be issued, and children balloted for, and then the number of children to be admitted after Easter is settled.

A list is then made out of presentations, commencing with the names of the privileged governors in the following order,—

Lord Mayor,

President,

Treasurer,

The 25 Aldermen according to seniority,

and containing also the names of as many unprivileged governors, as will, each presenting one child, complete the entire number of children to be admitted, including the privileged presentations; these latter governors succeed one another in the list in order according to the rotation of the governors in turn to present. Now, as it is a rule that every presentation list at Easter shall contain the names of all donation governors who have received their charge within the year, this list is arranged on the double principle of taking all governors in turn, and always introducing the names of these new governors in each presentation list, together with the names of as many old governors in order as there are unprivileged presentations then remaining.

The names of all new governors are written down in the "List of the Governors as they stand in turn for presentations," in order as they receive their charges; but when a new list of presentations is made out, the names of all new donation governors are introduced in the order in which they received their charges, immediately after the names of the old governors who were co-presentors with them, in the year when they first presented; and this is the situation which their names occupy for ever afterwards in these lists; and thus their turn always follows that of their co-presentors in their first year. Nominated and special governors have no privilege of presentation at the first Easter after their appointment; their names are introduced in the presentors' list, when next rewritten after their admission, immediately after those of the donation governors, who took their charge in the same year; and there they await their turn, which therefore always follows that of the contemporary donation governors, who by the operation of the above regulation thus obtain one extra and immediate turn.

* As the hospital in London is now in course of being rebuilt, it was thought inexpedient to describe it more in detail.

† By a recent regulation they are now always sent first to Hertford.

When the list of presentors' names for the year has been formed, the presentations for the admission of the children are issued against Easter to the governors on that list, that is,—

Two to the Lord Mayor.

Three to the President.

Two to the Treasurer, or three if he be in turn to present as governor,

One to each Alderman,

and one to every unprivileged governor, whose name is found in the list of the presentors for the year, as already mentioned. The turn to present comes round to each of these governors about once in every three or four years. It is proper to add that no widow nor executor of a benefactor, as such, is allowed a presentation, unless there be a condition to that effect in the will of such donor, and the gift be accepted. In a recent case the son of a deserving individual, who had a large family, and had been for many years a tenant of the hospital, was on application admitted.

The hospital bye-laws direct, that the clear income and general circumstances of the parent of every child shall be stated in the petition for admission, and that no child shall be admitted on a governor's presentation, who is not qualified according to the general regulations of the hospital as to the admission of children: these are as follows,—

"1. That every governor may present the child of a parent not free of the city of London, nor a clergyman of the church of England, [either* on his first or second presentation] as he shall think proper, and so on once in every [two] presentations.

"[2. That orphan children, having neither father nor mother, be admitted on free or unfree presentations, at the option of the presenting governor.]

"3. That no children be admitted, but such as shall be between the age of seven and ten years, which is to be proved by such certificates, affidavits, and vouchers, as are now or shall be hereafter required by the orders of the general court.

"[4. That there shall not be more than two children of any one family, upon the charge of this hospital at the same time, except under wills and trusts, where the obligation may be of a special nature.]

"5. That no child shall be admitted, who is a foundling, or maintained at the parish charge.

"6. That no child of a livery servant, unless the father of the said child was, at the time of the child's birth, either a freeman of the city of London, or entitled to claim the freedom by patrimony or servitude, or children who have any adequate means of being educated or maintained, or who are lame, crooked, or deformed, so as not to be able to take care of themselves, or have any infectious distemper, as leprosy, scald head, itch, scab, evil, or rupture, or distemper which shall be judged incurable, shall be taken into this hospital on any account, or by any presentation whatever; and if any such shall happen to be admitted, and afterwards found disqualified, in some or one of these instances, they shall be immediately sent home to their parents, or to the parishes from whence they came.

"7. That none be admitted without a due certificate from the minister, churchwardens, and three of the principal inhabitants of the parish from whence such children come, certifying the age of the said children, and that they have no adequate means of being educated and maintained; the said minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants engaging to discharge the hospital of them before or after the age of 15 years, if the governors shall so require.

"If the father is minister of the parish, the certificate to be signed by the officiating minister of a neighbouring parish.

"[8. That any governor having the right of presentation may immediately exercise such right by nominating a child for admission into this hospital, such nomination to be by the governor's signature, and insertion of the child's name upon the presentation; and in the event of the death of the governor, previous to the child so nominated attaining seven years of age, such nomination shall be available for the admission of the said child into the hospital, provided such child shall, at the time of his presentment for admission to the court or committee, be qualified in all respects according to the existing regulations.†]

"9. To prevent children being admitted contrary to the above rules, they shall be presented to a general court, who will examine into the truth of the certificates, vouchers, and testimonials required, touching their age, birth, orphanage, or other qualifications, or refer the same to the committee of almoners strictly to examine whether the allegations contained in each separate petition and presentation are true, and conformable to the right of the presentor, and the above regulations, and all such as shall be found otherwise shall be rejected."

In addition to these regulations, there is another, which is invariably adhered to, and of considerable importance, but which is unaccountably omitted,—and that is, that no illegitimate child can, under any form, be admitted into this hospital; and in order to ensure the observance of this rule, a certificate of the parent's marriage is demanded, and a certificate of the birth and baptism of the child is also required; and the latter has the effect of excluding the children of some who dissent from the established church. It is a ground of complaint also, that children of dissenters, when admitted, are expected to attend church and conform in other respects to the hospital discipline. It is difficult, however, to point out any mode in which this objection could be obviated, except in the case of children of parents who may chance to be resident in London; who might fairly be permitted to attend public worship at the places frequented by their respective families.

In consequence of its having been represented to us during the inquiry, that children were

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

* The brackets denote variations from the prior regulations, first introduced in 1829.

† In practice, it is required that the child presented shall attain the age of seven years within two years after the presentation is voted.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

admitted on governors' presentations, whose parents or friends had adequate means of maintaining and educating them, and who, therefore, could not be deemed to be proper objects of this charity, a return was procured, showing the trade or profession of the father, the number of children in the family, and the income applicable to the support of every child who had been received into the hospital on the presentation of a governor, during the five years from 1832 to 1836, inclusive. This return includes all the children presented on occasional or chance presentations, and they seem to be selected from the same class of society as those presented by rotation in the ordinary manner: the following is a summary of the information supplied by the return:—

In the year 1832, 156 children were presented, of which 6 were girls.

1833, 162	„	10	„
1834, 140	„	10	„
1835, 136	„	6	„
1836, 154	„	4	„
Total . . 748		36	

On a yearly average, therefore, 150

7

Where the father of the child is dead, his trade or profession is not stated, and there are also seven other instances in which this information is not furnished.

In the remaining cases the parents are returned as belonging to one or other of the following classes or descriptions of persons:

Clergyman	Mariner
Clerk	Shipwright
Tradesman	Shipowner
Attorney	Skipper
Subordinate Officer under Government, or in the Customs, the Royal Households,	Turnkey
Petty Merchant	Guard of Convicts
Coach Proprietor	Lodging or Boarding-house Keeper
Cabriolet „	Mathematical Instrument Maker
Dock Master	Surgeon's „ „
Auctioneer	Laceman
Warehouseman	Gardener
Broker	Servant out of Livery
Officers in Navy	Quarter Master
„ Army	Adjutant
Factor	Assistant Overseer
Amanuensis	Rope Maker
Teacher	Assistant Astronomer
Schoolmaster	Parliamentary Writer
Farmer	Engineer
Commercial Traveller	Medical or Surgical Practitioner
Supercargo	Accountant
Coal Meter	Receiver
Surveyor	Sealer of Measures
Petty Agent	Sexton
Smith	Printer
Porter or Messenger	Architect
Bailiff	Paviour
Foreman, or Journeyman Operative	Crape Maker
Artist	Librarian
Coachman	Stock Broker
Waterman	Mealman
	Professor of Music

Out of these 748 cases, there are 106 in which the number of children in the family of the child presented, or the amount of income applicable to their support, is neither expressly stated nor can be readily inferred; but it appears from a column of observations in the Return, or otherwise from that document, that in 60 out of these 106 cases, such families derived nothing from their parents, and were entirely dependent on relations or friends for their support, and in 19 out of the remaining 46 the children were fatherless.

Again, there are only 66 cases out of the 642 (in which both the number of children, and income of the family of the presented child can be obtained from the Return) in which there appears to be more than £50 per head applicable to the support of the presented child and his brothers and sisters. Out of these 66 cases, there are only 3 in which (whatever be the number of children) the income exceeds £400, and these are also the only three instances during the five years of the admission of the children of parents having so large an income.

In the first case the father was a merchant's clerk, and had an income of £409; of this sum, £300 was the salary of his office, and he had six children.

The second case was referred by the almoners to the general court, who ordered the child to be admitted; the father was a clergyman with six children, his income was £534, but £300 of this was the stipend of a situation dependent on his health.

The third case was one of a clergyman with eight children, and an income of £448 derived from church preferment. This case was likewise referred by the almoners to the general court, who assented to the admission of the child.

Out of the 66 cases, there are 10 only in which the income is returned as above £300.

Of the 66 cases, 15 occurred in 1832

15	„	1833
14	„	1834
12	„	1835
10	„	1836

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There are 38 cases in the whole, in which an income is returned of less than £40.

The second class into which the children have been divided, for the purpose of considering the regulations as to the mode of their appointment, includes all those presented by governors under chance presentations, that is, by ballot, and these are 50 sons of lieutenants of the navy, between the ages of seven and eight, and the girls; the former are the boys formerly mentioned in our account of the application of the gifts of Travers and Holditch, under the general terms of which they are appointed, and again adverted to hereafter in the account of the mathematical school. These boys are, as respects the manner of their presentation, exceptions to the general regulation, as to children presented under gifts, who form the third of the three classes above enumerated.

When a vacancy occurs among the 50 boys or the girls, it is usually supplied by a ballot. It is to be understood, however, that a governor may always present a girl, even though she be a child of unfree parents, either on a free or unfree presentation; but owing to the reluctance of governors to waste, as they term it, their presentation on a girl, the hospital is obliged to allow these extra chance presentations; otherwise, the vacancies among the girls would not be filled up. The ballot is regulated in the following manner:—A glass is kept, in which are placed tickets, each bearing the name of a governor; when a ballot takes place, the glass is opened, and the name of each newly-elected governor, who has received his charge since the preceding ballot, is written on a slip of paper which is folded up and put into the glass; from this glass the president, on every election of lieutenants' sons or girls, draws, in open court, as many names as there are vacancies of boys or girls to be filled up, and the governors, whose names are thus drawn, have the right of presentation, which must be exercised within a year. These chance or ballot presentations are called, in the language of the hospital, *special* presentations; and they are independent and exclusive of the ordinary ones by rotation: the rule is, that the name of a governor once drawn, whether in respect of a boy's or girl's vacancy, shall not again be put into the glass, until every governor has had the privilege of a special presentation; and it is evident, therefore, adverting to the number of the governors, that it can be exercised by each but once. If the presentation be not made within the year, it lapses to the committee. The names of about 200 of the present governors have been already drawn. It will be seen from what has been stated above, that, on an average of five years, about seven girls' vacancies occur annually: had a greater number of years been taken into account, this average would, probably, have been about nine.

The children presented, according to the third method of appointment, or those received under special gifts, are chosen from time to time by the several parishes, companies, or individuals to whom the right of presentation is given by the terms of the instrument which imposes on the hospital the obligation of admitting them. A donor gives to the hospital a certain amount of real or personal property, on condition that the governors receive, support, and educate out of the hospital income a certain number of children belonging to some particular parish, place, or family, or sons, or daughters of freemen of the city, or of certain companies, &c., by him specified; and the governors refuse or accept the gift, according as they are of opinion that the same, when accepted, with the condition annexed, is, or is not a benefit to the institution. In general, the will or grant merely requires that a given number of children of the description therein-mentioned shall be on the books of the hospital at all times; and in this case the presentments are made, as the vacancies arise, without waiting for the period of annual general admission. When a child received under such a gift is discharged, or dies, notice is given to the parish, &c., to present another, and the place is filled up. There are 91 of such gift children constantly maintained and taught out of the hospital revenues; and in 1815 the yearly sums provided by the several donors for their maintenance and education averaged five guineas only per head, the sum required being then 32*l.* 11*s.* per head, on an average of five years. It is doubtful, however, whether the hospital has been materially injured by improvident acceptance of these gifts, with conditions; for the revenues of some of the estates, which are now inadequate to the support of the children received in respect of them, were more than sufficient for that purpose at the period when they first came into the possession of the hospital, and for long afterwards. Two gifts, however, of a peculiar kind remain to be noticed,—the children presented under which are not included in the 91 above-mentioned. The terms of each of these gifts require the hospital to receive four children *yearly*; and in respect of them eight children are accordingly received at every annual admission.

The children admitted under benefactors' wills and grants are so received, subject to the general regulations as to the admission of children, except so far as such regulations may be contrary to the stipulations contained in these instruments, which are always observed. The girls are likewise received, subject to these rules. In applying regulations of this description to the various cases of children admitted under gifts, it is assumed that, though the hospital be liable to receive children in respect of property retained and enjoyed, although not qualified by regulations subsequently propounded, and though the income of the estates in respect of which they are sent be inadequate to their support; yet that a power in the governors to make such general rules for the government of the whole institution, must be deemed to have been within

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the purview of the several donors; and therefore that the children come in subject alike to such rules, and to the stipulations contained in the several wills and grants.

The following is a list, arranged in chronological order, of the donors of the several gifts in respect of which children are received into the hospital, with a statement of the number of children to be admitted under each.

Date.	Donor.	Number of Children.
1611-20	Stoddart	10
1632	Lock	8
1642	Quested	6
1653	Woodward	9
1657	Keat	3*
1661	Webb	6
1662	Tudman	1
"	Brown	3
1664	Russell	9
1671	Clarke	4
1674	Phillips	6
1686	Fowke	8
1716	Lockington	2
1717	Westall	4 yearly.
1722	Lord Lanesborough	1
1724	Guy	4 "
1743	Fettiplace	2
1763	Butteris	1
1770	Tew	3
1772	Straffton	1
1776	Smith	2
1780	Stock	4
1782	Hanbey	2

These children received on gift-presentations are usually chosen from a lower grade of society than that to which those belong who are presented by governors; and the hospital authorities have often to contend against a disposition on the part of parishes interested under donations, to send mere parish paupers into the hospital.

The children, however presented, are received at seven years of age, and are discharged as superannuated at 15, with some exceptions, which will be explained hereafter under the head of Education. About 46 yearly are, on their discharge, apprenticed out of the funds of the hospital, as mentioned in another part of this Report.

The following is a statement of the number of children admitted and discharged from Easter, 1832, to Easter, 1837.

ADMISSIONS.

	On Present-ations.	On Gifts.
From Easter, 1832, to Easter, 1833	135	27
" 1833 " 1834	159	35
" 1834 " 1835	133	41
" 1835 " 1836	111	27
" 1836 " 1837	151	32
	689	162

DISCHARGES.

From Easter, 1832, to Easter, 1833	181
" 1833 " 1834	171
" 1834 " 1835	178
" 1835 " 1836	191
" 1836 " 1837	169
	890

In some recent cases applications have been made by parents to the committee, that their children might be allowed to remain in the hospital after 15, on the ground of the disease of ringworm having interfered with their education; but they have been refused. Allowances,

* The terms of Keat's Gift require that one child should be received every second year; there are, therefore, always three, and sometimes four, in the hospital in respect of it.—See p. 131.

however, of 5*s.* weekly have been occasionally made to parents of boys detained from school at home, with ringworm, for their support.

The petitions of the parents for the admission of their children are filled up by the hospital officers. They usually contain a statement of the number of children of the parents of the child to be presented, and of the amount of the income applicable to their support, and occasionally allegations, explanatory of the general circumstances of the parents, relations, or friends. This information is obtained from the parties, who attend at the counting-house for that purpose. As a further precaution, the parents, &c., attend the committee, or court, on the admission, to answer any questions, in reference to their circumstances. The presentation is then read over in their presence; and if any doubt is entertained of the propriety of the child's reception, the parent, &c., is examined by the treasurer, or by any of the governors present. The accuracy of the facts disclosed must of course depend entirely on the veracity of the witness.

To the petition are appended certificates in the following form:—

Born. Baptized. We, the minister, churchwardens, and others of the parish * of
 , whose names are hereunto subscribed, do certify that
 father of the said child, is (a freeman of the city
 of London, and company of), (a cler-
 gyman of the church of England), and that the said child is at present of
 the age of years, and upwards, having been born in the month of
 , and is no foundling, nor maintained at the parish charge, and
 that we know of no adequate means for educating and maintaining the said
 child, unless the said governors of Christ's Hospital should admit
 into the said hospital; which, if they shall be pleased to do, we, together
 with the of the said child, do fully consent and agree to leave
 the said child to the disposal of the governors of the said hospital, to be
 bound an apprentice to such trade or calling, whether for land or sea em-
 ployments, as they shall judge the said child most fit and proper for: and
 we, together with the of the said child, do promise and
 oblige ourselves, not only to ratify and confirm the same, in case the go-
 vernors of the said hospital shall please to dispose of the said child; but
 also we, the minister and churchwardens aforesaid, for ourselves and our
 successors, promise and oblige ourselves to discharge the said hospital of
 the said child at the age of fifteen years, or at any time before or after the
 said age, whensoever the said governors shall require the same of us. Wit-
 ness our hands, this day of one thousand eight hundred
 and

If the father is minis-
 ter, the clergyman of the
 adjoining parish is to
 sign here.

_____ Minister.

 _____ } Churchwardens.

 _____ } Three Housekeepers.

_____ The Petitioner.

These are to certify, that _____ of _____ and
 his wife, † was born the _____ day of _____, one thousand eight
 hundred and _____, and was baptized the _____ day of _____
 one thousand eight hundred and _____, as appears by the register book of _____
 christenings, belonging to the parish of _____, and extracted from the said
 register this _____ day of _____ 183 .

Witness my hand,

_____ and
 } register keeper.

The form of the presentation is as follows;—

I present _____, ‡ the child mentioned in the certificate on the
 other side, § which I believe to be a true certificate, the christian and sire name of the said
 child being by me inserted at full length, according to order of court, the 20th of June 1759.
 Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, 183 .

Signature of Governor. _____

The children for the most part are admitted by the committee of almoners, but cases of

* If the parties come from Scotland or Ireland, a bond is required from some respectable person, to discharge the hos-
 pital of the child, as mentioned in the text.

† If the time of the child's birth does not appear in the register, it must be ascertained by affidavit, or otherwise.

‡ If it be a gift presentation, it is so headed, and the order of vestry is inserted in lieu of, and supersedes this form of
 presentation.

§ The presentation is printed on the same paper with the petition and certificates.

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doubt are refused, or referred by them to the consideration of the general court, who deal with them as they think proper.

It appears from the minutes of general courts, that the hospital regulations as to the selection and appointment of the children have undergone very great alterations.

In the minutes of the general court, holden on the 17th September 1557, is contained the following paragraph: "and it was further ordered by the general assembly, in consideration that as the good houses of Christ's Hospital had been erected for the virtuous bringing up of *miserable* youth; and St. Thomas's Hospital for the relieving of the needy and diseased, and Bridewell for the enforcing of the lewd and naughty sort to labour, &c.;" at this period it appears that foundlings were admitted into the hospital; and the governors' charge entered among the minutes of the preceding year enjoins, that not more than 150 children, sucklings to be committed to nurse, and not more than 250 to lodge, and learn, should be admitted; and that no children should be received, except such as brought a certificate, that they were above four years of age, born within the city of London, the children of freemen, destitute of all friends and parents, and in danger of present perishing; and this certificate is directed to be subscribed by six parishioners of the place whence the child should come, and the alderman or deputy of the ward.

From an entry dated in May 1560, it appears that at that time foundlings and children of all ages, from two weeks to 13 years, and of both sexes, were admitted. In 1607, it was ordered by the court, that according to the ancient orders of the house from thenceforth, no foreigners nor even a freeman's child, nor any others born without the city liberties, should be admitted, except upon very great consideration. Under the date of 1618, there is a list of children to be admitted, and the great majority are said to come from sundry parishes within the city; one, however, was received on the recommendation of the king, two others at the request of the governors of Bridewell and St. Bartholomew respectively, another on the recommendation of the chancellor, &c.

In 1653, there were 750 children on the charge of the hospital. In 1660, children were still kept at nurse, and in the following year, the whole number of children supported exceeded 1,100.

In 1662, the male children were superannuated at 15, and the female at 14.

In 1668, the practice still subsisted of receiving children at the request of persons not governors.

In 1674, there were 582 children supported, of whom 320, including girls, were to be provided for within the hospital.

In the commencement of 1677, alterations were made in some important points, to which the foregoing statements refer, and regulations were introduced as to the admission of children, some of which have subsisted to the present time.

These regulations are as follows:—

That no child should be taken in, except of freemen, and above seven years of age, and wanting one or both parents.

That no foundlings, nor parish children, should be admitted, and none except those without any probable means of being provided for otherwise, on a due certificate of poverty from the minister, churchwardens, and three or four of the principal inhabitants of the parish whence they should come.

That the children before admission should be presented to a committee, consisting of the president, treasurer, deputy treasurer, all the almoners, rentors, scrutineers, and auditors, and all other governors, "to be summoned at the first time," and they, or 13, or more of them, of whom the president, treasurer, or deputy treasurer, should be one, should strictly examine their qualifications.

That if there should be no room in the hospital for the children, they should be sent to Hertford, or to Ware to nurse.

That children whose friends would not suffer them to wear the hospital livery should be discharged.

In 1698, it was ordered that no children should be admitted but orphans, or those whose parents were free of the city.

The restriction as to the children received being those of freemen of the city seems to have continued in force till near the middle of the last century. It will be remembered that about this time, or shortly afterwards, the number of governors not freemen must have considerably augmented, as is apparent from the language of the petition presented by the acting governors to the Lord Chancellor, immediately before the passing of the Act of 1782. The majority of these governors would probably be unwilling to be limited in the exercise of their patronage by any regulations having for their object the exclusive benefit of any one class of persons, such as the freemen of the city; and the practice would be gradually introduced of presenting *unfree* children, or children of parents not free of the city, to this hospital. This measure appears to have been adopted about the period above referred to, for at a court holden in June 1736, the consideration of the admission of certain *unqualified* children was referred to the committee, who were to report on the merits of each case, and in 1737 several termed unqualified were admitted on the report of such committee, which states that they had examined into the allegations of the several petitioners, and found them to be true.

In 1748, a committee was appointed to consider of the great increase of unqualified children; and in consequence of their report, regulations were passed, that every governor might present an unqualified child, once in three presentations, and that none should be deemed qualified but those between seven and 12 years of age, wanting one parent, or having one disabled, and being children of freemen, or clergymen of the church of England.

It cannot be inferred from the terms of any of the charters of the several royal hospitals, that it was the desire of their founders, that the objects of these charities should be selected from any particular class of poor persons; on the contrary, it may be reasonably argued, from some expressions therein, that all indigent persons whatsoever, whether natives of the city, or the country, or even of other countries, were intended to be provided for, so far as the means at the disposal of their governors would extend. The city authorities had therefore no warrant for confining the benefits of these establishments to the poor of their own corporation; and it was to have been anticipated that, in the progress of time, a more liberal administration would prevail. These changes were, however, introduced by slow degrees. A regulation for the admission of children, adopted in 1765, and afterwards confirmed at a court holden on the 28th April 1809, again allows the presentation of a child of an unfree parent once in every three presentations, except such parent be a clergyman of the established church, for they are, by the order of 1748, placed on the same footing as freemen. The regulations established at this court of 1809 remained unaltered till 1829, and they differ in very few particulars from those on which the governors now act, which were adopted about the year 1829, and have been above stated in detail. It will be seen that by the first of the regulations introduced in 1829, and distinguished by brackets, a governor may present a child of an unfree parent once in every two presentations; and that another of these modern regulations places orphans of both parents on the same footing of privilege as free children.

The former alteration was adopted by the governors at this time, after taking the advice of three eminent counsel,* whose opinion was to the effect, that the general court had the power, by any reasonable bye-law founded on a fair compromise of the claims of the corporation and donation governors, to regulate the admission of free and unfree children as they should think proper.

Allusion having been made to the subject of children of persons not natives of this country, it may be added, that the committee have lately (in January 1836) admitted the child of an alien father, who had resided in this country 21 years, the mother being a British subject.

Provisions.—Of the provisions consumed in London and at Hertford, some are contracted for by open public competition through the medium of advertisements in the public journals, others are supplied under contract, but are not advertised, and others are not contracted for at all. The meat, butter, and cheese are contracted for by public tender, as also are the coals.

The bread in London and at Hertford, and the milk at Hertford, are contracted for without advertisement.

The milk in London, the beer, and the remaining articles of provision are not supplied by contract: neither are the grocery, soap, oil, turneryware, haberdashery, upholstery, medicines, books or stationery.

The advertisements for contracts are so framed as not to bind the committee to accept the lowest tender. When the contracts are not by advertisement, the committee either select persons to be invited to make tenders for the supply of the particular article required, or at once agree with those of whom they have satisfactory experience under former contracts.

In the Appendix to this Report, No. 6. p. 372, will be found a table containing the particulars of all the existing provision contracts, comprising the period for which they are made, and the prices at which they have been taken for each of the five years ending with 1836.

The meat is contracted for with one butcher, and the butter and cheese also are supplied by one person.

The bread is the subject of three separate contracts, but on the same terms, with three different bakers.

The articles required for the consumption of the Hertford establishment are supplied, whether by contract or otherwise, by tradesmen of that town.

Of the articles not contracted for, the milk in London is supplied at one shilling per gallon by one tradesman.

The beer is supplied in London at 11s., and at Hertford at 9s. per barrel of 36 gallons.

The following are the particulars of a week's consumption of the principal articles of food within the hospital at London:—

Of meat	{ 47 stone 5 lbs. of beef.
	{ 60 stone of mutton.
	bread 6273½ loaves of 11½ ounces each.
	butter 113 lbs. 6 ounces.
	cheese 327 lbs.
	potatoes 1304 lbs.
	milk 175 gallons.

The stewards in London and at Hertford order in the different articles of provision from time to time as they are required—a separate book is kept for the provisions, containing an account of the number of articles delivered, and the entries therein are posted into a fair ledger, which exhibits the weekly consumption under each head of provision, and the articles unconsumed, and carried forward to the succeeding week. No store is kept of any articles but soap, candles, and turneryware.

To the stewards in London and at Hertford is committed the ordering, inspection, and weighing of all the commodities required for the consumption of the two establishments,

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Provisions.

* Lord Abinger, Sir Nicholas Tindal, and the late Mr. Bell.

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except the apparel, which is under the control of the wardrobe keeper ; the drugs, which are under that of the apothecary ; and the furniture, which is under the superintendence of the committee.

A written order is given by the stewards to the several tradesmen for the articles ordered in from time to time, and it is returned to them as a voucher by the tradesmen ; and by means thereof these officers examine and check all the tradesmen's bills, and having done so, sign them, and transmit them to the counting house ; where they are all countersigned by one of the clerks, and after having been again examined and signed by the auditors, are paid—the provision bills quarterly, and the others half yearly—the coals are paid for on delivery.

The articles of food required for the day's consumption are delivered out, after having been inspected, measured, and weighed by the respective stewards and matrons.

The following are the Diet Tables of the children now in use in London and the country.

1838. DIET TABLE OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint of milk and water.	* 4 oz. of roasted beef, 8 oz. of potatoes. 3 oz. of bread.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of bread. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter.
Monday.	ditto.	4 oz. of roasted mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes. 3 oz. of bread.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of bread. 2 oz. of cheese.
Tuesday.	ditto.	8 oz. of plum pudding. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter. 3 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Wednesday.	ditto.	4 oz. of roasted mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes, and 3 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Thursday.	ditto.	4 oz. of boiled beef. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of bread, and broth unlimited.	ditto.
Friday.	ditto.	4 oz. of roasted mutton. 8 oz. of potatoes, and 3 oz. of bread.	ditto.
Saturday.	ditto.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of bread. $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of butter, and pea soup unlimited.	ditto.

DIET TABLE OF THE HERTFORD ESTABLISHMENT.

	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sunday.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. 5 oz. of bread.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. roast beef. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 5 oz. bread.
Monday.	ditto.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. plum pudding. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. butter.	1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.
Tuesday.	ditto.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. roast mutton. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bread.	5 oz. bread. ditto.
Wednesday.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. 5 oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. boiled beef. 1 pint broth. 5 oz. bread.	1 oz. cheese or $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter. 5 oz. bread.
Thursday.	ditto.	as on Tuesday.	ditto.
Friday.	ditto.	as on Wednesday.	ditto.
Saturday.	ditto.	1 pint pea soup. 5 oz. bread. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter.	ditto.

When potatoes are not in season (which is considered to be during the months of May, June, and July), each child has an additional 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bread in lieu of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes.

The diet used at Hertford is the same for girls and boys.

The children sup in public on Sundays, from the first Sunday in February, to Easter Sunday, when each governor is allowed to introduce personally six friends, or three by

* 4 oz. of roasted meat, free of bone, is considered as equal to 7 oz. of undressed meat.

tickets, to witness the ceremony. On these occasions an anthem is sung after the supper is concluded, by the boys who have been taught singing; of these, there are usually about six competent to take the solo, or principal parts, and about 25 who join in the chorus—the usual prayer for Sunday night is read before the meal.

At the time of the prevalence of the disease of ringworm, it was suggested by some of the medical authorities referred to on that occasion, that the quantity of vegetable food supplied to the children should be increased, and this suggestion was acted on by allowing potatoes at dinner on four days in the week, instead of two only.

It was stated by a witness very competent to form an opinion on the subject, that it would be an improvement if the children were allowed another 3 oz. of bread on Tuesdays, as the allowance on that day sometimes appeared to be insufficient. The present diet table is, however, approved of by all the medical officers of the hospital.

The above is the ordinary diet of the children, but there are some boys (at present about three) whose constitutions require more nutritive food; these dine daily apart from the others in the convalescent room after mentioned, on such food as the apothecary orders for them; they are allowed, if necessary, wine and meat every day, or any other diet recommended.

Clothing.—The well known and remarkable dress of the boys of this hospital (from which it is often denominated the Blue-Coat School) consists of a long blue coat, enveloping the whole person, and secured by a leather girdle at the waist; a species of yellow apron, or petticoat, called “the yellow;” and corduroy or moleskin breeches; and stockings of the same colour; and a pair of bands.

The dress of the boys at Hertford is the same as that worn in London.

This dress is stated by the hospital apothecary to be a healthy one, and it is, probably, an economical one, but it must be a weighty and inconvenient appendage in the ordinary pastimes of children, which may be pronounced as necessary to their growth and health, and the proper development of their strength, as food itself.

The girls wear a purple frock, a green apron, and a white cap and tippet, and they are allowed one suit of these yearly, and under garments more frequently; they have also straw bonnets of the value of 2s. 6d. each.

The boys are allowed yearly one blue coat and two girdles, one yellow, two pair of breeches, four pair of stockings, four pair of shoes, and three new shirts. All boys on their admission have given to them two new blue coats, and two yellows, of which one is always a new one, and generally both. These yellows are not worn in the summer season; they are usually left off in the spring, or about May, and resumed in the autumn, or about the end of October, when the weather begins to grow cold. The boys all receive a pair of leather gloves at Easter; and those who require them receive warm gloves in the winter season, under Stretchley's gift. When boys are discharged, their clothes are returned to the wardrobe keeper, and he has them turned, and again made up for common use, selecting the best for the higher boys; but each boy has the apparel above specified provided for him yearly. The coats and yellows are given at Easter, when they are worn for three days, and again laid by till the Sunday after Ascension day, after which period they are worn regularly on Sundays.

The linen-cloth called dowlas, which is supplied under contract at 8½d. per yard, for the shirts, sheeting, &c., consumed in the hospitals, is made up into the former at 5d. per shirt.

The bed-linen is likewise under the custody of the wardrobe-keeper. It is inspected by the matrons on the last Saturday in every month, and they then decide on retaining or condemning as unfit for further use such portions thereof as are represented to them by the nurses to be in a state of decay; they then transmit a return to the wardrobe-keeper of the articles pronounced unfit for use, signed by themselves, and they are returned to him accordingly. In the long vacation in August, all the bedding and beds are carefully examined, cleaned, and repaired.

The apparel and bed-linen are kept in repair by the nurses and the servants in their pay.

All the apparel for the children, both in London and at Hertford, and the blankets, coverlets, and sheeting are now supplied on contract by open public competition, through the medium of advertisements in the daily journals. In the Appendix, No. 6. p. 372, a table will found of the particulars of the existing contracts for furnishing the various articles above enumerated, including the period for which they are made, and the prices at which they have been taken, for each of the five years ending with 1836.

The clothing was not contracted for by open tender previously to 1834; it was either supplied by contract on private tender, that is, by competition amongst certain persons selected by the committee, and invited to tender, or furnished by agreement by such tradesmen as former experience had convinced the committee might be depended upon; in these cases of tender the same persons usually were written to on each occasion; not all, however, of those selected by the committee to be written to usually send in tenders.

Lodging, Attendance, and Discipline.—The hospital in London, as at present constituted, contains accommodation for 713 boys, and that at Hertford for 424 boys and 76 girls. This is exclusive of the beds in the infirmaries attached to each establishment. Each of the boys has a bed to himself, but some of the younger girls sleep together. The arrangement in London is as follows: The boys are lodged in 14 separate wards. The range of building forming the eastern dormitories in the subjoined ground-plan of the London hospital contains all the wards which are marked with the letter E. in the list of the wards given below; that forming the southern contains the ward with the letter S. attached thereto; that denominated the western dormitories contains all the wards to which the letter W. is affixed; and in the range of building marked 14 and 15 in the plan, are situated those wards to which the letter G. is attached.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Clothing.

Lodging, Attend-
ance, and Discipline.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Ward No. 1.	W. contains beds for	49	boys.
" 2.	S. " "	60	"
" 3.	E. " "	50	"
" 4.	E. " "	50	"
" 5.	E. " "	48	"
" 6.	E. " "	50	"
" 7.	E. " "	50	"
" 8.	W. " "	50	"
" 9.	W. " "	50	"
" 10.	W. " "	50	"
" 11.	E. " "	50	"
" 12.	G. " "	54	"
" 13.	E. " "	48	"
" 14.	G. " "	54	"

Total 713

Each of these wards is under the superintendence of a nurse, for whom, and for her servant, apartments are provided at the extremity of each ward, so arranged as to command a view of the ward at all times.

The infirmary, which was erected in 1820, contains 2 wards on the ground-floor, appropriated to epidemic cases, and containing 20 beds; 3 wards on the first floor, containing 38 beds, exclusive of 3 which are set apart for severe cases of fever, &c.; and another ward, called the Eruption Ward, on the second floor, containing 32 beds, in which all the eruptive cases are placed. A separate staircase leads to this last-mentioned ward, and there is no communication between it and the other departments of the infirmary, except through a door, which is used only by the medical officers of the hospital. The infirmary contains also a day ward for convalescents; and accommodation for a nurse, and one assistant for the eruptive department, and for a nurse and two assistants for the other department of the building.

There are also within the area of the hospital precincts, a magnificent dining-hall, and grammar, mathematical, and writing schools for the boys, and residences for the masters and officers.

The following are the arrangements for the accommodation of the children at Hertford.

The boys' regular wards are 8 in number, 4 of which are situated in the eastern range of building delineated in the plan subjoined to the Report, and 4 in the western range, and each of these wards contains 46 beds, with the apartments of the nurse of the ward, and her servant. These 8 wards form, as it were, as many separate dwellings of two stories. The ground-floor of each dwelling contains a day-ward, which is 40 feet by about 15 in size, and a sitting-room for the nurse, and offices. The first floor contains 22 of the 46 beds, the nurse's bed-room, and wardrobe, and the attics, the remaining 24 beds and that of the nurse's servant; behind each building is a small garden for the nurse. There is also a supplemental ward marked No. 9 in the plan, appropriated to boys, which affords accommodation for 56: the ward marked as No. 11 was fitted up during the prevalence of ringworm, for the reception of the worst cases, but it is not now in use.

The girls' ward is a detached building marked No. 10 in the plan: it contains 33 double beds for the younger girls, and a separate apartment on the first floor, containing 10 single beds for the elder, or for invalid girls; there is accommodation also for the girls' nurse on the first floor, and for her servant on the second floor of this building.

Within the precincts of this hospital there are also dining-rooms for the boys and girls, residences for the grammar-master, the school-mistress, steward, matron, writing-master and usher, beadle and porter, and school-rooms for both boys and girls; and the boys and girls are kept entirely separate, the male and female departments being divided by the gate marked in the plan; the girls use the spot marked as a drying-ground, for a play-ground, and the boys the field on the extreme east of the plan.

The Hertford Infirmary contains 48 beds for invalid boys, and 12 for invalid girls, the nurse's-room dividing the two departments; also a spacious day-ward for boys and another day-room for girls.

There is a specified allowance of coals for the wards and schools, which in severe weather is increased at the discretion of the treasurer.

To exhibit the internal discipline of the hospital, we propose shortly to describe the mode in which a day is spent by the boys, noticing any point of difference between the management of the establishment in London and that at Hertford worthy of mention.

The boys when out of school are entirely under the superintendence of the stewards, who are responsible for their good conduct—the girls under that of their nurse. The nurses, beadles, and other officers report any misconduct of the boys out of school to the stewards.

From the 1st of March to the 1st of November, the boys rise at six in the morning, the girls not quite so early during the month of March. Between the hours of six and seven they are employed in dressing, making their own beds (the younger children being assisted by the elder), and washing themselves in the lavatories provided for that purpose. The arrangements for promoting cleanliness in the persons of the children, and their apartments (objects of paramount importance), deserve a somewhat particular description; especially as the prevalence of infectious disease in this hospital has given rise to much animadversion.

Each of the wards in the eastern range of the London hospital has a lavatory attached to it, as have also the Hertford wards; the latter are provided with 8 taps. The boys in the western, grammar-school, and southern wards in London wash in a general lavatory, in which there

is room for 104 to wash at the same time. In this lavatory 24 clean round towels are allowed daily; in the other wards each boy has a separate towel, and a clean one twice a week, as have the boys at Hertford. In London, the boys are allowed no brushes or combs; at Hertford each boy has his own brush. In London, besides the ordinary washing before meals and retiring to bed, each boy washes his head, and the upper part of his person in warm water daily; at Hertford, the boys' persons are washed twice, and their heads once a week; in both hospitals the children's feet are washed weekly, the hair is kept short, and the heads are frequently and carefully examined to detect disease of the scalp immediately on its appearance. The boys are allowed two clean shirts, one pair of stockings, and two pair of bands weekly, and the bed-linen is changed once in three weeks; boys who have disease of their heads, though washing in the general lavatory, have separate towels, which they carry away with them after washing. It should be added, that the boys enter the lavatories in divisions, each division being under the charge of a monitor, and that the nurses and their servants are also present to wash the younger children, and see that the elder perform this operation effectually. It appears that at Hertford persons are provided to clean the children's shoes, but in London they clean them themselves on the landing-places, and in the lavatories, with brushes and blacking furnished at the cost of their friends, a practice for which there seems no sufficient reason. The boys in London are likewise employed in helping to scour the wards, an operation which they much dislike, and which is apt in winter to give them colds; this arrangement is not adopted at Hertford. Some of the London nurses occasionally hire persons to scour at their own cost, in order to spare the boys a labour productive of so much annoyance to them. It is the duty of the matrons and nurses to see that the wards, bedding, and all articles used by the children, as well as their persons and apparel, are kept constantly clean. The wards are thoroughly washed about once a fortnight in winter, and once a week in summer; the lower or day-wards at Hertford are entirely scoured about once in three weeks, but a portion of them round the lavatories about twice a week. The nurses provide at their own cost all materials for cleaning the rooms, except brushes, and each nurse keeps that portion of the great hall clean which is occupied at meals by the boys of her own ward.

The children, having performed the operations above described, in the hour between six and seven, at seven go into school, where they remain till eight. At a quarter past eight, they proceed to the hall to breakfast; the occupants of each ward have a particular table in the hall appropriated to their use over which the nurse of the ward presides. The provisions sent up to each table, are apportioned by the nurse, with very rare complaints on the part of the children; some of the boys belonging to each table bring up from the offices the utensils necessary for the meal, and carry them away after it is concluded. Two monitors walk round each table during the meal to preserve order.

Previously to each meal, prayers are read, and two verses of a psalm chaunted. At dinner on Tuesdays and Saturdays this chaunt is accompanied in London by an organ, which is erected in a gallery in the hall. Half an hour is allowed to the children for breakfast, when they are summoned by the bell to assemble for school, which they again enter at 9 o'clock, and remain there till 12. From 12 till a quarter to one they are at liberty to amuse themselves within the walls of the hospital, and on these occasions order is preserved by the porter, and beadles; but in the wards, the task of enforcing discipline devolves upon the nurses in the first instance, who may call in these or other officers to their aid when necessary. The steward, however, in all these cases is the party on whom the ultimate responsibility rests. The children are summoned to dinner at a quarter before one, the necessary preparations having been made by about ten boys from each table. In the joints of meat sent up the weight of the bones is allowed to the boys at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for every five of them. It was stated that, occasionally, when boys cannot eat the diet provided, they are allowed other things in lieu thereof; but these cases would appear to be (necessarily) very rare indeed.

Dinner occupies about 40 minutes, the children are then again at liberty till ten minutes before two, when they are summoned to school, where they remain till five. From five to six they amuse themselves, at six they sup. At this meal, those boys who cannot eat cheese are allowed butter; four ounces are supplied to each ward table for this purpose. Supper lasts about 40 minutes; after it is concluded the children amuse themselves in summer time till eight. As the days shorten, the time allowed before they are rung to their wards is gradually diminished at the discretion of the steward. At eight, or at dusk, according to the season of the year, they withdraw to their wards, where their names are called over, and from thence they proceed to the lavatories; after the washing has been performed, which occupies in the general lavatory about three quarters of an hour and in the new ones about half an hour, they return to the wards, and prayers and the evening lessons are read by a monitor, under the superintendence of the head and junior masters; and on Sundays an anthem is sung: the prayers occupy about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour; they then retire to bed. All except certain privileged boys are in bed at about nine in the midst of summer, and as the days shorten, proportionably earlier.

The privileged boys in London are the upper school, the ten senior royal mathematical boys, the first class of Travers's, and the monitors; and they are allowed to sit up till a quarter to ten. The highest class of the school, who are termed "the Grecians," are permitted to remain up till 11 o'clock: the Grecians have each a small separate apartment in the wards boarded off from the rest of the boys; and they have a day-room or study, appropriated to their separate use; they are not confined within the hospital walls with the same strictness as the other boys, and are in other respects more indulged, as is usual with the higher and senior boys in public schools.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

The privileged boys at Hertford are the monitors, and a few of the elder and best conducted, about six or eight in each ward, they are allowed to sit up in the day-wards till eight in winter, and to a later hour according to the time of year. The candles used on these occasions are paid for by the boys themselves.

Two night-lights are kept burning in each ward throughout the night, and the nurses, before they retire to rest, go round the ward to see that the boys are in bed and properly covered, and all the fires and lights, except the above, extinguished.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of March there is no school before breakfast; and the boys rise at seven, breakfast at eight, and go into school at ten minutes before nine; at 12 they come out of school; they dine at the same hour as in summer, but they return to evening school at half past one; and remain there only till four, sup at five, and after supper go directly to their wards, and lavatories; where the same routine is performed as in the summer season. The privileged boys sit up till the same hours as in the summer; but the hours for supper, and retiring to rest, are gradually altered to suit the season, at the discretion of the stewards. The effect of these arrangements is that all the unprivileged boys, who constitute the great majority, are compelled to be in bed before seven o'clock, or a very little later during the four winter months; and when it is considered that a great many of those who are subjected to this regulation are near 14 or 15 years of age, and almost all are above 11, it does appear to be a very unnecessary one, and calculated to deprive the children of a large portion of their time, which might, under proper regulations, be very profitably employed. Some witnesses, very competent to form an opinion on such a question, thought that there was no necessity for any of the children in the London hospital retiring to rest before eight o'clock at any time of the year. It seems that some of the boys manage to secrete books, and to read in bed by means of the night-lights, but this reading by stealth is necessarily confined to those whose beds are near the lamps, and must be more or less injurious to the eyesight. The privileged boys in London who sit up are also compelled to provide themselves with candles at their own cost, but sometimes the nurses, both in London and at Hertford, are induced by the hardship of this rule to provide with candles at their own cost, boys whose parents are too poor to afford this expense, and it seemed to be their opinion that it would add very much to the comfort of these boys if candles were allowed them by the hospital. These may seem to some to be trifling details, but all who have been educated at public schools will remember how much happiness there depended on trifles of this kind, which those who preside over such institutions are too apt to disregard.

Most of the boys have weekly allowances from their parents of from 2*d.* to 6*d.*, which are paid them by the nurses; and those of the privileged boys in London, who can afford it, have tea in the wards after the other boys are gone to bed; but none of the children at Hertford have tea. It did not appear that the senior, or any other of the girls, had any privileges in respect to sitting up beyond the regular hours.

The vacations, the days kept as holidays, and the hours for meals, school, and retiring to rest, are the same at Hertford as in London, for girls as for boys.

The vacations are at Easter, Bartholomew tide, and Christmas.

The Easter vacation is eight days, and commences on the Wednesday in Passion week.

The Bartholomew tide, or long vacation, begins on the Saturday before the 25th July, and continues for five weeks.

The Christmas vacation begins on Christmas eve, and nine days are then allowed.

The following days, exclusive of the Sundays, are kept as holidays :—

Every Wednesday is alternately either a whole or a half holiday, and Saturday is likewise a half holiday; Whit-Monday and Tuesday are also holidays.

The following days are likewise holidays, but in the weeks in which they occur, the Wednesdays, if whole holidays, are not kept as such, but as half holidays,—

The birth-days of the king and queen, Ash Wednesday, Ascension day, St. Matthew's day, the Founder's day, the 5th of November, and the 17th of November.

On Sundays the children attend morning and evening service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, in London, and at the parish church at Hertford, where seats are provided for them. Previously to the hours at which the services commence, the London boys are marshalled according to their wards in the cloisters, and from thence proceed to church accompanied by the steward, matron, and beadles, who attend to keep order. The nurses are also present, but they sit in the body of the church, and are not charged with the preservation of order. The steward and matron have a pew on each side of the boys in the gallery occupied by them, where also the beadles have seats. The Hertford steward, matron, and beadle likewise attend the boys there to church, and the girls are accompanied thither by their mistress and nurse.

The children are confined to the hospitals on Sundays; but the boys in London have leave to go out to their friends on the alternate Wednesdays, which are whole holidays, provided they have not, during the preceding fortnight, so misconducted themselves, either in the hospital, or the schools, as to occasion their leave to be stopped. These alternate Wednesdays are termed general leave days, because on these days all the boys in the hospital, who have friends in London willing to receive them, have leave to visit them without special permission being previously obtained; the other Wednesdays and Saturdays, on the other hand, are called *special* leave days, because on those days those boys only are allowed to visit their friends to whom that privilege is specially accorded, and the permission is always considered as matter of favour. The whole management of these *leaves* is vested in the steward. The boys, that go out on special leave days, acquire this privilege by good conduct, either in the hospital, or the schools; for the former a limited number of tickets of leave are issued by the steward, and for the latter by their respective masters. The boys to whom the masters have given tickets

on special leave days present themselves to the steward before they go out, that he may see whether they are clean in their persons, &c., and may ascertain whether by their conduct in the hospital they have forfeited their claim to such an indulgence; and sometimes, but very rarely, on one presenting himself, who has misconducted himself in the hospital, the steward sends to the master, and requests him to give the leave ticket to a more deserving boy. On general leave days the names of all boys, whose leave has been stopped by the masters, are sent to the steward; the monitors also of each ward deliver to him a list of all the boys in the ward divided into four classes, viz., 1st, those who go out on application from their friends immediately after breakfast; 2ndly, those who go out on like application immediately after dinner; 3rdly, those who are stopt; and 4thly, those who are in the infirmary. There is a list likewise kept of *friendless* boys, who go out only on special applications, and these boys are always required to bring back a note from the parties who invite them, signifying that they have passed their time with them. It would be well perhaps, and certainly conducive to their health, if the governors occasionally provided some recreation for these friendless boys, analogous to the walks at Hertford.

The boys who are out on leave must return not later than 6 o'clock in the winter, and 8 in the summer. On special leave days, the porter enters all the names of the boys who go out, as they pass the gate, and on general leave days there is a roll call every hour in the play ground.

There are no leave days at Hertford, as in London; when the friends of the children visit them there, they demand and obtain a leave ticket, which confers on them permission to go out into the town for the day; they must return before dark.

The boys at Hertford are also allowed occasionally to take exercise in the country, attended by the beadle, or porter, or their nurse; the girls also walk outside the walls, attended by their nurse, but not so frequently as the boys. These walks are understood to be a reward for good conduct. Each boy enjoys the privilege about once a fortnight, but in the summer season the higher boys somewhat more frequently.

At all other times the Hertford children are confined within the hospital precincts; but the space allotted to the boys for play grounds, within these limits, comprises a front court of about 120 yards by 30, and a field of between three and four acres, in which there is a shed of about 70 feet long to shelter them from rain or sun.

The punishments for all offences committed out of school are under the cognizance of the respective stewards. The punishment most frequently resorted to in the London hospital, both for hospital and school offences, is that of stopping leaves, but it is of course inapplicable at Hertford. The other punishments in London and at Hertford are impositions, the cane, and rod, the last being only used for seriously immoral, or refractory conduct, such as theft, lying, &c. The ordinary amount of punishment by the cane is stated to be two strokes on the hand. On this subject some remarks will be found under the head of education.

The girls, it appeared, are punished only by impositions, and badges of disgrace.

The rewards are leave tickets to go out on special leave days, the appointment to certain offices, and gratuities of small sums of money distributed by the masters, for proficiency, diligence, and attention in some department of learning.

These gratuities belong to the province of education, and will be explained hereafter. The leave tickets are acquired by good conduct; and they also constitute the peculiar privilege of some of the boys, nominated by the steward to perform various offices within the hospital, which appointments form the second species of reward above mentioned, and are conferred only on the meritorious. These offices are as follows,—

1st. That of *monitors* and *markers*. These boys wear a medal on public occasions, and exercise authority over their fellows in the ward. Their privileges are a double allowance of meat, the permission to eat their meals within the wards, and to sit up, and to have a boy to wait on them called the door boy.

The monitors and markers are recommended by the steward, and appointed by the Grecians, with the sanction of the head master.

Whatever may be thought of the other privileges of the monitors, that of a double allowance of food appears to us peculiarly objectionable; if the ordinary allowance be sufficient, the addition is superfluous, and if insufficient, it ought to be increased; at all events it is a privilege calculated to create general discontent.

2dly. The *Buttery* boys are three in number, and they act as the steward's clerks, in keeping the accounts of the provisions purchased and consumed: they are chosen from among the monitors, and their privilege is a leave ticket weekly.

3rdly. The *Hall Gate* boy attends at the hall gate during meals, and reports to the stewards all boys entering after prayers, or going out without leave, and 4thly, the *bell boy* rings the bell by which the boys are summoned to rise, to attend their meals, and retire to rest: the privilege of these two offices is a leave ticket on Saturdays.

There are certain shops within the hospitals, both in London and at Hertford, at which the boys are permitted to purchase fruit, confectionery, &c. and toys: these shops are under the superintendence of the stewards, and are managed by the porters and beadles. A boy who has occasion to make purchases there is obliged previously to change the current coin into certain local copper tokens, representing a sixpence, a penny, and a halfpenny, which are current only within the hospital; and are procured from the porter and third beadle, who account to the stewards weekly for the money thus received.

The profits of the shops are now shared in certain proportions by the steward, porters, and beadles in London, and by the porters and beadles at Hertford, but it is proposed to abolish these perquisites, and to make these officers a compensation in lieu thereof.

At both the hospitals, libraries are provided for the recreation of the children during leisure

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

hours; that at Hertford is under the management of the steward, and comprises about 200 volumes of juvenile publications, which are lent out to the boys.

In London there are three libraries for the use of the boys.

1st. A classical library, containing editions of all the classics, the best lexicons, dictionaries, &c. 2ndly. A library of select English literature, containing the English classical authors, both in prose and verse, previous to the commencement of this century; and 3dly. A general library of instructive and amusing English works. The use of the two first is almost confined to the Grecians; and only occasionally extended to the deputy Grecians, or class immediately below the Grecians.

The 3rd, or general library, which is more peculiarly for the use of all the boys, is under the management of one of the Grecians; there is a catalogue of this library in each ward, under the custody of the monitors, but accessible to all the boys. The books in it are numbered, and every Monday or Tuesday, the Grecian receives applications for loans from the monitors, who bring him the names of the boys desirous of borrowing, and the numbers of the works they require; at this time books in hand are exchanged for others: the readers are permitted to keep their books for any reasonable time within a month. There are upon an average 14 or 15 applications to the Grecian for loans from each ward weekly.*

The friends of the children are allowed to visit them in their wards at all reasonable hours.

It has been already mentioned that at the Hertford hospital, day wards are attached to each of the night wards, and we may add that the children are allowed to sit in them at all times when they are out of school, except when they are in course of being cleaned. We cannot but consider it as an important defect in the London building, that similar accommodation is not afforded to the boys there. One inconvenience arising from this is, that the privileged boys who have their meals apart, and sit up after the others are gone to bed, have no other room at their command for these purposes than the general sleeping apartment; but a far more serious evil results from the same cause, viz., that the boys who are disposed to study, or to read the books lent to them from the library are often obliged either to abandon their intention altogether, or to read in the open air, for want of a day room to retire to; for though the evidence on this subject was somewhat contradictory, there seems, upon the whole, good reason to believe that the nurses, or, if not the nurses, the monitors, often turn boys out of the wards in the day time, who attempt to sit and read in them during play hours, instead of joining in the sports of the other boys. There are two rooms in the eastern range of building which might be appropriated as day wards, and each is calculated to contain about 100 boys. The only objection stated to this application of them was the necessity of providing persons to overlook the boys in these rooms, and we think that this extra attendance ought to be procured. These rooms are now made use of as dining rooms when the boys are unable to dine in the great hall.

Another improvement in the building, which has been suggested, and appears entitled to the favourable consideration of the governors, is the addition of warm baths, not only for the use of the boys when sick, but for their occasional use when in health.

The children appear generally to be well taken care of and comfortably provided. It was also represented to us that there is now less oppression of the smaller by the greater boys than formerly. On these points there is probably much diversity of opinion among those chiefly interested, that is, the children, their parents, and friends, according as each possesses more or less accurate knowledge of the degree of happiness and comfort attainable in an institution of this magnitude, and it is therefore difficult to pronounce a judgment. In some particulars most important improvements have taken place within the last 20 years. Formerly the boys slept two in a bed, and their beds were ranged round the room in wooden partitions, which were decayed, and harboured vermin, whereas now they sleep singly, and have iron bedsteads. Formerly their breakfast was dry bread, and beer; but bread and milk were introduced about 1823. All their food has also been improved in quality. Again, formerly two tubs and two towels constituted the washing apparatus or a ward of 50 boys. Instances might be multiplied, but the above will show that the personal comforts of the Blue-coat boys have been materially augmented; and we are bound to add, that to the furtherance of this most desirable object, the benevolent exertions of the present treasurer (Mr. Pigeon) appear to have been unceasingly and successfully directed.

Medical Adminis-
tration.

Medical Administration.—For the cure of the children when sick, a permanent medical staff is provided, consisting in London of a physician, a surgeon, and a surgeon-apothecary. At Hertford, there is only one permanent medical officer, the surgeon-apothecary, but he is directed and empowered, in cases of dangerous or severe illness, to call in to his aid a physician who resides in Hertford, if the case be urgent, and, if time will permit, the physician of the hospital in London, and he is careful to execute these instructions. The steward at Hertford has likewise a similar power, in concurrence with the apothecary. The apothecary in London resides constantly in the hospital, except when, during the August vacations, he obtains leave of absence from the treasurer, or committee, on condition of finding a substitute during his absence. The nurses and assistants likewise reside continually in the infirmary: the infirmary is visited regularly twice a day by the apothecary, and when serious cases occur, as often as circumstances require. Mr. Lloyd the surgeon attends twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and also when specially summoned. Dr. Hue the physician is only required by his charge to attend when specially summoned; he, however, occasionally visits the hospital, when his duties call him to St. Bartholomew's, to which institution he is attached.

* The books most in demand are Ulloa's Voyage, Robinson Crusoe, Don Quixote, Miss Edgeworth's popular and moral tales, Scott's novels; and the Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, and Pompeii, of the Library of Entertaining knowledge.

The apothecary in London sends in to the treasurer every Monday morning reports of the cases under his care; there were in London at the time of our inquiry, 8 medical cases, 14 surgical, 22 eruptive.

The medical cases were none of them dangerous.

Of the surgical, there were three severe cases, the others were all slight.

Of the eruptive, there were ten of confirmed ringworm.

These ten boys attend school, as likewise do all other invalids, who can prosecute their learning without injury to their recovery.

The London apothecary has the power of sending convalescent children into the country, when he deems it necessary to advance their recovery; in these cases an allowance of 5s. a-week is made by the hospital to their parents, or friends, for their board.

At Hertford, there were at the time of our inquiry, 2 medical cases, 8 surgical, and 9 cases of ringworm.

The nine boys with this complaint are kept separate, as far as is consistent with the prosecution of their education.

The method of cure now adopted in cases of ringworm has the sanction of all the medical officers, and it is conformable to that recommended, in May 1829, by eminent medical authorities, who were then consulted by the committee on the subject of the treatment of this disease.

The Hertford apothecary resides in the town within about a quarter of a mile of the hospital, which he visits twice a day, and more frequently when necessary.

There are shops, or surgeries, in both the hospitals, in which the medical stores and instruments are kept, but no medicines are manufactured there. The chemical stores are procured from Apothecaries' Hall. All the others are supplied at the trade price under the immediate inspection of the apothecary in London. Children are examined by the medical officers on their presentation for admission, and about one sixth, on an average, have been rejected, chiefly for eruption on the head.

The medical officers attend the other officers of the hospitals, and their families, and the servants, gratuitously.

The mortality at Hertford, where the ages of the children range between seven and ten, is somewhat greater than that at London, notwithstanding the supposed advantages of situation and climate possessed by the former establishment.

On a recent occasion, a complaint was preferred to the committee, that a parent was denied access to his child when in a dying state; this was defended on the ground, that the interview would have proved injurious to the patient; but the committee very properly directed that in future such an application should be always granted, after the party applying had been duly warned, if necessary, of the injurious consequences likely to ensue, if he availed himself of the permission thus obtained.

THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN.

THE HERTFORD HOSPITAL.

On the morning on which each boy is received into this institution, he is examined by the head master in reading and spelling, and, if he should have begun Latin, in the accidence and syntax; and a record is kept of all cases in which the boys, on their entrance and such examination, appear to be either entirely untaught, or naturally deficient in capacity, in order that, if any complaint of their slow progress be made at any future time, the hospital authorities may have these records to refer to.

If the boy on examination should prove to have learnt no Latin, or if his progress is not sufficient to enable him to join the lowest class in the London establishment, he is assigned to that, at Hertford. From 130 to 140 boys (being about three fourths of the whole number admitted) are thus sent yearly to Hertford.* Of these 140 boys, about one half are usually received shortly after Easter, and the remainder at other periods of the year, as the governors in turn to present exercise their right of presentation, and the boys presented join the institution.

As the girls admitted constitute an entirely distinct establishment, and receive all their instruction exclusively at Hertford, their education will be separately treated of, after that afforded to the boys has been fully described.

The most convenient mode seems to be to describe successively the various schools, beginning from the lowest, provided for the instruction of the boys from their first entrance into the hospital at Hertford to their final discharge from that in London, either as Grecians to go to Cambridge or Oxford as exhibitioners, or as boys on the king's or royal mathematical foundation to go to sea; according as, at a particular stage of their progress, they choose the one or the other course of education.

Assuming that the boy at his admission into the institution is wholly untaught, on his arrival at Hertford he enters the

Reading and Writing school, Hertford.—In this he is taught to read and write, and he commences arithmetic; and here he remains till qualified by his progress in reading to join the under grammar-school.

All the boys at Hertford, as well those in the grammar-school as those not sufficiently advanced to join it, attend this reading school at stated times, but the latter constitute therein a separate division called the 3rd, which is divided into two classes called the 6th and 7th;

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Education of the
Children.—Hert-
ford.

* By a recent regulation, all boys are now sent, in the first instance, to Hertford.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

the former, when they attend this school, are arranged in five classes, and each of these five classes is composed of two divisions of equal progress.

At the visitation of the Hertford establishment, which took place in June 1837, immediately before the close of our inquiry, there were 30 boys in the 6th and 11 in the 7th class of this school, making 41 boys in the whole in the 3rd division, comprising those unfit for removal into the under grammar-school.

This reading school is under the superintendence of a head reading and writing master, aided by an assistant, and also by an apprentice, whose names, salaries, and emoluments will be found in the table of masters and officers in the Appendix to this Report.

At this visitation in 1837, a detailed statement was presented to the governors, showing the exact state and proficiency of this school, and exhibiting the number of boys in each division, their average ages and times since their admission, the books read, the rules of arithmetic taught, and the kind of writing practised. This statement will be found in the Appendix, No. IX., under the head of Education.

It would appear from this statement, that boys untaught on their admission, after they have been about half a-year in the 3rd division of the reading school, usually become sufficiently advanced in reading to enter

The Under Grammar-school, Hertford,—which is conducted by a master, denominated the usher in the grammar-school. As alterations in matters pertaining to education were in course of being made, both at Hertford and in London, pending our inquiry, it must be understood that, although our report as to the latter establishment refers to the commencement of the year 1837, yet in our account of the education at the former, we have been obliged to adopt a somewhat later date, that of June of the same year, for the purpose of describing the schools there, as they existed after the appointment of a second grammar-master to the upper school, who received his appointment before the conclusion of our investigation, and entered upon the duties of his office in February 1837: this is the appointment alluded to in the note in the Appendix, as then intended. It has been conferred on Mr. Nathaniel Keymer, who was educated in this institution.

The promotions to the under grammar-school take place once a quarter; in this school the boys are taught the Latin accidence in the grammar of the hospital, the Catechism, and an exposition thereof, published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. All boys who, on their admission, are sufficiently advanced in reading to begin Latin, are placed in this school on their arrival at Hertford.

Immediately upon entering this school, the boys become for the first time subject to the system of alternate attendance on the grammar and writing school, which pervades the whole institution; and is practised both at Hertford and in London.

Under this arrangement every boy in the grammar-schools of both establishments, except the two highest classes in London, is compelled to spend one half of his time in learning writing and arithmetic, and the other half in attaining classical knowledge—this is effected by dividing every class throughout these grammar-schools into two equal or nearly equal divisions of equal progress, and obliging each of these divisions to attend the grammar and writing schools during the same number of mornings and afternoons in each successive fortnight, as follows:—if, for example, division A of any class has attended the grammar-school on Monday morning, it attends the writing school in the afternoon of the same day, and division B of the same class will attend the writing school in the morning, and the grammar-school in the afternoon; and the same course is pursued, as far as possible, on every day throughout that week; but as in every week there are usually six morning schools and only four afternoon, the reverse of this plan is pursued during the next or second week: thus each division during every successive fortnight accomplishes its cycle of ten attendances in each of these schools—the only exception to this rule of alternate attendance being the two lowest classes at Hertford, which are confined exclusively to the writing school; and the two highest in London, who, as well as the boys who have entered the mathematical school, cease to attend a writing school at all.

Thus, from the time of entering the under grammar-school at Hertford to that of attaining the rank of deputy Grecian in London, which is the second class of that establishment, or volunteering for the mathematical school, every boy educated at this institution is compelled by its present regulations to devote a moiety of his time to writing and arithmetic, a circumstance always to be borne in mind, in forming any estimate of the progress of these children, as compared with that made at other schools where no such system prevails.

The statement in the Appendix above referred to furnishes a detail of the work performed by the boys at the Hertford establishment during their attendance in the writing school there.

The draughts of boys from Hertford to London take place once a quarter, and after each of these removals, the usher of the under grammar-school sends up to the master of the upper, such of the boys in his school as he deems sufficiently advanced to enter

The Upper Grammar-School, Hertford,—which is, as before mentioned, under the charge of two masters. It is divided into three classes, and in this school the system of classification adopted in London commences, so that in one sense the entering this school may be treated as the commencement of the London course. This system seems admirably adapted to the nature of this institution, and, so far as we know, is peculiar to it.

The principle was introduced for the first time in 1822; but its adoption at Hertford dates only from the appointment of Mr. Keymer. It was observed, that as the regulations for the admission of children required them to enter between the ages of seven and ten, besides that the total number received was yearly rather on the increase, the hospitals both in town and country were subject to receive contemporaneously a great number of boys of nearly equal ages,

and consequently of nearly equal attainments. It became therefore impossible, in classing them, to adhere to the rule of placing all those of nearly equal advancement in the same class, and at the same time to arrange all the classes in steps one below the other, after the ordinary method, without so crowding the lower classes as to render them unmanageable by a single master. The plan in question was then devised as a remedy for this difficulty, and it consists merely in the appointment of two masters of equal rank and authority, instead of one, to preside over each collection of boys, whose attainments and ages should be so nearly on a par as to render it expedient that they should be classed together. Thus, for example, that portion of the school now under consideration, the upper grammar-school at Hertford, is divided into three classes, arranged in steps one below the other, but each of these three classes is divided into two equal or nearly equal parts, and placed under two distinct masters, so that a moiety of the boys who have made sufficient progress to qualify them to occupy a place in the first class of the upper grammar-school are under Mr. Cotton, and a moiety under Mr. Keymer; but all these boys are supposed to have equal attainments, they rank equally as first-class boys, and have as such an equal claim to be removed to London on the next remove, whether they chance to be placed under Mr. Cotton or Mr. Keymer.

The masters themselves are termed joint or co-ordinate upper grammar-school masters. Commencing with this school, the whole establishment for teaching classics is divided into several departments or schools, each of which is subdivided into three classes, and each of these classes (except three, constituting the head or upper grammar-school in London) is placed, in the manner above described, in moieties, or nearly equal numbers, under distinct masters.

The boys in the first class under Mr. Cotton and Mr. Keymer, when promoted together to the London hospital, enter what is termed the third department or school there, and are placed in the third or last class of that school under one or the other of the joint third masters, according as there may happen to be room for them; the boys therefore ascend through the school, as it were, by a double staircase, terminating in one landing, instead of a single stair, which is the ordinary arrangement. The moieties of the three classes under each co-ordinate master constitute in one sense a distinct and independent school, but the system and methods of instruction pursued by each are assimilated as nearly as possible, and the same books are read.

It may be well to add that in the division which is made for the purpose of alternate attendance on the grammar and writing schools, each of the three classes under one master is divided into two portions, so that the first and every other class of each school, subject to the arrangements above described, is in fact divided into four portions for the purpose last mentioned.

In this upper grammar-school the lowest class are instructed in the accidence and syntax, and Crossman's Introduction to Christianity; this latter book is read throughout the school. The middle class learn syntax, read Valpy's Latin Delectus and do Howard's Elementary Latin Exercises. The first or head class learn the Westminster Greek Grammar, construe Bradley's Phædrus, and do for exercises a more advanced portion of Howard. In this class about seven lines of Phædrus are given for a lesson. The boys take each other's places in repeating their lessons, as in other public schools.

There were in June 1837, 385 boys in the whole, in the grammar-schools at Hertford, whereof about 280 were distributed in nearly equal portions between the two upper grammar-school joint masters. In January 1837, the total number in the grammar-school was 358.

All the boys in the grammar, mathematical and writing schools in London, and in the grammar-schools at Hertford are examined half yearly by examiners appointed by the treasurer; but the appointment to the office of examiner has by custom now become a permanent one, and the same persons examine every time.

The names of these examiners are as follows,—

The upper grammar-school, London, is examined by	The Rev. Dr. Sleath, High Master of St. Paul's School.
The under grammar-school, London, is examined by	Rev. Joseph Edwards, of King's College School.
The mathematical school	Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of Woolwich.
The Grecians and deputy Grecians are examined in mathematics by	The Rev. Professor Hall, of King's College.
The boys in London in reading and spelling by	The Rev. Dr. Samuel Birch.
" " " writing and arithmetic by	Mr. Charles Butler.
The grammar-schools at Hertford are likewise examined by	The Rev. Joseph Edwards.
The boys at Hertford are examined in reading and writing by	The governors themselves at the yearly visitation.

The examinations in London take place in May and November; those at Hertford in June and December. The examiners on these occasions make written reports of the results of their examinations to the committee, which are recorded in their minutes.

The examination of the grammar-schools at Hertford is confined to the books which the boys have been reading during the preceding quarter; the two first classes are made to construe, and parse, and the other boys to repeat the lessons they have learnt, but no work is done on paper. The examination occupies about six hours; the recent reports to the committee on the general state of advancement of the boys have been favourable.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

In selecting the boys to be sent to the London hospital at the conclusion of each quarter; the seniors in age are preferred, provided they have made sufficient progress to enable them to join the lowest class in London; but exceptions are made to this rule in favour of deserving boys, care being at the same time taken that none shall remain at Hertford beyond 12 years of age, except at the request of friends, or under very peculiar circumstances, as evident want of proficiency, incapacity, &c.

The half yearly examinations have no influence on the selection of the boys at these quarterly removals. The number sent is regulated by the extent of accommodation vacant in London.

The Hertford course thus embraces instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin and Greek grammar, and some of those Latin authors which are usually placed in the hands of beginners. It also includes instruction in the elements of the Christian religion, according to the principles of the established church. It seems that considerable improvement has taken place in the education afforded at Hertford within the last few years, and that boys now make considerable progress in their learning there, before they are removed to London. They are stated to be thoroughly grounded and fully competent to read the books put into their hands on their arrival there. It may be doubted, however, whether, supposing proficiency in the classics to be the desideratum, much greater progress might not be made with an additional classical master, as the work performed by the first class of the upper grammar-school appears to be less than what might be reasonably required from boys nearly 12 years of age, and is certainly below the standard of other schools.

About the commencement of the present century, a portion only of the boys at Hertford, amounting perhaps to about 70, were taught in the grammar-school, and these spent their whole time there, without going into the writing and reading school at all; they thus sometimes advanced so far in their Latin studies as to be able to read Ovid, and in their Greek as to read Xenophon, and some of them finished their education at Hertford; on the other hand the remainder of the boys spent their whole time in the reading and writing school, never attending the grammar-school at all; then the system of alternate attendance on the grammar and writing schools now prevailing was introduced, together with the regulation enjoining the removal to London at or before 12 years of age.

Previous to the appointment of Mr. Keymer, and the introduction at Hertford of the plan of co-ordinate masters, the Hertford grammar-school was arranged in six classes, one above the other, the two lowest of which were placed under the usher, the two middle under an assistant master, and the two highest under the head master, who was likewise required to exercise a general superintendence over the whole; each of these six classes was subdivided into two divisions for the purpose of its alternate attendance on the writing and grammar-schools, in like manner as the present classes; this arrangement, which had subsisted from 1829, prevailed at the commencement of our inquiry.

All the masters, both in London and at Hertford, and the mistress at the latter place, have the privilege of taking six private pupils, to be taught in the schools with the hospital children, and they avail themselves of this permission. These private scholars are treated in the schools in every respect in the same manner as the other children; they sometimes attend as day scholars, and sometimes board with the master, who has them in charge, if his residence afford sufficient accommodation.

The officers of the hospital have the privilege also of sending their sons to be taught gratuitously with the hospital children.

Some of the boys, both in London and at Hertford, are taught singing; at the latter place about 80 receive lessons from the organist of the parish church, who receives for this duty a yearly sum of 10*l.* from the hospital funds.—See *Dow's Gift*, p. 109—110.

The London
Hospital.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

In 1673, King Charles the second engrafted on the foundation of this hospital, a mathematical school for the instruction of 40 of the hospital children in navigation, with a view to their being bound out apprentices to the sea service at 16; requiring, however, at the same time, that they should have previously attained in the other schools to a competent skill in grammar and arithmetic: it then became necessary both to erect a separate establishment within the hospital for mathematical instruction, and to afford such boys as had attained the requisite proficiency, and were desirous of going to sea, the means of admission to the new institution at such an age as would leave them time to acquire as much knowledge of navigation as might be necessary to entitle them to a certificate of their fitness to be bound out.

These arrangements were accordingly made, the mathematical school was set up, and the boys who are desirous to enter are now admitted into it at or about 12 years of age, that is, soon after their arrival from Hertford, a period of four years being deemed necessary to complete their nautical education.

If, therefore, a boy at 12 years of age volunteers to enter the Royal Mathematical Foundation, or King's Ward, as it is called, and is received, he is from that time withdrawn from the ordinary course of instruction, and enters in effect a separate institution where he remains until the period arrives at which he is to be bound out.

After this royal foundation had been erected, other gifts were made to the hospital for the purpose of augmenting the means of imparting instruction in mathematics, or at least in terms which admitted of their being thus applied—such were the gifts of Stock, Lord Lanesborough, Travers, Holditch, and Stone. Provision was therefore made in the new school for affording education under these gifts, and of late years it has been used also with most beneficial results, to enable the Grecians and deputy Grecians to attain considerable advancement in the same department of learning. This school, however, is to be viewed as an

entirely distinct establishment, founded for the purpose of conveying to a comparatively small number of individuals a species of instruction not recognized in the original constitution of the hospital, and will be more conveniently considered, after describing the ordinary course of education.

Every boy in the grammar-school in London, with few exceptions, is compelled to devote a moiety of his time to the writing school, with which we shall therefore commence.

The Writing-School is under the superintendence of two writing masters, each of whom is assisted by an apprentice, who is bound to him for seven years. The number of boys in January 1837 attending this school was 560. They are arranged in four nearly equal divisions, two of which attend each writing master; and as the two divisions assigned to each of these masters attend them alternately in periods of weeks, in the mornings and afternoons, each has about 140 under the charge of himself and his apprentice at the same time, during every morning and afternoon school.

Reading.—In this school the boys are taught reading and spelling, as well as writing and arithmetic, during the first hour of every morning in the summer months, and the first half hour in the winter; for the purpose of reading, the two divisions present at the same time are each subdivided into eight classes.

The 1st class read Pinnock's Geography.		
2nd	„	a literary and scientific class book.
3rd	„	Goldsmith's abridged History of England.
4th	„	Taylor's Historical Miscellany.
5th	„	Hill's Sketches of Grecian Institutions.
6th	„	Hill's Sketches of Roman Institutions.
7th	„	Epitome of the Bible.
8th	„	Wilson's Dialogues.

At the head of each of these eight classes a monitor is placed, whose duty it is to hear each boy in his class read and spell, under the superintendence of the writing masters and their apprentices.

The instruction in reading is not confined to the writing-school, but the first hour or half hour, as the case may be, is also devoted to reading in the grammar-school in all the classes, except the two highest.

Arithmetic—For learning arithmetic the divisions are subdivided into various classes (from 9 to 12 in number), in different stages of progress, from Numeration up to Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and square and cube-root.

Writing.—For writing, the 140 boys in each division are subdivided by each master into the classes enumerated in the subjoined list, which commences with the lowest.

In the 1st class there are	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 boys.
2nd	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
3rd	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
4th	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
5th	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
3rd merchants' class	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
2nd	„	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
1st	„	and 2nd form there are						10
„	„	and 1st „						10
„	„	and 2nd desk „						6
„	„	and 1st „ „						6
Total								140

On attaining the third or second merchants' class, the boys commence learning to print Roman, Italic, German text, and old English letters; and on reaching the first merchants' class, they begin ornamental writing, in which style they write for the governors the anthems sung at the public suppers, lists of governors' names, &c. The first merchants' class is sometimes attained in a year and a half.

All above 14, who have attained the merchants' classes (about 56 in the whole), are taught book-keeping and merchants' accounts. The book-keeping taught is Dilworth's system of double entry. The writing-master examined gave his opinion (which he stated to be corroborated by that of many experienced merchants), that it would be better if his duty were limited to making his pupils good arithmeticians, that they might not (as is now frequently the case in consequence of the different systems of book-keeping adopted in different counting-houses) have to unlearn what they have acquired.

All the boys in this school are examined half-yearly in writing, and all above 13 in reading and arithmetic.

An unnecessarily large portion of time appears to us to be dedicated to this school by all boys above the rank of the first class of the third or lowest department of the grammar-school, and in this view many of the masters agree. In justification of the system, it is alleged that as the majority of the boys obtain their livelihood after leaving the hospital in commercial offices, writing is to them, in fact, the most important branch of knowledge taught in the institution: but admitting this to be true, which we are scarcely disposed to do, it seems hard that a considerable minority should be subjected to an arrangement, which almost wastes half their time during about half the period they spend in the London hospital; for a

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

boy of average capacity may be taught to write sufficiently well for any profession, except perhaps the mercantile, in from two to three years; and we have already seen, that the utility of the book-keeping and merchants' accounts, which form a further portion of the course in this school, is doubted by competent judges.

From 1822 to 1835 the writing school was under a head master (who taught only the first merchants' class), two assistants, and two apprentices; the governors expressed much dissatisfaction at the then state of the school. When the master, then 70 years of age, resigned, the present masters succeeded.

It did not appear from the evidence of the writing-master, that any book-keeping or merchants' accounts were taught in this school for some time prior to about the month of August in the year 1836.

The 3rd Department of the Grammar School, London.—This is presided over by two masters termed the joint third masters, or the fourth and fifth, when spoken of without reference to their position of equality.

This department is divided into three classes; the lowest of the three is that which receives all boys on their arrival from Hertford; those also who are not sent to Hertford at all are placed in this, or one of the three classes of this school. In but one instance in the experience of the head grammar-master has a boy been placed higher than this school on his first admission to the institution.

The following table exhibits the various schools and classes, into which the grammar-school in London is now divided, and the numbers of the boys contained in them, the co-ordinate classes being arranged side by side under their respective masters.

Table of the Arrangement and Numbers in the Grammar-school in London in January 1837.

UPPER SCHOOL—under the Rev. E. Rice.

1. The Grecians	.	.	.	.	8
2. The Deputy Grecians	.	.	.	.	18
3. Great Erasmus	.	.	.	.	28
					—
Total					54

UNDER SCHOOL.

Second Department.

Rev. T. Browne.				Rev. C. Cheyne.			
Little Erasmus	.	.	31	.	.	.	34
Middle class	.	.	49	.	.	.	46
Third class	.	.	59	.	.	.	61
Total			139				141

The boys are made to parse and apply the grammar rules, and they take places in construing, repetition, and exercises.

At the half-yearly examination in November 1836, the examination of that portion of the first class, which was under one master, occupied the examiner about one hour and a half, that of the second about an hour, and that of the third about 20 minutes.

The removes to the second school take place after the half-yearly examinations, but without any interference on the part of the examiner.

Each master promotes as many boys as he deems sufficiently forward to be equal to the work of the second department.

At the remove, which took place after the examination of November 1836, all the first class under Mr. White were promoted, with one exception, and all of the second, except about seven or eight; of the third class about three-fourths were advanced to the second. The master examined stated that he considered the masters of the second school to be bound to receive into their department, after every examination, as many of the boys in the third school as were competent to do the work of the second, and that no difficulty could arise in practice from this obligation on their part, as, though the upper school may be said to be limited in number, the boys are always superannuated in sufficient numbers from the second school to create as many vacancies as are ever likely to be required for those of the third.

The Second Department of the Grammar School, London.—This school is under the superintendence of two joint masters, Mr. Browne and Mr. Cheyne. Our statements have reference more particularly to the portion of the school under the latter, but we have no reason to believe that differences of any importance exist between his methods and those of Mr. Browne.

In the third class of this school, the books are the Greek Delectus, Bradley's Cornelius Nepos, Trollope's Ovid, the Westminster Greek and the Eton Latin Grammar, and Pinnock's Roman History.

In the second class, Dalzel's *Analecta Minora*, *Selectæ e Profanis*, Valpy's Greek Testament, Irving's Geography, with Butler's maps, Pinnock's History of England, Todd's Johnson's Dictionary, the Greek and Latin Grammars, Bland's Latin Verses, and Howard's Greek Exercises.

The first class of this school is termed the Little Erasmus, and up to June 1836, it formed the lowest class of the upper school, from which it was then separated.

The books used are the Greek Testament, Balfour's Xenophon's Anabasis, Valpy's Virgil's *Æneid*, Edwards's Sallust, Taylor's Overthrow of the Roman Empire, Bland's Latin Verses, Howard's Greek, and the second part of Valpy's Latin Exercises.

The third or lowest class prepare for a lesson 8 lines of Ovid and 10 of Nepos; the second class about 12 lines of a Greek or Latin book, and the Little Erasmus about 18. See Appendix.

These lessons are expected to be prepared in about an hour, as the grammar and exercises consume the remaining two hours.

The boys take places in every lesson and in their exercises.

The removes to the upper school take place after the examinations; the head master announces the number of vacancies in the upper school to the examiner and the masters of the second school, and they, after consultation together, send up to the upper school those boys who stand highest in the Little Erasmus, unless the examiner has seen reason to depart from this rule, and to select boys who have more especially distinguished themselves during his examination.

The Upper Grammar-School, London.—The upper grammar-school is under the Rev. Edward Rice, the present head grammar-master, who was appointed on the 25th March 1836. Mr. Rice succeeded Dr. John Greenwood, who held the office of head master nine years, having succeeded Dr. Trollope. Dr. Trollope was master for 28 years.

Mr. Rice first entered the service of the hospital in 1818, as fourth master, and has risen through the various grades to the situation he now occupies. He resides constantly, except during the vacations (as do all the other masters), in the house provided for him by the hospital.

The number of boys in the upper school was originally fixed at 70, and when the Little Erasmus was removed, with the view of diminishing the labour of the head master, no new regulation was made in respect of the maximum of boys to be taught by him. Mr. Rice considers himself able to teach as many as 50 efficiently, but that this can only be done by devoting, on an average, four hours daily, of his time not spent in school, to the correction of compositions.

The lowest class under the charge of Mr. Rice is the

Great Erasmus.—In this class, the books read are Xenophon's Anabasis, Diatessaron, Virgil's *Æneid*, Sallust, Ovid's Epistles, Valpy's Greek Grammar, the Hospital Latin Grammar (which is a modified form of the Eton), Pinnock's Historical Catechisms, Souter's Catechism of Geography, and Keightley's Grecian and Roman Histories. The Greek Exercises are from English and Huntingford, and the Latin from Ellis and the first part of Valpy's *Elegantiae Latinæ*. Latin verses are made once a-week.

For the Table of daily lessons see the Appendix.

The boys commence their day by showing up their Greek and Latin exercises and repeating their historical catechism. They then read from 20 minutes to half an hour; then learn by heart a grammar lesson, or some Virgil, or Ovid; they then prepare their construing lesson, which usually consists of about 14 lines, and for this about an hour is allowed. In the afternoon the same course is pursued, except that there is no reading. A lesson of Diatessaron is about two pages.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

At the half-yearly examination of November 1836, the Great Erasmus took up two chapters of a book of the Anabasis, 160 lines of Virgil, and 170 of Sallust.

All the boys in this form take places daily in all their lessons, and exercises, except verses; for the latter separate rewards are given by the money gratuities mentioned hereafter. When the half-yearly examinations are concluded, the head master selects the boys from this form, whom he considers most qualified to become what are termed

The Deputy Grecians.—This is the highest class of the school, excepting that comprising the boys selected for college exhibitions, who are termed the Grecians, a name which probably arose from the circumstance that formerly the teaching of the Greek language was confined to these two classes. From the Deputy Grecians the Grecians are selected, and it is, therefore, the great object of ambition throughout the grammar-school to attain this class at a sufficiently early age to have a chance of succeeding in the contest for the great prize of the institution, the Grecianship. For this purpose it would seem that a boy's age ought not to exceed 14 when he becomes a Deputy Grecian. As all the lessons and exercises of the boys in this class are a perpetual trial of skill, having for its ultimate object the attainment of valuable preferment, great progress is made by the majority of the boys in this class, and the work performed is greater in proportion than in any other department of the school, except, perhaps, that of the Grecians.

The Deputy Grecians go into the mathematical school on the Tuesday and Friday afternoons, but they are released from all attendance on the writing school.

That portion of the Deputy Grecians who have not yet completed their first half-year in the class are termed the last half, and are treated in some respects as a distinct class.

The books read by the Deputy Grecians are Pinnock's Catechism of Hebrew Grammar (for which the last half substitute the Historical Catechisms), Homer's Iliad, Demosthenes, Scriptores Græci, Greek Testament, Cicero's Orations, Horace's Odes, the Georgics, Terence, Edwards's edition of Blomfield's Greek Grammar, Kenrick's Abridgment of Zumpt's Latin Grammar, and Ovid's Epistles. They make Latin and English verses and themes, and read Edwards's Latin Lyrics.

For exercises, the last part of Huntingford, or the first part of Kenrick's Greek Exercises are used, and Valpy's Elegantiæ.

In addition to these exercises this class has also a great deal of work on paper to perform for the mathematical master.

Thirty lines of a Greek or Latin author are deemed a lesson. For the daily lessons see the Appendix.

These boys do not often take each other's places. When they first enter, they are occasionally allowed to take the place of another, who may have occupied a higher station on admission to the class; but afterwards they retain their relative situations unless any of them fall off very much in their performances. By a recent regulation six of these boys, exclusive of the two "marked for Grecians," are permitted to remain in the hospital till 16, on the joint recommendation of the head and mathematical masters, and with the sanction of the treasurer.

The head master is thus enabled to select the Grecians from a greater number of candidates, and to give to those who are not chosen a better education. It is also productive of advantage in another respect, for it absolves the master from the necessity of making the Grecians at an early age, when they might be apt to fall off after having secured that for which they had contended.

At the half-yearly examination of November 1836, the deputy Grecians brought up 650 lines of the Iliad, an Olynthiac oration of Demosthenes, a book of Horace's Odes, and one of Cicero's Orations. Dr. Sleath causes these boys and those in the Great Erasmus to construe and parse, and answer geographical, historical, and other questions arising out of the matter they bring up; but from these forms no compositions are required on these occasions, or any other work on paper.

The Grecians.—The Grecians are those pupils of the establishment who are destined to supply the vacancies in the scholarships, or exhibitions, at the two universities, in the gift of the governors, as they arise; the number to be chosen is therefore regulated by the number of exhibitions allowed to students of this hospital; and of these there are now eight at Cambridge and one at Oxford for periods of four years; thus there are two Grecians named yearly to provide for the vacancies at Cambridge, and an additional one every fourth year to supply the exhibition at Oxford.

This election to Oxford used to take place only once in every seven years, but in August 1836 a plan was approved of by the committee, and has been since confirmed by the general court and by the Court of Chancery, and adopted, under which the ancient arrangements with respect to these exhibitions are much simplified and improved. It appeared that the aggregate amount of various endowments to the hospital, applicable to this purpose, was then 486*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum. Under the new arrangement the whole of this yearly sum was carried to one account, and increased out of the general funds of the hospital to 560*l.* per annum, which is sufficient for and is applied in the maintenance for four years of eight exhibitioners at Cambridge, with 60*l.* a-year each, and one at Oxford with 80*l.* This of course enables two to be sent to Cambridge yearly, and one to Oxford every fourth year. It is stipulated, however, that if the income applicable to the support of exhibitioners should ever exceed 560*l.*, the hospital shall either be repaid its outlay out of the excess, or the number or amount of the exhibitions shall be increased, or both of these measures be adopted, at the option of the committee.

The nomination of the Grecians has invariably been left to the head grammar-master, who, however, has latterly always discussed the claims of the candidates with the mathematical master. He states that his endeavour is to give, as far as possible, to every boy who has exhibited industry and attention, and conducted himself well, a chance of obtaining this distinction. The deputy Grecians compete for it in *sets*, or classes, composed of boys of as nearly the same age as possible, and the two or three best (as the case may be) of the senior set are nominated.

It occasionally happens that a very diligent boy who has reached this class early (and before the age of 13 is considered early) attains a high station among his rivals, and surpasses boys older than himself, and even of superior ability. In such a case the senior boy would be preferred, provided that the other should, from his youth, have another chance afforded him in the following year. The appointment takes place when the deputy Grecian has attained the age of about 16 years; formerly the average age at which the Grecians were sent to College was about 19½; but the last 10 left the hospital at an average age of about 18¾; thus no deputy Grecian now receives the appointment of Grecian who is not sufficiently advanced to be made young enough to complete the ordinary course of study before he attains 19, or about that age. The Grecians usually enter at Pembroke College, Cambridge, in consequence of superior advantages afforded to them there, under the will of Mr. Serjeant Moses, as formerly mentioned.

The books read by the Grecians are—

In Hebrew—Ollivant's History of Joseph, the Hebrew Psalter, and Dr. Lee's Grammar for reference, and Willis's for learning by heart; and there is a Simon's Hebrew Lexicon for the use of the class.

In Greek—Blomfield's Thucydides, Stocker's Herodotus, Blomfield's Æschylus, Porson and Monck's Euripides, Elmsley's Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, Beker's Ranae of Aristophanes, Barker's Demosthenes, Dalzel's Analecta Majora, Trollope's Homer, and Valpy's Greek Testament.

The grammar used is Buttman's, and for exercises Kenrick's Greek Exercises, and Beatson's Greek Iambics.

In Latin—the first five books of Livy, the Germany and Agricola of Tacitus, Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, De Naturâ Deorum, Hancock's Juvenal, Valpy's Horace, and the Georgics of Virgil and Pitman's Excerpta. The grammar used is the complete Zumpt for reference, and Kenrick's Abridgment for learning by heart. The Latin exercises are from Kenrick's Zumpt.

Original compositions are also required at stated intervals in Latin, Greek, and English prose and verse, and also translations.

Each Grecian possesses, as books of reference, Robinson's Greek, and Major's edition of Adam's Roman Antiquities, and the Theatre of the Greeks, and there is a Parkhurst's Lexicon to the New Testament for the use of the class.

For the table of the daily lessons of the Grecians, see the Appendix, Education.

For a lesson the Grecians construe about 60 lines of a Greek and 60 of a Latin author; and the practice throughout the upper school is to prepare a lesson in each language, and to bring both up at the same time to be heard; but on the day set apart for Greek tragedy the Grecians do no Latin lesson, but they double the Greek and prepare 120 lines of the Greek play.

In Hebrew—from two to four verses of the Bible is accounted a lesson.

In verses—from 16 to 36 Latin hexameters are required, from 12 to 24 original Greek verses (usually iambics or sapphics), from eight to 16 of Beatson's Iambics, and from 12 to 20 Latin elegiacs; and about a page of grammar is learnt.

The lessons are chiefly prepared at night, but some are learnt in the school; all the exercises and compositions are done out of school.

The Grecians, in addition to the work above detailed, have to prepare a great deal upon paper for the mathematical master, whom they attend with the deputy Grecians on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

The English declamation, mentioned in the table of the Grecians' lessons, is an English written composition on a controversial subject; and, in addition to this, the Grecians speak a speech either in Latin prose or English poetry once a-week, which forms a preparation for certain public orations, which the two seniors are called upon to deliver on St. Matthew's-day. These orations, are original compositions on the subject of the Royal hospitals, the one being in Latin and the other in English; speeches are also spoken at the same time by others of the Grecians.

The Grecians never change their places in the class, but go off to the University in the order in which they are nominated.

At the half-yearly examination, in November 1836, the Grecians took up the first 100 sections of the first book of Thucydides, the Prometheus of Æschylus, the third Tusculan Disputation, and the second book of Horace's Epistles. They construe and parse, and answer questions in these books in like manner as the deputy Grecians and Great Erasmus; but, in addition, they are required to write a copy of Latin or Greek verses, and a Latin or Greek theme, on subjects given out by the examiner two days before that fixed for the commencement of the examination. These books were prepared in about six weeks, but during that period the ordinary lessons by heart and exercises were not discontinued.

The institution of these periodical examinations was undoubtedly a measure of the greatest advantage to the hospital; but we think that their value would be increased, if the examiners,

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instead of being permanently appointed, were occasionally changed, with the view of procuring from time to time suggestions for improvements in the methods of instruction.

We think too that an alteration in the mode of nominating the Grecians might be introduced with advantage. Mr. Rice states that he considers the making these appointments as the most disagreeable part of his duty, and that they are a cause of much anxiety to him in consequence of frequent applications on the subject from the parents and friends of the boys:—indeed among the complaints addressed to us at the time of our Inquiry respecting the management of the institution, one had reference to this subject; and though, upon an investigation of the matter, the allegations of the complaining party were so far answered as to leave no ground for a remark upon the conduct of the masters in that particular case; yet we could not but perceive that dissatisfaction must always prevail, so long as an arrangement exists, under which that, which is considered both the greatest benefit and the highest honour the institution can confer upon those who are reared within its walls, is left to be bestowed privately at the will of a single individual, however talented and respected, and is thus made, in appearance if not in reality, the gift of a patron, instead of a distinction obtained after a severe trial of merit. The obvious remedy is searching public examinations of the deputy Grecians by examiners appointed for the purpose, and changed from time to time: to this the head master objects,—that the result of an examination of a few hours, and in which so much must necessarily depend on accident, is not so sure a test as is afforded by the continual observation of the mode in which boys perform their work throughout a period of three or four years. Without entering into the question, how far any examination, however fairly and impartially conducted, can be expected to afford a sure criterion of merit, there appear to be two methods of obviating, to a great degree, the objection, viz., by requiring the greater part of the work to be done upon paper, and by establishing three or more, instead of a single examination, and at stated and long intervals between each, and making the joint result of the whole the final test; thus correcting, as far as possible, the effect of chance, and giving to the pupil all the benefit of continuous application. We think that such an arrangement as this would possess, to a considerable extent, the advantages fairly urged in favour of the present mode of election, while it would exclude all risk of that undue preference of individuals, by which the most conscientious persons are often biassed unawares.

The following allowances are made to the Grecians out of the hospital funds on their leaving the hospital to proceed to the university, and on taking their degrees:—

	£.	s.	d.
For classical books	20	0	0
„ English ditto	10	10	0
„ apparel	10	0	0
„ settling fees on entrance	20	0	0
„ caution money on ditto	10	0	0
„ degree of B.A.	12	0	0
„ degree of M.A.	5	0	0
Total	87	10	0

INSTRUCTION IN RELIGION.

Instruction in Religion.

The head master is considered as having this charge; and, in his capacity of a religious instructor, delivers a lecture to the children on every Sunday evening, except during the continuance of the public suppers, and the month of August. He also attends upon them in sickness, prepares them for confirmations, and superintends the reading of the evening prayers in the wards. In the performance of the last-mentioned duty he is assisted by the other clerical masters.

REWARDS.

Rewards.

These consist of, first, leave tickets to go out on special leave days; secondly, small money presents; and thirdly, the prizes given away at the half-yearly examinations.

Of leave tickets the head master has four at his disposal on the alternate Wednesdays, and a like number on the Saturdays; he distributes them among the most deserving of the deputy Grecians and Great Erasmus.

The other classical masters have each three, the mathematical masters six, and the writing masters five of these tickets to give away. These masters give them either to the highest boys in their respective classes, or generally to the most deserving; occasionally bestowing one for the performance of certain offices in the schools.

There are no leave days at Hertford, and the above method of rewarding the children is of course inapplicable.

With respect to the money payments, forming the second class of rewards, a sum of 20*l.* is set apart yearly by the governors, from the hospital funds, to be distributed half by the classical masters in London, and half by those at Hertford, in rewards; 3*l.* 15*s.* is also given to each of the London writing masters yearly, and 6*s.* weekly to the Hertford writing master, to be bestowed in a similar manner.

Of the 10*l.* assigned to the London school, the head grammar master has 4*l.* to bestow, the joint second masters 2*l.* each, and the joint third masters 1*l.* each.

The Hertford masters have each 5*l.* to dispose of.

The head master distributes his 4*l.* at various periods, in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.*, either to boys who distinguish themselves in any of the daily lessons, or to monitors who discharge their duty of reading the lesson and evening prayers in the wards at night to his satisfaction.

The other masters, including those at Hertford, also bestow their money gratuities in sums varying from one 1*s.* to 1*d.*, on such of their pupils with whose diligence and general good conduct they have most reason to be satisfied; and a register is kept of the names of all the boys who receive gratuities, and of the sums received.

The third class of rewards, namely, the prizes bestowed at the half-yearly examinations, are confined to writing, arithmetic, and drawing. The rewards distributed twice in the year for good writing, are, two silver pens, four medals, and six half-crowns; for ciphering, six medals and six half-crowns; and for drawing, three medals of various values; and occasionally half-a-crown a-piece is given to the six best pupils of the drawing school. Sometimes books are given away as rewards, in order to avoid giving a medal to a boy who has already received one, but not otherwise, or generally. When the governors visit Hertford, at their annual visitation, they give away a sum of about 5*l.* in the whole as rewards for good conduct.

The rewards in the mathematical school are, with the exception above noticed, limited to the presents and allowances made to the boys on the royal foundation, on leaving the hospital, as noticed hereafter.

PUNISHMENTS.

Our attention was particularly drawn to this subject by two circumstances; first, that on the perusal of the minutes of the committee of almoners, some recent instances appeared in which certain of the masters and officers had been reproved for punishing the boys too severely; and in one case in particular, a master had been debarred all use of the cane as an instrument of punishment, in consequence of having used it on one occasion immoderately.

It appeared, in the second place, that the junior masters are not, as is the case in most public schools, continually under the eye of the head master during school hours, and thus obliged to punish in his presence, and liable to be checked by him if their punishments exceed the bounds of moderation either in severity or frequency.

We are compelled to say that the minute investigation to which we were led by the above considerations, as well as by our strong opinion of the general impolicy of corporal punishment, conveyed to us the impression that the powers in this respect intrusted to some of the inferior authorities had been somewhat abused.

The punishments are fourfold; first, stopping the leaves on the alternate Wednesdays, when there is general leave out; secondly, impositions; thirdly, the rod; fourthly, the cane.

The first kind of punishment is extensively resorted to, in the first instance, where it is applicable. It cannot of course be used at Hertford, where there is no general leave given, nor in the case of boys who do not go out on the general leave days. The writing or learning impositions is also very generally used. Indeed, all the masters declared that they scarcely ever used the rod or cane, except when the two first-mentioned modes of punishment had proved entirely ineffectual. The rod seems to be resorted to only in cases of grave moral offences, such as theft, &c., at least in the schools.

With respect to the use of the cane, the evidence led to the conviction that some reformation was needed in this matter; for, in the first place, the practice of even the junior masters as to the use of the cane was far from uniform; some only had recourse to it about once a-month, others, once, twice, or thrice a-week, others 10 or 12 times a-day. One master, from the severity of his punishments, had been restrained from using any instrument of correction but a strap. The head master had not used the cane above three or four times since his appointment in that capacity; and never, except when the other punishments had proved utterly inefficient, as in the case of a long course of idleness; but he admitted that, when junior master, he found much more necessity to punish.

Next, it was considered peculiarly objectionable that the use of such an instrument as the cane should be permitted to a master at the very instant of provocation.

Mr. Rice, the head master, who was educated in this hospital, and has there had 20 years' experience in tuition, gave it as his opinion, that corporal punishment ought never to be resorted to *for lessons*, except in very special cases; that even in those cases, the punishment should never be inflicted till after the lesson is concluded; and that in all cases whatsoever, in which such punishment is administered, its amount, and a general statement of the nature of the offence, should be recorded in a book kept for the purpose. We entirely concur in this opinion; and have pleasure in adding, that Mr. Rice having, at our suggestion, communicated his views on the subject under discussion to the committee, regulations have been adopted by them in conformity therewith, which we trust will effectually guard against any future abuse. It is due, however, to the treasurer and Mr. Rice, to state, that this matter has always engaged their anxious attention; and that a considerable decrease in the total amount of corporal punishment has resulted from their continual endeavours to enforce their opinions.

The punishments of the Grecians are confinement to the walls of the hospital, and impositions; but Mr. Rice has never had occasion to set a Grecian an imposition since he became head master.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

The *Mathematical School* is under the superintendence of two masters. Mr. Webster

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continued.

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Mathematical
School.

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became the head master in the autumn of 1834, having succeeded Mr. Brookes, who had held that situation since the spring of 1827. Mr. Webster first entered the service of the hospital in June 1827, as junior mathematical master.

The boys receiving a mathematical education in this school are

1st. The 40 King's or Royal boys.

2d. The boys named under Stone's Gifts.

3d. Two received into this school under the Will of John Stock.

4th. One received under Lord Lanesborough's Gift.

5th. Fifty boys admitted under the gifts of Travers and Holditch.

The four classes first above named are taught naval mathematics, with a view to the sea service. Travers's boys receive a general mathematical education.

The first class wear a badge on their left shoulder, with the motto "*Hospitio Caroli Secundi Regis, 1673.*"

Of the second class, or Stone's boys, the number directed to be taught is from 12 to 16, but there are now (February 1837) only 10; these boys wear a badge on their right shoulder with the motto, "*Numero, pondere et mensurâ.*"

In the third class, the two boys have been lately removed from that foundation, and the vacancies have not yet been filled. The Stock's boys wear a badge with the motto, "*Prosperitas navibus Magnæ Britanniæ;*" this is worn on the right shoulder in the under school, and on the left in the upper.

The fourth and fifth classes wear no badge. There are now (February 1837) 11 vacancies in the fifth class.

All these boys observe the same school hours and holidays as the other boys: and they all are superannuated at 15, except the first class, or King's boys, who may be retained till the age of 16, if their state of progress at 15 be such as to induce a belief that they will be able to attain, during the succeeding year, such a knowledge of navigation as will insure their passing the examination at the Trinity House, hereafter mentioned; but with respect to these boys, it is understood that they are to be dismissed as soon after they attain 15 as their progress will permit.

The upper mathematical school is under the charge of the head master, and is composed of the King's boys, together with Stock's and Lord Lanesborough's, when sufficiently advanced to commence their studies under the head master.

The King's Boys—These are received upon their own application from the grammar-school, between the ages of 11 and 12½, and at first enter on Stone's foundation. On their admission, their parents enter into a bond to the mayor, &c., as trustees, in the penal sum of 50*l.*, conditioned that the boy shall behave himself properly, and obey the rules and orders of the hospital, and shall, within one month* after he shall have passed his examination before the master of the Trinity House, become bound as an apprentice or servant to a master, commander, or captain in the sea service, for such term of years, and under such reasonable covenants, conditions, and agreements as the governors of the hospital shall conclude and agree upon with such master, and shall go to sea accordingly.

If on entering the mathematical school these boys make rapid progress, and advance in arithmetic from the rule of three to cube root inclusive, in half a-year, they are certain to be eventually made King's boys, and are so constituted either immediately or after having learnt some portion of Euclid; if, on the other hand, their progress in arithmetic is slow, and their age advanced on entering, so that upon the whole there is no probability of their passing through the upper school before 16, at which age they must be competent to be examined, they are not appointed on this foundation: it is considered, that unless the pupil has commenced Euclid by the age of 13, except in cases of extraordinary ability, there is little chance of his ultimate success, and he is therefore usually not appointed, but if there be any, he is allowed the benefit of it. The head master receives a character of the boys from the under mathematical master, who has the charge of the under school, so as to form an opinion as to those who ought to be promoted to the upper school.

As soon as the Royal boys come under the head master they begin Euclid, if they have not already done so, and proceed till they have acquired the three first and the sixth books.

The mornings of Saturday are at first devoted to keeping up their arithmetic, and afterwards to algebra, up to the last half year. Bonnycastle's Algebra, Bland's Equations, and Wood's or Hind's Algebra, are the books used: the majority of boys on this foundation thus read through the first part of algebra.

On the other days, after finishing Euclid, the mornings are devoted in succession to plane trigonometry, plane and globular sailing, spherical trigonometry, the use of the globes, problems on the sphere, and nautical astronomy, including the use of the Nautical Almanac, the quadrant, sextant, and azimuth compass.

The afternoons of Monday and Thursday are employed in the acquirement of geography, English grammar, and history, and in exercises.

The books used are Simson's Euclid, a MS. plane, and a MS. spherical trigonometry, Robertson's, Inman's, and Riddle's Treatises on Navigation, Pinnock's Catechism of Geography, Guthrie's Grammar of Geography, Butler's Atlas, Goldsmith's Grammar and English History, and Hume's History.

The afternoons of Tuesday and Friday are devoted to the drawing school; here they are taught naval drawing, including the construction of naval charts, maps, and plans, the drawing

* The treasurer extends this period, when applied to for that purpose, if he thinks proper so to do.

of ships, headlands, lines of coast, &c. The drawing master does not go through a course of perspective, but points out its general rules. The boys seldom advance beyond the black-lead pencil, sepia, and chart drawing; but some pupils have, during the period of four years, attained sufficient proficiency to enter upon water-colours. Ordinarily a boy is enabled to execute a tolerable chart and black-lead drawing. These Royal boys are also required, at their Trinity House examination, to exhibit a book containing a collection of examples in trigonometry, the different kinds of sailing, &c., to nautical astronomy inclusive. This book is of considerable size, and written and ornamented with such elaborate care, that its preparation involves a lamentable loss of time.

The boys on this foundation are examined at the half-yearly examinations in May and November, in the work which they have done; on these occasions Dr. Gregory examines all both orally and on paper, and brings lunars and other problems in nautical astronomy to be solved by the seniors. The study of nautical astronomy is usually entered upon on the commencement of the last year.

Of these Royal boys 20 are sent to sea in the course of each period of two years, 9, 10, or 11, as the case may be, being sent yearly; and thus, on the average, five are sent every half year, after the half-yearly examinations are concluded. Within a month after that period they are presented to the committee, who order the master and brethren of the Trinity House to be apprised that there are so many boys ready for examination by them. Upon this the Trinity Board direct them to be examined; and if they pass (and they have all passed since Mr. Webster's appointment), they are bound out to sea in the presence of the brethren.

The boys, on passing this examination, and receiving a testimonial of good conduct from the steward, and another from the head mathematical master, certifying that both their conduct and progress have been satisfactory, receive a watch as a reward, worth from 9*l.* to 13*l.* They likewise receive the following outfit, of which the usual cost is annexed:—

	£.	s.	d.
A suit of blue clothes, three changes of linen, two pair of shoes, and a hat	7	3	6
Books and stationery	4	0	0
Case of mathematical instruments	0	10	0
A Gunter's scale	0	4	6
A quadrant	3	3	0
A sea chest	1	15	0
Total	£16	16	0

The Trinity House examinations continue during three days. It is sometimes found difficult so to arrange that exactly 20 boys shall be ready for sea in each period of two years; and in one instance it was found necessary to send off a boy of less than 15 years of age to complete the number.

It appears that occasionally these boys, though bound out, are never actually sent to sea. To guard against such an evasion, besides requiring the bond from the parents, and the signature of the indentures of apprenticeship in the presence of the Trinity Board, the following arrangement is adopted as to the 37*l.* 1*s.* payable to each boy as wages, under the second charter of King Charles.

The sum of 12*l.* 7*s.* only, or one year's wages, is paid on signing the indentures; and if, when three years or a longer period has elapsed, the apprentice presents himself to the mathematical master, with his logs and journals, and submits himself and these documents to examination, and the master certifies to the treasurer that he has performed such examination, and finds the youth sufficiently acquainted with the principles and practice of navigation, the remaining two years' wages are paid to him on his producing the order of his captain to receive them.

Many of these boys obtain situations under surveyors; some are made captains' clerks; but many are not so fortunate as to gain a situation worthy of their attainments and the care bestowed on their instruction.

It did not appear that the Crown had ever put in any claim to their services for a year, under the proviso in the charter in that behalf.

Stone's Boys.—This school is merely made a nursery for the Royal foundation; if the boys on this foundation are not qualified, at the appointed time, to be King's boys, they are treated as Travers's, and the bond is not enforced. The course of instruction in this school has been fully described above.

Stock's Boys—enter the mathematical school at about 12 years of age, and are at first placed in the under school, from whence they are drafted into the upper as soon as they are qualified for removal. In two instances, and those of recent occurrence, two boys who entered on Stock's foundation were made King's boys; otherwise they receive the same course of instruction as the King's boys, until the age of 15, when they are discharged.

Lord Lanesborough's Boy.—The boy on this foundation, not being fit for the upper school, is at present receiving the same course of instruction as the lower boys on that of Travers.

Travers's Boys—receive a general mathematical education as distinct from a naval. They are under the charge of the second mathematical master, whose office it is to instruct these boys, and also Stone's and Stock's, so long as they continue in the under school. These boys are discharged at 15, and may enter at any age below that. They commence their

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mathematical education with the rule of three, then proceed to Euclid, the first part of algebra, plane trigonometry, Bonnycastle's Mensuration, and spherical trigonometry.

It is seldom that they advance beyond this, or even proceed so far, before their superannuation. If, however, they should exhibit such talent for mathematics as to render further progress probable, the means of advancing would be cheerfully afforded to them.

These boys use the same books in the above departments of the science as the upper school.

The under school, during three afternoons in the week, are taught classics by the under mathematical master, and devote the fourth afternoon to English reading and geography. They are divided, for classical instruction, into four classes; the first read Xenophon, the Diatessaron, Sallust, and Virgil; the others, Valpy's Greek Delectus, Ovid, Cæsar, Eutropius, Phædrus, or Valpy's Latin Delectus, according to their proficiency.

The six highest boys on this foundation are taught drawing in the same manner as the royal boys, except that they draw no charts.

The Grecians and Deputy Grecians—come into this school, as before-mentioned, on the Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and proceed as far, in the acquisition of general mathematics, as their stay at the hospital will permit. When they first enter, about three months are devoted to vulgar and decimal fractions, and square and cube root; they then commence algebra, and work at it alone for about another three months; afterwards they read Euclid and algebra together; and by the conclusion of the first year, they usually finish two books of Euclid, and attain considerable facility in working simple and quadratic equations. During the next, or second year, they prepare the six books of Euclid with deductions, and they complete the first part of algebra and a portion of the third part; during the next, or third year, they usually get through as much of the 11th book of Euclid as is read at Cambridge, plane trigonometry, using Hall as a text book and Hind for examples; and then either proceed at once to conic sections and the second part of algebra (using Wood and a MS.), or (if the boy be of a practical turn) Whewell's Mechanics; and this is likely to exhaust the third year. If conic sections and the second part of algebra have been taught during the third year, then the fourth year is given to Hall's Differential Calculus, Hind's being used for the theory of limits and for examples; Hall's Integral Calculus, Peacock being used for examples, and Whewell's Mechanics. If, on the other hand, during the third year an easy course of mechanics has been adopted, then conic sections and the second part of algebra are introduced in the following year, with differentials and integrals, if possible.

As Mr. Webster has so recently been appointed to his present office, he has not yet carried any pupil entirely through this four years course, but the above is his intended plan.

If a boy has become deputy Grecian young, as, for instance, before 13, and has talent for mathematics, he may read the three first sections of Newton's Principia and Maddy's Plain Astronomy; and although it is seldom that any proceed so far as this, it is possible that even a still greater progress may be made.

The Grecians and deputy Grecians prepare a great deal of work on paper at night. When they attain to the higher branches of mathematics, the practice is to give them a portion of book-work to prepare and also problems to solve for the next afternoon; questions are meanwhile provided, arising out of the former; and when the boys return to the school on the following afternoon, the questions are given them to answer on paper; they likewise are examined orally, and such explanations, as are required, are afforded to them.

It is a necessary consequence of the arrangement, under which two Grecians go off yearly, that these boys divide themselves into six or seven sets, the seniors forming sets of one, two, or three in number, and the juniors' of five or six; this, of course, adds much to the labours of the masters.

With respect to the other mathematical boys, as 20 only are allowed to sit up at night (that is, 10 of the King's boys and the first class of Travers'), and the others retire to bed at six, or half-past six o'clock in winter, and eight in summer, very little time is afforded them for the preparation of any work out of school. There is no daily competition. In the mathematical school, boys rank according to the books they are reading.

The excellent practice of admitting the higher classes of the grammar-school to instruction in the mathematics commenced with the admission of the Grecians in 1785; the deputy Grecians were not introduced into this school till 1818. The half-yearly mathematical examinations of the Grecians and deputy Grecians, by Professor Hall, were only introduced in December 1835. Mr. Hall then examined them for the first time, and reported that they had a sound knowledge of the principles of the books read, and afforded proof of the care with which they had been instructed. The institution of the examinations has already been attended with a very successful result.

About six or seven years ago, a Grecian commonly proceeded no farther in mathematics than Euclid, the first part of algebra, and conic sections; and now the integral calculus is, at least, commenced, a progress much beyond the standard of almost all schools.

All the children educated in this hospital are supplied with books and stationery gratuitously.

Before concluding, we may notice, in their order, a few historical particulars illustrating the progress of the several schools derived from the court minutes of the governors.

Thus, in May 1661, a direction was given that the children in the grammar-school should be examined yearly by some able persons, and the children in the writing and reading school by the governors. At this time it appears that the holidays were 16 days at Christmas, 9 at Easter, and 10 at Whitsuntide.

The minutes of a court holden in November 1677, contain a long report on the defects of the mathematical school, as constituted by charter, and certain remedies are proposed for their

correction; and in January 1677-8, it was ordered that 20 only of the king's boys should be in the royal mathematical school at one time, and that the other moiety should be in the grammar and writing schools, fitting themselves, and to be removed from time to time; and "that the ten going forth yearly to sea might, two in April, two in May, two in June, two in July, and two in August, be under the care of Mr. Flamsteed, at His Majesty's house, lately built in his park at Greenwich, to make their observation of the sun, moon, and stars, before going to sea."^{*}

A drawing master seems to have been first appointed in May 1705.

In December 1714, it was resolved that four of Stone's boys should be yearly put out to sea or to architects.

In March 1728-9, regulations were adopted for the royal mathematical school, having for their object "the preventing the excessive ages which the boys of that foundation arrived to."

In 1745 it was first proposed that the Grecians should receive some mathematical instruction for 12 months before they left the hospital for the university; and that the church catechism should be taught and expounded in the schools.

Previously to the year 1813, the grammar-school was divided into two departments, the upper and under school; there was also the present writing school, and an elementary writing and reading school, which last mentioned school was abolished in 1813, as it was thought better that all elementary instruction should be given at Hertford.

When boys entered who could not read, they were sent into the reading school, and having passed through that, they were sometimes drafted into the writing school, and remained there during their stay at the hospital, without passing into the grammar-schools at all. About half of the boys, however, after passing through the reading school, were drafted into the under grammar-school; and after passing through this, were transferred to the writing, or upper grammar-school, if into the former for the remainder of their stay in the hospital; if into the latter, they sometimes continued there during their whole time; or if their friends expressed a wish that they should be educated for a commercial line, passed into the writing school for the remainder of their stay. The effect of this system, of course, was that some received an exclusively classical and others an exclusively commercial education, and complaints naturally arose from the parents and friends, who were, in some instances, disappointed on finding that their boys had left the hospital entirely deficient in one or other of these branches of education.

The upper department of the grammar-school was then divided into four classes and the lower into five classes. The classes in the writing school were nearly the same as at present.

In the year 1815, the arrangement of alternate attendance on the grammar and writing schools was introduced. To carry out the principle of this alteration, two additional grammar-masters were appointed; and then a change was effected in the grammar-school by dividing it into four departments: the first remaining, as before, under the head master, and containing four classes, was called the Upper School; and the other three were subordinate one to the other.

This system not being found applicable to an institution necessarily comprehending so many boys of nearly equal ages and acquirements, an arrangement was introduced in the year 1822, by which the departments of the three under masters were made co-ordinate instead of subordinate, as before, all these alike conducting by equal steps of progress to the first or upper department, or upper school; each of these three lower departments was then subdivided into five classes or forms.

The upper school was, till very recently, divided into the four classes of Grecians, deputy Grecians, Great Erasmus, and Little Erasmus.

In June 1836, on the appointment of another grammar-master, the present arrangement was introduced which has been above detailed.

We have now to notice that complaints were addressed to us by several individuals of judgment and respectability at the time of our inquiry, in respect both of the description and the amount of the education afforded by this institution.

Under the first head it was suggested, that the system ought to be enlarged, so as to comprehend instruction in the modern languages and natural philosophy. As to the former, we entirely agree in the opinion that the boys educated here ought to be taught the principal modern languages. In the present state of the intercourse between this country and the continent, no system of education has any pretensions to be termed satisfactory, much less complete, that does not embrace the study of the French and German languages. To the objection that these languages are little likely to prove useful to the majority of the boys in their future avocations, it may surely be answered, that considering how large a proportion of these boys prosecute commercial pursuits of some kind or other, after leaving the hospital, this knowledge is likely to prove serviceable to a much greater number than even that of the classics. With respect to instruction in natural philosophy, although in itself most desirable, we fear that the time allowed at the hospital would render any general instruction afforded in this department extremely limited.

It appears that about one in three or four of the boys only attains the upper grammar-school; the majority are superannuated in some of the classes in the upper department of the under grammar-school. It is sufficiently apparent, therefore, that a very small proportion attain to that degree of classical knowledge, which is possessed by a boy of average capacity on leaving the highest class in the generality of public schools. We must remember however,

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^{*} These boys were sent accordingly: see Flamsteed's letter on this subject, of 30th April 1678, to Sir Jonas Moore, in *Baily's Life of Flamsteed*, p. 115.

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continued.

that a boy has seldom passed through a public school before 16 or 17 years of age, and that this institution would of course better bear a comparison with such schools, were the numbers taught to be diminished, and the period of teaching extended ; and upon the whole, we did not observe any defect in the system pursued, exclusive of the neglect of the modern languages, that would not in all probability be cured by fixing the superannuation age at 16, instead of 15, diminishing the time devoted by the upper classes to the writing school, and establishing some arrangement under which instruction in mathematics might be afforded to all the boys during their last year.

There can be little doubt, however, that the number of grammar-masters, though already great, ought to be still further increased, for few teachers can be competent to do justice to a school of 140 boys, though 70 only be present at once.

We have much pleasure in adding, that every disposition to improvement appears to prevail among those to whom the management of this most important institution is chiefly confided, and that some of the most valuable amendments have been effected in comparatively modern times.

Girl's School.

The Girls' School at Hertford—is under the superintendence of two mistresses, an upper and an under schoolmistress ; the former has been in the service of the hospital since 1818, and was appointed to her present office in 1826, and the latter was appointed in 1836. They have, as before-mentioned, 70 girls under their charge. These girls are taught reading and spelling, writing, history, geography, and needlework ; and they are examined every year by Mr. Rice, the head grammar master who has uniformly reported on this school in the most favourable terms ; and the treasurer states, that it is considered as the most perfect branch of the whole establishment.

EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure.

In the following analysis, and in the corresponding tabular summary hereto annexed (page 310), the particulars of the expenditure of the hospital have been arranged under four heads, of which the first and second are to be considered as charges upon the gross annual revenue, or deductions to be made from it, before the net annual income applicable to the purposes of the institution is ascertained. The third and fourth heads exhibit the mode in which the net income is actually appropriated.

- I. Payments from estates of benefactors or from the general funds of the hospital in pursuance of gifts, for purposes *not* connected with the hospital. These are, strictly speaking, charges on the property.
- II. Disbursements in respect of the estates and property of the hospital, being out-goings incident to the ownership or in the nature of charges of management.
- III. General expenditure for the immediate objects of the establishment.
- IV. Payments in respect of specific gifts for purposes connected with the establishment.

I. PAYMENTS IN PURSUANCE OF GIFTS FOR PURPOSES NOT CONNECTED WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT.

These have, for the most part, been already separately noticed as distinct charities under the head of the respective donors in the documentary part of the Report, and it only remains to enumerate them, arranging together such as are given for similar objects.

1. Rent-charges payable to the Corporation of the City of London, the Royal Hospitals, and the Corporate Companies of London.

To whom Payable.	By whom charged.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. Corporation of London . .	Sir Martin Bowes	6 13 4	6 13 4
NOTE.—It will be seen, on referring to this Charity, p. 92, that the great probably entitles the corporation to a proportion of the rents.			
2. Royal Hospitals—			
Bridewell	alternately . Thomas Stretchley	10 0 0	
St. Thomas			
St. Bartholomew			
St. Bartholomew	Lady Ramsey	10 0 0	30 0 0
Bethlem	Pennoyer	10 0 0	
3. Corporate Companies,—			
Brewers' Company	John Brown 4 0 0	7 0 0	
Do.	Rochdale 3 0 0		
Clothworkers	Pennoyer 10 0 0		
Do.	Dixon 4 0 0	14 0 0	
Goldsmiths	Sir Martin Bowes	4 0 0	
Mercers	Westall	3 0 0	
Skinners	Stoddart	6 0 0	44 13 4
Stationers	Norton	6 13 4	
Do.	Meredith	4 0 0	
			81 6 8

2. Rent-charge payable to Peter House College, Cambridge, under

	£.	s.	d.
The gift of Lady Ramsey	40	0	0

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3. Rent-charge payable to Thomas Hawkins, esq. under the

	£.	s.	d.
Devise of Henry Fryer	100	0	0

Note.—A litigation as to the representation of the donor has caused this payment to be suspended by the hospital for the last four years.

4. Rent-charges or specific Payments to Parishes for their respective Poor.

1. Payments to Parishes situate in London and Westminster, and the Suburbs:—

Payable to the Parish of	By whom charged.	Object of Gift.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Aldersgate	Fryer	Parish	40	0	0						
		20 poor men and women	10	0	0						
						50	0	0			
St. Andrew, Holborn						2	5	0			
„ Andrew Undershaft	Lady Ramsey*					3	0	0			
„ Botolph, Aldgate	Cooch					5	10	0			
„ Catherine Cree Church	Dunn					1	10	0			
Christ Church	Lady Ramsey					2	10	0			
„	Stretchley	Clothing	10	0	0						
		Bread	5	4	0						
						15	4	0			
„	Barnes†					1	0	0			
St. Giles, Cripplegate	Rochdale					6	13	4			
„ Luke, Old Street	Williams (Draper)					2	10	0			
„ Leonard, East Cheap	Helena De Vos alias Gylmyn					4	0	0			
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street	Lockington					5	4	0			
„ Staining	Lawnde					2	0	0			
„ Woolnoth	Humble		4	0	0						
„	Lady Ramsey*		3	0	0						
						7	0	0			
„ Michael, Bassishaw	William Elkin					2	12	0			
„ Queenhithe	Bridges					2	0	0			
„ Mildred, Bread Street	Hawes					5	0	0			
„ „ Poultry	Do					5	0	0			
„ Peter le Poor	Lady Ramsey*					4	0	0			
„ Stephen, Coleman Street	Barnes					5	0	0			
		Total payable to London Parishes				131	18	4			
Westminster.											
St. Margaret's	Casteler								8	0	0
Suburbs of London.											
St. Mary, Islington	Alice Elkin					2	12	0			
„ „	Skinner					18	0	0			
									20	12	0
		Total payments	£			160	10	4			

* The gift of Lady Ramsey to the three parishes of St. Andrew Undershaft, St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Peter le Poor, entitles them to a proportion of the rents.

† The gift of 1*l.* per annum to the poor of the parish of Christ Church on 17th November by T. Barnes has hitherto been entered in the Hospital account under the head of Sermons; it is included in a sum of 8*l.*, paid on that day, yearly, under his will, of which 1*l.* only is paid for the sermon, 6*l.* to the officers of the Hospital, and 1*l.* to the poor of the parish.

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continued.

2. Rent-charges to Country Parishes :—

County.	Payable to Parish of	By whom charged.	£. s. d.
1. Bedfordshire .	Bedford	M. Parradine	6 0 0
2. Berks	{ Farringdon Port, and Westbrooke . . . }	Alford	20 0 0
3. Buckingham .	Stoke Mandeville. .	Customary payment out of Tithes to the Poor	5 0 0
4. Cambridgeshire	Harlton	Fryer	35 0 0
5. Gloucestershire	{ Ashchurch Tewkesbury . . . }	{ By the Will of — Ferrers on Skell- ingthorpe Estate purchased by Henry Stone and given by him to the Hospital	45 0 0
6. Middlesex . .	Chiswick	Fryer	25 0 0
7. Norfolk . . .	Pulham St. Mary .	Pennoyer	4 0 0
8. Shropshire. .	Onibury	Norton	6 13 4
9. Somersetshire .	Curri Rivell . . .	Alford, (to 10 poor inhabitant families)	20 0 0
10. Staffordshire .	St. Leonard's, Bristol	Pennoyer	5 0 0
11. Surrey. . . .	Muckleston	Randolph Woolley	5 0 0
12. Yorkshire. .	Clapham	Bridges	4 0 0
	Whitkirk	By the Will of Nicholas Askwith, a former owner, on property in Panyer Alley and Newgate Street devised to Hospital by T. Barnes	4 5 0
Total			£ 184 18 4

The two payments to St. Leonard's, Bristol, and St. Mary Pulham, Norfolk, under the Will of W. Pennoyer, have not been referred to this head in the Hospital Accounts, but to No. 16.

5. Sermons.

Name of Donor.		£. s. d.
Banks	At Christ Church before the Governors on St. Matthew's day	2 4 8
Barnes, Thomas . .	Do. 17th November	1 0 0
In the Hospital Accounts 8 <i>l.</i> has hitherto been improperly carried to this head. See note p. 285.		
Humble	Do. 5th November	1 0 0
Lawnde	Wood Street Counter, Easter day	0 10 0
This sum has not been paid since 1795.		
Partridge	St. Michael's Cornhill, 1st November	0 10 0
Lady Ramsey . . .	At Christ Church, 1st Sunday in Lent	1 0 0
Stretchley	Do. St. Stephen's-day, 26th December	1 0 0
	Do. 1st Sunday after Ascension day	1 5 0
Total payments		18 9 8

6. The Six Lecturers of St. Antholin's.

Name of Donor.	Property charged.	£. s. d.
Barnes, Thomas . .	His houses in Panyer Alley and Soper Lane, 6 <i>l.</i> , in addition to an existing rent-charge of 7 <i>l.</i> per annum, paid to the Churchwardens	13 0 0
Bridges, Francis and Sarah	Houses in Sykes's or Size Lane a payment of 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum to each of six lecturers	15 0 0
		28 0 0

7. Payments for relief of Prisoners in London and Southwark.

Name of Donor.	To whom payable.	£. s. d.
Lawnde, John . . .	To the Prisoners in the Hole of Wood Street Counter at Easter	1 10 0
Ramsey, Lady . . .	To the Prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, and the Counters in the Poultry and Wood Street out of Horley Estate, 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum each	10 0 0
Stretchley, Thomas .	To the Prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, the Counters in the Poultry, and Wood Street and the Fleet Prison, 40 <i>s.</i> each, or 10 <i>l.</i> every third year	11 10 0

As between this branch and the next mentioned, an undue amount appears to have been carried to this head in the Hospital Accounts.

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continued.

8. *Payments for discharge of Prisoners confined for Debt.*

Name of Donor.	Property charged.	Annual Amount.
		£. s. d.
Ramsey, Lady . .	One fifth of the rents of the Estate at Horley purchased with 2,500 <i>l.</i> , the sum of 500 <i>l.</i> being the proportion of the purchase money belonging to this branch of Lady Ramsey's Charities	
Smythies, Ferdinand .	The sum of 1,518 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in the Three per Cent. Consols, the dividends to be applied in releasing Prisoners in London, Southwark, and Middlesex	45 10 10
Stretchley, Thomas .	Estates in Hertfordshire, to be bestowed alternately upon Prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, Wood Street, Poultry and the Fleet	4 0 0

9. *Gifts for Trades.*

1. To Young Men :—

Name of Donor.	Object of Gift.	
	<i>Yearly Payments.</i>	£. s. d.
Arnold, Thomas . .	To 4, 5, or 6, young men, per annum	20 0 0
Barnes, Thomas . .	To 1	4 0 0
Brerewood, Francis .	To 6 young men, 5 <i>l.</i> each	30 0 0
Hobbey, John . .	To 2, 3, or 4	20 0 0
		74 0 0
	<i>And in alternate years.</i>	
Chapman, Sir John .	To one every second year	10 0 0
Hodges, Thomas . .	Do. Do.	13 6 8
Johnson, Sir John .	Do. Do.	16 0 0
„	Do. Do.	8 0 0
Rochdale, Richard .	Do. Do.	8 0 0
Smith, Sir John . .	Do. Do.	13 6 8
	Every second year	68 13 4

Katherine Austin directed 40*l.* to be paid to 8 men (5*l.* to each) every 20 years out of the Scotch Corporation Hall and Buildings in Blackfriars, purchased by the City of London. This sum is payable in the years 1850, 1870, &c.

2. Gifts to Young Maidens :—

Name of Donor.	Object of Gift.	
		£. s. d.
Brerewood, Francis .	To 4 young maidens per annum	20 0 0
Hinton, Mrs. Alice .	To 2 Do. Do.	10 0 0
W. W., April 1820 .	To 1 Do. Do.	5 0 0
		35 0 0

10. *Thomas Stretchley's Gift.*

	£. s. d.
To 2 Apprentices from the parish of Christ Church	10 0 0

11. *Pensions.*

1. To Poor Men :—

Name of Donor.	Object of Gift.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Barnes, Thomas . .	To 3 poor men, 3 <i>l.</i> each, out of Estate in Cheapside, Cornhill, and Cateaton Street.		
		9 0 0	
Ramsey, Lady . .	To 10 soldiers, 2 <i>l.</i> each, out of Horley Estate (purchased with her 2,000 <i>l.</i>)	20 0 0	
	Carried forward		29 0 0

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2. To Widows:—

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continued.

Name of Donor.	Object of Gift.		
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward	29 0 0
Barnes	To 3 poor widows 3 <i>l.</i> each, out of Estate in Cheapside, &c.	9 0 0	
Ramsey, Lady . . .	To 10 widows 2 <i>l.</i> each, out of Gainscolne Estate	20 0 0	
Parradine, Mary . .	To 6 poor widows in David Smith's Alms-houses, 20 <i>s.</i> each per annum	6 0 0	
Smith, David. . . .	To 6 poor widows in his Alms-houses on St. Peter's Hill out of houses on St. Bennet's Hill, 20 <i>s.</i> each	6 0 0	
			41 0 0
			70 0 0

3. Pensions to Clergymen and Widows of Clergymen:—

Stretchley, Thomas .	To 10 Clergymen every third year, 20 <i>s.</i> each on the 5th January	
, ,	To 10 widows of Clergymen every third year, 20 <i>s.</i> each on the 5th January.	
Ramsey	Apparel bestowed under Lady Ramsey's Gift, Coats and Gowns, Shoes, and Hose, in 1835, 34 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	

12. *Susanna Neiman's Gift.*

To 6 Pensioners, Widows or Spinsters, 6*l.* each per annum from the interest of 1,035*l.* 4 per Cent. Annuities, now reduced to 3½ per Cent.
The pension is now 6*l.* per annum to each, leaving a balance £. s. d.
of 4*s.* 6*d.* annually in favour of the charity 36 0 0

13. *Sarah Bowerman's Estate.*

For the account of this charity see page 329, *post.*
The following was the expenditure for the year 1835:—

	£. s. d.
To the Widows, pensions of 6 <i>l.</i> each	358 10 0
„ Widows, for attending sermons	8 2 6
„ Clerks, year's salary	70 0 0
„ Taxes, accountant's salary, and disbursements . . .	208 17 1
„ Bristol Hospital, Fee-farm rent	7 11 9
„ Deduct Land-tax	1 8 0
	6 3 9
	£654 13 4

The gross receipts and payments on account of this estate are entered in the general account of the hospital; but distinct books are also kept for this charity.

14. *Millington's Estate*

For Watermen of Wandsworth Parish.

See page 158, *ante.*

Expenditure for 1835:—

	£. s. d.
To 10 Almsmen 20 <i>s.</i> each per quarter	40 0 0
Ditto for great coats	22 10 0
Governors, &c., for a dinner	3 0 0
Clerks	0 10 0
	£66 0 0

The 3*l.* and 10*s.* (which are treated as paid in respect of the sum of 150*l.* bequeathed to the hospital by this donor in addition to the sum of 500*l.* with which the hospital's moiety of the estate was purchased) are regularly charged in the accounts. The surplus expense of the dinner (when given) is paid from the hospital funds.

15. *Pennoyer's Estate.*

See *ante*, page 141.

Rents of Pulham Farm in trust for Cambridge College, New England.

To the corporation is given 10*l.* per annum, and to the two fellows and two scholars the net residue of rent.

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continued.

II. DISBURSEMENTS IN RESPECT OF ESTATES AND PROPERTY.

Under the second head of disbursements in respect of the estates and property, being for the most part such outgoings as are incident to the ownership, are to be classed the following payments which appear in the hospital accounts. The charges attendant on the distributions of the blind charities, which are borne by the hospital out of the one sixth part of the income received from the trust funds, are also brought under this head.

1. *Quit-rents, Chief Rents, and Acquittances, payable from Property of the Hospital.*

The majority of these payments would more properly appear as charges on the separate properties in the estate ledger, and not as made from the general funds of the hospital; they have however been entered under one head in the general account.

They comprise about 45 several payments of trifling amount. Of these there are annually payable—

To the Crown in respect of seven properties in London derived from different benefactors, sums amounting together to . . .	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For the hospital estate at Wormshill	2 2 3	
For the property at Northaw, sold without notice of the incumbrance in 1799	0 13 9	
		3 9 11
To the manor of Pulham		3 10 8
Do. do. Writtle, Essex		2 6 3
Do. do. Berden		2 7 0
Do. do. do. and manor of Battle in Berden Parish		0 16 11
To the manor of Stondon		1 5 4
Do. do. Byfleet		1 9 0
With about 30 smaller quit-rents amounting together to		9 11 9
Making a total of	£ 24 16 10	

This amount is not however regularly paid annually, many of the quit-rents being demanded only at long intervals.

2. *Rent of Leasehold Estates held by the Hospital under the City of London, the Clothworkers' Company, and the Parish of St. Magnus.*

1. Payable to the City of London:—For premises in the Town ditch, site of part of writing school, and officers' houses, and burial ground, behind the school. Term 941 years, from Lady-day, 1750.	£. s. d.
Acquittance for do.	5 0 0
For premises extending from Aldersgate church, to Town ditch, and from burial ground, into Pye-corner. Term 880 years, from Lady-day, 1811	0 1 4
Acquittance for do.	5 0 0
For site of a house in Bull and Mouth-street, the third from Blue-coat Buildings-passage. Term 99 years, from Midsummer, 1766.	0 1 4
Acquittance for do.	4 0 0
Total payable to the City of London.	0 1 4
	£14 4 0

2. The Company of Clothworkers:—For a moiety of the rent of an estate at New Cross, Deptford, derived under will of Thomas Dixon, from which is first deducted 6 <i>l.</i> payable for a scholar to the hospital, and 4 <i>l.</i> to the company for poor. Moiety of net-rent 32 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	
Poor	4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
	36 10 0

This item is improperly introduced under this head in the hospital accounts, in consequence of the hospital having always received and accounted for the entire rents, treating the interest of the Clothworkers' Company merely as a charge. The rents have been lately very much increased. See page 95.

3. The Parish of St. Magnus, London Bridge:—For part of a house at the corner of Thames-street, opposite St. Magnus Church, 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , deducting land tax, 15 <i>s.</i>	4 8 4
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2. *Rents of Estates held of Bishops, and Deans, and Chapters, being Church Lands, renewable at stated periods.*

1. The Bishop of London:—For front of house in Paternoster Row, renewable every seven years (Barnes's gift)	£. s. d.
For back of ditto, renewable every 14 years	0 10 0
Acquittance	0 6 8
	0 1 4
Carried forward	£0 18 0

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continued.

1. The highway and poor's rate on Horley rectory and estate. The tithes were not charged with poor's rate until the year 1822. The assessment has since been extremely heavy. In 1833 it exceeded 380*l.*

2. The rates upon that portion of the Charlwood estate which is planted, and retained in hand, being 42*A.*; also the tithe of the same 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

3. At Ford in Sussex, a rent of 2*l.* for a portion of the rector's glebe occupied by the tenant of the hospital farm.

4. At Climping, the Groin sluice and level tax in respect of the hospital estate.

5. At West Ham, Essex, a payment of 2*l.* for land-tax. Also (until the year 1834) a payment of 30*l.* by way of compensation to the tenant for damage to the mills by abstracting a part of the water for the supply of the East London water-works.

6. At Halstead, Essex, the rates and taxes upon the buildings of the free grammar-school, which are paid by the governors, and amount to about 15*l.* per annum.

Also charges of the like description in respect of such parts of the hospital estates as may be occasionally in hand.

5. *Expenditure upon the Skellingthorpe Estate.*—(Stone's Gift.)

1. Disbursements of the steward.—A separate account has always been kept in the hospital books for the expenditure on this estate, in which great improvements have been effected in the course of the last 30 years.

The annual expenditure includes a fixed payment of 10*l.* per annum to the schoolmaster of Bucknall; and a salary of 40*l.* per annum to the steward. The fluctuating payments are of very large amount; among these are the drainage rates, which vary very greatly.

In 1835 there was paid on this account 124*l.* for the care of the woods and planting, and for charges on sale of timber was paid 262*l.*, and for repairs about 317*l.*, the amount of which sums, with some smaller items of charge, raised the total expenditure of 1835 to 780*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The old woodland, which is retained in hand, and extends to about 614*A.*, is subject to parochial rates.

The annual outlay on this estate, in respect of the particulars above enumerated, has amounted, on an average of the last 10 years, to about 725*l.*

Independently of the ordinary charges for rates and taxes, for care of the woods and plantations, and for casual outgoings, the outlay upon permanent improvements of this estate since the year 1804 has reached the enormous amount specified below:—

	1805.	1805 to 1815.	To 1825.	To 1835.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Drainage	2,000 0 0	17,395 15 5	2,046 1 0	1,193 4 11	22,635 1 4
Do. exclusive of the rates	..	2,478 10 11	1,056 7 8	..	3,534 18 7
Inclosure . . . . .	..	4,211 2 9	1,028 1 6	..	5,239 4 3
Fencing . . . . .	..	7,223 11 1	..	..	7,223 11 1
Planting . . . . .	..	4,347 9 8	2,060 18 6	..	6,408 8 2
New buildings, including the surveyor's charges	..	15,753 1 11	976 18 4	609 16 9 including repairs.	17,339 17 0
£	2,000 0 0	51,409 11 9	7,168 7 0	1,803 1 8	62,381 0 5

2. In lieu of the tithes of this estate there is annually paid a corn rent, now fixed at 374*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* by the award of the commissioners of the Skellingthorpe inclosure in 1809, as mentioned under the head of Stone's charity.

6. *Allowances to Tenants for Repairs.*

The payments under this head have been principally to tenants of the hospital estates in the country, the allowances to London tenants, with very few exceptions, being only in the case of the restoration of buildings which have been destroyed by fire. The great expenditure, appearing in the tabular summary in 1833 was the consequence of a very destructive fire which took place in Long Acre in the preceding year. Above 5,600*l.* was expended by the hospital in rebuilding the injured premises, of which 2,350*l.* only was recovered from the insurance office.

7. *Stipends for Tithes and Curate of Berden.*

	£. s. d.
To the Rev. Mr. Pitman, as vicar of Ugley, is annually paid, from the tithes of Ugley parsonage and Bollington End, derived by the hospital under the Will of Sir William Craven, a stipend of	40 0 0
To which amount it has been gradually raised from 10 <i>l.</i>	
The same gentleman also receives, as perpetual curate of Berden, an annual stipend of	50 0 0
	<hr/>
	£90 0 0

A further payment of 200*l.* per annum, in addition to the above, up to the year 1834, has been somewhat incorrectly carried, in the books of the hospital, to this head, being in effect a mere advance by the hospital to the vicar of Clavering, year by year, as a matter of pecuniary convenience, and subsequently repaid by him to the hospital from the tithes included in the endowment.

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8. *Bailiffs of Manors.*

The following appear as customary payments in the books :—

		£.	s.	d.
Bailiff of Harlton . .	Fryer's gift	1	6	10
„ of Gainscolne . .	Ramsey's	1	9	2
„ of Horley	Ramsey's	2	2	0
		£	4	18 0

The manor of Collington (Stretchley's) also appears in the list of those for which the salary of a steward is fixed, but nothing has been paid for the last 40 years.

The salaries, being trifling, are only paid at intervals. In 1835, 9*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* was disbursed on this account.

9. *Insurance on Estates.*

The general practice of the hospital is to insure the buildings upon the estates of the hospital, whether in London or the country, in the name of the treasurer, and charge the tenant with the amount, which is made payable together with his rent.

The governors have effected policies in the following offices :—

The Union, the Royal Exchange, the Phoenix, the Imperial, the Hand-in-Hand.

The amount insured at the Union office is more than equal to that insured at all the other offices together. Next in amount are the policies effected at the Royal Exchange.

The great amount of premiums, which appear, on reference to the tabular summary of expenditure, to have been paid in 1827, arose from the insurance of the West Ham Abbey Mills in that year, being a hazardous risk; and also from the circumstance that many of the houses in the vicinity, and bought for the improvement, of the hospital then came into hand.

The principal part of the London property, on which leases granted prior to (about) 1800 are still outstanding, is not insured by the hospital, the tenants being considered liable under their covenants.

10. *Repairs of Churches, Chancels, Free Schools, and Almshouses.*

In Essex :—

The governors are liable as rectors to the repairs of the chancel in the several parishes of Berden, Clavering cum Langley, and Ugley, in the county of Essex.

They are also subjected, under certain orders drawn up in the lifetime of Lady Mary Ramsey, to the repairs of the free school at Halstead.

In 1825-6, about 800*l.* was paid for rebuilding the school house and repairing the master's house. A further sum of 265*l.* was paid in 1836 on the same account.

In Kent :—

The chancel in the parish of Wormshill appears to have been repaired by the hospital from time to time, although the governors have only the advowson and not the tithes.

In Bucks :—

In the parish of Stoke Mandeville the chancel has been repaired by the governors as lessees of the title.

In Surrey :—

In the parish of Horley the chancel has been repaired by the governors as rectors.

In 1827, 2*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and in 1831, 49*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* was devoted to this purpose.

Occasional voluntary subscriptions for similar objects (as recently for the church at Harlton, in Cambridgeshire) are also included under this head.

11. *Planting.*

The payment of 10*l.* per annum, which appears in the summary in most years under this head, is made for the care of a plantation of 42 A. at Charlwood.

The payments in 1826-7 comprise 210*l.* paid for plantations then made at Harlton about 12A. in extent, and 90*l.* for outlay at Leesney Wood. In 1829, 40*l.* was expended at Harlton. In 1831, 53*l.* at Harlton, and 178*l.* at Leesney Wood. The remaining outlay is in respect of some planting to a small extent at Erith and at Byfleet.

12. *Carrooms.*

Street-Keepers' Salaries and Gratuities.

Two street-keepers, who are employed to prevent carmen plying for hire within the city unless by licence from the governors, and to keep order and prevent extortion among those licensed, receive each a salary of 35*l.*, and a gratuity of 10*l.* annually. See for this head of Revenue, page 218.

13. *Charges on distributing the Blind Charities.*

From the income of the blind charities of Hetherington and others (of which a full account will be found annexed at page 333), is deducted by the hospital one-sixth part as a compensation for the cost and trouble of management. The revenue thus accruing at present yields

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912*l.* per annum to the general funds, from which are paid the charges attending the distribution.

These comprise the expense of printing, advertisements, postages, and stamps, together with an allowance of 70*l.* per annum to the clerks, which sum is distributed by an order of the court, bearing date 22nd March, 1811, as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
To the Chief Clerk	25	0	0
„ Receiver	15	0	0
„ Senior Assistant Clerk	15	0	0
„ Second Assistant Clerk	15	0	0
	£70	0	0

The total expenditure varies from 170*l.* to 180*l.* per annum, and the remainder (about 730*l.*) is carried to the funds of the hospital.

A similar arrangement for remunerating the clerks is made in respect of each of the three charities founded by Bowerman, Travers, and West, for which distinct books are also kept.

III. EXPENDITURE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF ESTABLISHMENT.

1. *Taxes, Rates, &c., on Hospital Buildings.*

This head comprises the poor's rates, the rates for sewers, for paving and watching, the church rates and the assessed taxes, in respect of the houses belonging to the hospital, and occupied by its officers. The buildings occupied by the children are exempt from assessed taxes, and by the act of 1795, enabling the governors to purchase houses and ground for enlarging the hospitals in London and Hertford, the rates and taxes payable in respect of houses and ground purchased and pulled down are to be chargeable only at the same rate or proportion as at the time of taking the same down. The whole amount of rates and taxes paid averages about 700*l.* per annum.

Tithes.—These include a payment varying between 20*l.* and 30*l.* per annum for great tithes to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in respect of certain houses in the parish of Christ Church, pulled down for the improvement of Christ Hospital, under the act for rebuilding it; and for small tithes to the vicar of Christ Church in respect of the same property; also for tithes for the buildings in the parishes of St. Botolph, Aldgate, and St. Sepulchre.

There is also an annual payment of 54*l.* 10*s.* to the New River Company, for water supplied to the hospital. A sum of 24*s.* per annum, paid to the same company for water laid on to David Smith's Almshouses in St. Bennet's Hill, has also been (somewhat irregularly) carried to this account.

The amount paid in respect of these items in the year 1835 was as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Rates and taxes	707	7	7
Tithes	94	13	9
Water	55	14	0
	£857	15	4

For the establishment at Hertford, the payments under this head include, as in London, the poor, highway, church, and paving rates on the hospital buildings and officers' houses, and the assessed taxes on the latter; also a water rate, but no tithes. The whole now amounts to about 150*l.* per annum.

The entries for premiums paid for insurance on the hospital buildings have been irregularly made, a small part only having been carried to the head of "Insurance of Hospital Buildings," and the remainder to that of "Insurance on Estates." On these premiums, excepting in respect of the officers' houses, no duty is chargeable. The governors usually insure to about three-fourths of the actual value.

2. *Salaries to Officers.*

These are separately given in the Appendix, No. 5, but the following list is here introduced to explain at one view the details of the several payments under this head appearing in the summary hereinafter given for the year 1835 :—

	London.	Hertford.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Medical Department.		
Dr. Clement Hue	60 0 0	..
E. A. Lloyd	60 0 0	..
Henry Field (this salary was raised to 300 <i>l.</i> in 1835)	200 0 0	..
Thomas Colbeck . . . . .	..	37 10 0
Robert Berrington (now the Surgeon, appointed in 1835) . . . . .	..	300 0 0
Carried forward	£ 320 0 0	337 10 0

	London.	Hertford.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerks.		
Brought forward	320 0 0	337 10 0
Thomas Wilby	532 10 0	..
Matthew Cotton, Receiver	445 0 0	..
Ralph Peacock	200 0 0	..
Frederick Murgatroyd	160 0 0	..
George Trollope	266 5 0	..
M. S. S. Dipnall	12 10 0	..
Masters.		
Rev. Dr. Greenwood (retired in 1836)	452 10 0	..
Rev. E. Rice (appointed Head Master in 1836)	300 0 0	..
Rev. J. H. Alt	70 0 0	..
Rev. T. Brown	225 0 0	..
Do.	77 10 0	..
Charles Cheyne	232 10 0	..
Rev. Charles Cotton . . . . .	..	300 0 0
Rev. William Webster	350 0 0	..
Samuel Fletcher	310 0 0	..
John S. Ramsey . . . . .	..	50 0 0
William H. Back	100 0 0	..
George Reynolds	225 0 0	..
George Ludow . . . . .	..	230 0 0
William Nicholls . . . . .	..	100 0 0
Apprentices.		
Two in London	125 0 0	..
One at Hertford . . . . .	..	61 0 0
In Grammar-School at Hertford . . . . .	..	91 5 0
Grecians.		
10 <i>l.</i> each (allowance first made in 1835)	30 0 0	..
Writing Masters or Ushers.		
Richard Griggs	118 15 0	..
Henry F. Bowker	118 15 0	..
Singing Master.		
Robert Glenn	60 0 0	..
Girls' Mistress.		
Elizabeth Thompson . . . . .	..	180 0 0
The Stewards.		
Thomas Huggins	300 0 0	..
Robert A. Steele . . . . .	..	250 0 0
Matrons.		
Catherine Green	150 0 0	..
Susan Moore . . . . .	..	130 0 0
Porter and Beadles.		
Thomas Honey	80 0 0	..
3 Beadles at 60 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> each } . . . . .		..
1 do. 41 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> }	233 15 0	..
1 do. 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> }		
3 do. Counting-House Messengers	183 16 0	..
2 do. Hertford . . . . .	..	107 10 0
Cobblers.		
1 in London	78 0 0	..
2 at Hertford . . . . .	..	77 10 0
Organists.		
Messrs. Elliott and Hill	10 0 0	..
Charles Bridgeman . . . . .	..	10 10 0
Reader and Sexton.		
Burials, 1 <i>l.</i> Cleaning Gallery, 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	5 10 0	..
Dentist.		
Mr. J. Fox	25 0 0	..
Watchmen.		
Two	156 0 0	..
£	5,953 6 0	1,925 5 0

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continued.

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	London.			Hertford.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
3. <i>Washing (contracted for)</i>	800	0	0	704	10	1
4. <i>Board-wages, Nurses, and Cook</i>	1,382	16	0	825	0	0
5. <i>Nurses for special care</i>	34	17	6	71	17	0
6. <i>Liveries for Nurses, Cooks, Beadle, Messengers at London and Hertford</i> }	81	10	0	. . .		

7. *Pensions to Officers.*

The details of the expenditure of 1835 are as follows :—

To Officers :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
John Hillier (retired Porter, London)	50	0	0			
H. R. Whittell (retired Reading and Writing Master, Hertford)	130	0	0			
John Rigby (retired Porter, London)	50	0	0			
George Young (retired Porter, Hertford)	50	0	0			
John Wells (retired Drawing-Master)	75	0	0			
George Reynolds (retired Writing-Master, London; one quarter only paid)	37	10	0			
Walter Gwatkin (retired Beadle, Hertford, one quarter)	10	0	0			
				402	10	0
To Widows of Officers :						
Ann Sparrow (girls' Upper Mistress, Hertford)	150	0	0			
Sarah Trollope (widow of Upper Grammar-Master)	150	0	0			
				300	0	0
				£702	10	0

To retired Nurses and Cook :

The cook receives a pension of 35*l.* per annum.

To one retired infirmary nurse is made an allowande of 20*s.* per week, and to 33 other retired nurses at the two establishments are given allowances varying from 5*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, according to the merits of the individual. The whole of the payments under this head amounted, in 1835, to 208*l.* 6*s.*

8, 9. *Coals and Provisions, Stewards and Matron's Disbursements, and Housekeeping Sundries.*

The mode of supplying the provisions used in the hospital has been already noticed. We therefore here exhibit only the details of the payments on the accounts above mentioned for the year 1835.

	London.			Hertford:		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
The Steward's disbursements	505	12	7	..	..
Matron's ditto	43	11	8	..	..
Steward's ditto Hertford . . . . .	..	..		416	15	4
The three subdivisions above-mentioned are further explained below.						
Coals	483	15	0	390	10	6
Bakers	1,450	16	0	154	12	0
Mealman . . . . .	..	..		725	18	0
Brewer	249	14	0	47	5	0
Butcher	1,554	1	0	913	3	0
Cheesemonger	528	18	0	222	11	0
Potatoes	76	16	0	..	..
Milk	439	2	0	440	8	0
Grocery	45	11	0	178	12	0
Flour Factor	101	5	0	..	..
Candles	38	10	0	..	..
Salt	6	6	0	..	..
Sand	9	12	0	..	..
Soap	89	7	0	40	0	0
Turnery	172	12	0	18	6	0
Tinman and Gas lights (Gas, 448 <i>l.</i>)	693	14	0	64	8	0
Wine Merchant	101	16	0	..	..
£	6,590	19	3	3,612	8	10

Particulars of the Steward's Disbursements.

	£.	s.	d.
For dinners for the governors on public days	163	0	2
Paid for cleansing the kitchen coppers, 52 weeks at 3s. 6d.	9	2	0
Wages to nurse of supplemental ward at the infirmary, 52 weeks at 32s.	83	4	0
Wages for an extra nurse, 24 weeks at 32s.	39	4	0
Wages of substitute for a beadle during his illness, and until appointment of a successor, 24 weeks and five days at 25s.	27	3	0
Bill for cutting the children's hair, a year	101	5	4
Allowances to the nurses for starch for washing the children's bands, a year	13	15	4
For sweeping the hall on Sundays, a year	5	4	0
Sweeping the hospital chimnies, a year	6	0	0
Bills for vegetables for hospital kitchen	19	15	1
„ for boys bathing in Peerless Pool	13	17	6
„ for coal sacks	4	4	0
„ for china, &c.	4	18	0
Coach hire, and expenses on bringing home three runaway boys	2	14	0
For the services of several extra men on Sunday evenings, and on public days	7	7	0
The officers of Christ Church, on Easter Monday	0	19	0
Postages	1	11	8
Christmas boxes	2	8	6
	<u>£505</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>

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continued.

Particulars of the Matron's Disbursements.

	£.	s.	d.
Charwoman for cleaning the court room daily, and for occasional work in other parts of the hospital	22	10	6
Flannel for the boys washing, silk caps for boys with ringworm, green shades for weak eyes, handkerchiefs for slings, huckaback for surgery towels, and jack towels for the wards, calico, needles, &c., &c.	18	4	0
Marking the children's black caps	2	17	2
	<u>£43</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8</u>

Particulars of the Steward's Disbursements at Hertford for 1835 (which include those of the Matron).

	£.	s.	d.
The matron's disbursements, viz., for making towels, caps, and shades for the children, postages, &c.	9	6	9
The writing-master's disbursements, including an allowance of 6s. a-week for rewards to the children, letters, and postages	16	15	1
The infirmary nurse's disbursements for extra diet for the sick children. &c.	5	15	7
Gallipots, jars, earthenware, sponge, &c., for the infirmary	8	16	7
Washing for the infirmary	18	9	11
Wages for extra nurses and assistants for care of children with ringworm	75	7	6
Hair-cutting, and shaving children's heads with ringworm	62	6	6
Potatoes	31	19	3
Other vegetables	8	16	4
Fagots	22	10	0
Gravel	4	4	0
Sand	14	17	6
Printing, stationery, &c.	7	14	6
Shoemaker, for boots for lame children, and repairing, &c.	2	2	6
Undertaker's bill and funeral fees	3	17	3
Extra labourers, charwoman, occasional gardener, &c.	26	19	8
Emptying privies	15	19	0
Steward's and porter's expenses on journeys to and from London with children	3	11	0
Carriage of children's apparel, books, stationery, &c., per waggon, from London	29	16	9
Easter offering, and subscription to afternoon lecture at parish church	10	10	0

Carried forward . £379 15 8
2 Q

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	Brought forward	£.	s.	d.
		379	15	8
Sweeping children's gallery in the church	.	1	10	0
Birch brooms, &c.	.	4	10	6
Winding clocks	.	3	8	0
Chimney sweeper	.	2	15	6
Scourer	.	3	14	3
Allowance to the nurses for making their livery gowns	.	8	2	0
Coat for the porter	.	2	0	0
Christmas boxes	.	1	1	0
Postages, portorage, stamps, and sundry small sums	.	9	18	5
		£416	15	4

10. Apparel.

This head includes everything worn by the children, or used in mending their clothes. It also comprises, under the head "Upholstery," the bedding for the establishment, mattresses, rugs, and blankets.

The expenditure of 1835 was as follows :—

		£.	s.	d.
Breeches	.	638	17	6
Dyer	.	29	14	0
Girdles	.	107	6	0
Haberdashery	.	298	10	0
Hose	.	518	1	0
Kerseys	.	22	16	0
Linen sheeting, towels, &c.	.	1,167	3	3
Shoes, London	642l. 16s. 8d.			
„ Hertford	324l. 2 0	966	18	8
Stays	.	24	7	0
Tailor	.	1,636	19	9
Upholstery	.	586	5	0
		£5,996	18	2

11. Books, Stationery, &c.

This head in the accounts includes all the books furnished for the use of the schools, the cost of which averages from 500*l.* to 600*l.* per annum, and the bibles and prayer-books presented to the children on leaving the hospital; also the paper, quills, pens, pencils, and cutlery used in the school and counting-house; also the printing for the hospital, comprising (among other items) the grammars for the use of the school.

It also includes the cost of the silver medals given upon the examination days, and those called marker's medals, to which a boy becomes entitled after being a monitor for a certain period. This expense is under 40*l.* per annum on an average.

In 1835 the expenditure was as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Books	535	7	0
Cutlery	84	0	0
Printing	212	8	0
Paper	470	18	0
Quills, stationery, medals, &c.	452	3	0
	£1,754	16	0

12. Medicine.

This head includes, beside drugs, all extra diet for the sick children and extraordinary disbursements for their washing, and occasionally for assistance to the nurse; also for bandages, instruments, and artificial supports for invalids.

The drugs used to be purchased in every instance at Apothecaries' Hall; but the present treasurer, possessing a knowledge of the business and the markets, has effected some economy, by departing from the former practice.

In 1835 there was paid for—

	£.	s.	d.
Medicines furnished by the Apothecaries' Company for the			
London establishment	65	4	0
For the Hertford establishment	147	5	0
Disbursements in sick wards and groceries for the London establishment.	226	2	10
	£438	11	10

13. Casual Payments.

This account has been swelled to a startling amount by the practice of carrying to it every item for which there was no specific head in the ledger. Thus, in the year 1826, above 1,200*l.* appears under this head for the expense attending the laying the first stone of the new hall by

the Duke of York, on which occasion considerable contributions to the subscription for rebuilding the hospital were raised. This was principally for scaffolding, the carpenter's bill being 898*l*. The timber was, however, subsequently used in repairs.

A payment, somewhat inconsistently introduced in the hospital accounts under this head, and which does not fluctuate, is that made to the parties appointed to examine the boys half-yearly. To these gentlemen are paid the following fees every half-year :—

	£.	s.	d.
To the two classical examiners six guineas each	12	12	0
To the mathematical, reading, and arithmetical examiners, five guineas each	15	15	0
	£28	7	0

Since the year 1835 there has also been a sum of six guineas twice a-year to the classical examiner at Hertford, besides his expenses of conveyance thither.

The payments for stamps used in the hospital business are here included, though a distinct account is also kept. They average between 60*l*. and 70*l*. per annum.

To sick children absent on leave, and at the recommendation of the medical officers, 5*s*. per week is allowed if applied for by the parents. This appears to average between 70*l*. and 80*l*. per annum. A distinct account of these sums is also kept.

To this head are referred in the hospital accounts subscriptions to charitable objects in the parishes in which the hospital is possessed of property ; also occasional gratuities to officers, the cost of surveys of estates, of advertisements for contracts, and for letting houses, or of vacancies of offices, or under wills, and many other items.

In 1835 there was paid, in respect of the several particulars above enumerated—

	£.	s.	d.
For receipt stamps	59	18	3
Allowance to the parents of children absent from ill health, at 5 <i>s</i> . per week each	75	5	0
Sundry disbursements, comprising subscriptions to Sunday-schools at Clavering and Ugley ; to National School at Horley, 50 <i>l</i> . ; towards building a new sewer in Houndsditch ; fees to examiners, 54 guineas ; advertisements, 63 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> . ; payments for surveys, and a variety of other particulars (many of which might have been referred to appropriate heads) ; amounting in all to	898	12	8
	£1033	15	11

14. *Payments for Outfits to Scholars at the Universities.*

These include the allowances made to two scholars, who are now sent annually to the university of Cambridge, and one, who is sent to Oxford every fourth year, and are paid entirely out of the funds of the hospital, without reference and in addition to the several exhibitions paid under the gifts of various benefactors. No alteration in these payments was made or attempted in the scheme settled by the master for the appropriation of the different gifts for exhibitions, hereafter mentioned.

Upon entering at the university, the scholars receive each 10*l*. to provide themselves with apparel, 20*l*. for classical books, and 10*l*. 10*s*. for English books. 10*l*. is paid to the tutor of the college, as caution money, and 20*l*. as "settling fees," to provide furniture and necessaries. On taking their bachelor's degree, 12*l*. for the fees, is paid to the tutor, and on taking their master's degree, 5*l*., which, with the proportion of the caution money then returned, is sufficient to discharge the fees payable at this stage of progress. They amount in all to 87*l*. 10*s*. for each scholar during his stay at the university.

Prior to the year 1832, only one scholar was sent annually to Cambridge, and one every seventh (instead of every fourth) year to Oxford.

With the exception of the allowance for books, these payments have been the same for 60 or 70 years. The practice antecedent to about 1812 was to allow 5*l*. 5*s*. for English books, and also to permit each boy to take away a good copy of every book, English or classical, which he had read in the course of the school.

In 1835 there was paid under this head—

	£.	s.	d.
For apparel and books	81	0	0
Fees on taking degrees	77	5	0

15. *Payments for Mathematical School.*

These include the charge for books and instruments for the use of the school, also for the apparel and equipment given to the boys when apprenticed to the sea service, comprising a suit of clothes, three changes of linen, two pair of shoes, a hat, and a sea chest, and some mathematical instruments, with a silver badge, and, if they have conducted themselves well, a watch.

To this account are charged the stamps and expenses upon the bonds taken from the parents upon the admission of the boys to secure their going to the sea service.

The fees paid at the exchequer upon the issue of the royal grant of 370*l*. 10*s*. per annum amount to 13*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*16. *Estates of Samuel Travers and Samuel Holditch.*

The payments which appear under this head are deductions from the gross receipts of the estate of S. Travers and S. Holditch, the net residue of which is applied in aid of the general funds of the hospital for the support of the 50 boys, admitted to the hospital under this gift.

	£.	s.	d.
For apprentice fees with the boys who do not go to sea the governors are allowed to take 100 <i>l.</i> per annum from the fund; but the average amount actually paid appears to be about the sum paid in the year 1835, viz.,	60	0	0
To the clerks a year's salary by an order of court of the 2nd March 1811	70	0	0
There are also deductions (introduced here in the hospital accounts, but strictly referable to a former division of the expenditure) for various outgoings on the property at Great Clacton and Wymondham, viz., quit-rents, rent of a portion of the glebe occupied by the hospital tenant 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> Also a subscription to a school, 3 <i>l.</i> per annum. In 1835 these amounted to	16	13	8
Also for the expenses of bonds taken from the parents on the admission of children in the same form and for the same object as on the admission to the royal foundation of the mathematical school	9	0	0
	<u>£155</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

The great amount of the expenditure appearing by the summary to have been incurred in the year 1832 arose from the circumstance that new trustees were admitted to the copyhold property in Suffolk, for which a fine and fees, amounting to 559*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, were paid.

17. *Sea Wages.*

These are paid out of the annuity of 370*l.* 10*s.* granted by King Charles II., and issued from the exchequer.

With each boy when bound out, which is done by the Trinity House, 12*l.* 7*s.* is paid to his master, who is always the captain of a vessel actually going to sea, of not less, if in the merchant service, than 200 tons burthen, being 19*s.* per lunar month, the sum fixed by the charter. In consideration of this sum the master finds the boy in clothes and provisions. At the end of the third year two more sums of 12*l.* 7*s.* each are paid to the master for the second and third year's wages (deducting, however, 9*l.* 8*s.* as the cost of the first outfit of the boy by the hospital) at the same rate. Upon this payment the production of the boy's journal and log book to the mathematical master of the hospital is always insisted on, and a partial examination takes place. After this no further payment is made. The boys are usually bound out at 16.

In time of war the captains of vessels are usually desirous of obtaining these apprentices, but in peace great difficulty is frequently experienced in consequence of the compulsory provision in the charter that the boys shall be bound apprentice to a captain for seven years, a condition with which few captains, whether in the king's or the merchant service, are in a condition to comply.

It frequently happens that the second and third years' payment are not applied for by the captain: sometimes in consequence of the death of the boy, sometimes by some private arrangements, and in many instances the terms of the binding are not fulfilled. The governors, however, do not consider themselves as responsible after the binding for anything but the preservation of the indenture, and the failure, if any take place, is for the most part the result of a compromise between the captain and the boy's friends.

There is no instance of a boy having been called upon to serve his majesty for the last year of the apprenticeship since the reign of Charles II.

18. *The Royal Gift.*

Upon the presentation of the 40 mathematical boys at the first drawing room of the year it is usual for the sovereign to give 8*l.* 8*s.* as a gratuity. To this other members of the royal family formerly added smaller sums, and the whole was divided among the 10 boys who left the school in the year. When the presentations were discontinued, in consequence of the illness of King George III., the governors still continued to pay a sum of 1*l.* 3*s.*, being the ordinary amount received by each, to every boy on quitting. This now exceeds the amount received by about 2*l.* 10*s.* The late King William IV. revived the practice of receiving the children.

19. *Workmen's Bills for Repairs.*

These are for the most part confined to the actual hospital buildings, but in the last three or four years have included repairs on houses and premises in the neighbourhood of the hospital remaining in hand. During the last 12 or 13 years they have also been very much swelled by the preparation of temporary accommodations for the children during the progress of the

rebuilding, as well as of many portions of the work rendered necessary to the old buildings by the operations.

This head also comprehends the cost of paving the several courts, various alterations in the old wards, and of all the fixtures and furniture of the wards, as well as of the officers' houses, as stoves, grates, and blinds; also painting, scouring, and whitewashing. It likewise frequently includes some articles under the head of labour, as carrying coals, pumping water, and emptying the night tubs, which seem more properly to belong to the domestic service. The amount in 1835 was greatly increased by the shifting of the nurses' rooms in two wards, and restoring the entire end of one building, amounting to above 1,000*l*.

The particulars of the expenditure for that year are as follows:—

	London.	Hertford.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Bricklayer	746 15 0	. . .
Clockmaker	7 17 0	. . .
Carpenter	1,916 16 0	351 16 0
Cooper	9 10 0	18 11 0
Gardener	20 1 3	. . .
Glazier	286 7 0	. . .
Ironmonger	111 0 0	28 12 0
Mason	125 17 0	5 19 0
Painter	624 14 0	287 12 0
Paperhanger	26 8 0	8 14 0
Pavior	125 16 0	. . .
Plasterer	290 16 0	328 16 0
Plumber	312 12 4	. . .
Smith	530 5 5	140 13 0
£	5,134 15 0	1,170 13 0

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—
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continued.

The expenditure at Hertford does not go beyond that necessary for preserving the hospital buildings in a proper state of repair.

20. Architect, Surveyor, and Journeys on Views.

The architect (Mr. John Shaw) has no salary, but is paid by a commission of 5*l*. per cent. upon all workmen's bills incurred in the progress of repairs. He is paid a commission of like amount upon new buildings out of the building fund. He has fees upon his attendances on the courts and committees, and is paid at the ordinary professional rates for his maps, &c.

The amount of his charges (exclusive of those in respect of the new buildings) for the year 1835 was 531*l*.

The land-surveyor is paid 3*l*. 3*s*. by the day whenever employed in the service of the hospital; and is also paid according to the professional rates for surveying and mapping estates when necessary.

In 1835 his bill on the first account was 144*l*.; and the charge for mapping, 175*l*.

The journeys here charged do not include the visits to Hertford, but comprehend views of the estates by the governors, when they are usually attended by the architect; and also journeys by the officers to collect tithes. This head also includes allowances to the tenants at Horley and the Essex estates in lieu of a dinner. In 1835 these were 48*l*. 5*s*. 7*d*.

21. Law Charges.

These charges cover the whole expense sustained by the hospital in matters connected with law, including purchases, sales, exchanges, and litigation. The charge in 1826 includes a sum of 652*l*., the balance of the expense of the Act obtained in the preceding year extending the leasing powers of the governors. The bills paid in 1831 comprise certain costs which ought to have been paid during the preceding two years. In 1832, the litigation with Guy's Hospital respecting the annual admission of four boys under Mr. Guy's Will took place. The litigation arising out of the enforcement of the privilege of the carrooms has extended over the whole of the last 20 years.

22. Journeys to Hertford—Carrier's Bill.

Under this head is included the cost of conveyance of children to and from the hospital at Hertford. About 170 or 180 children are yearly conveyed each way at 5*s*. a-head. It likewise comprehends all carriers' bills for carriage thither of apparel and materials from London. Also the expense of journeys by the governors and officers on the visitations and other business of the hospital.

The governors and officers, to the number of 20 or 25, go from London upon some day in the month of June to inspect the establishment at Hertford, where they dine, after the examination, with the local officers, and return the same day. The whole expense of this day, including the dinner, the carriages, and a distribution of money in rewards to the children, usually amounts to somewhat under 100*l*.; in 1834 to 68*l*.

The receiver goes to Hertford four times a-year to pay the salaries of the officers. The wardrobe-keeper three times a-year to deliver out bedding and apparel. Two governors are

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 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

also appointed for what are called the monthly visits, which take place, in fact, about eight or nine times in the year.

To this head has also been carried in the hospital books (apparently without any reason) an annual allowance of 3*l.* 3*s.* to nine nurses at Hertford, in lieu of the right to dispose of a moiety of the children's cast-off apparel, by a rule made in 1829. Also about 16*l.* per annum paid to the girls' nurse for superintending the making the apparel.

In 1833, appears under this head an item, having no connexion with it, viz., a gratuity of 315*l.*, voted by the committee to Mr. Lloyd for extraordinary services in attending the ring-worm patients during a period of five years. This grant, which must be deemed, as to its amount, a moderate remuneration, has produced, from the irregularity attending it, much discussion in the general court, the sanction of which was not previously obtained.

23. *Purchases of Stock.*

The purchases of stock are directed by the committee. Those which appear in the summary for the last 10 years are for the most part not investments from income, but legacies bequeathed by various benefactors to the hospital.

24. *Investments in Land.*

Of the purchases of land, the last (in 1835) was for a cottage at West Ham. In 1832, 237*l.* was paid for two cottages at the same place (see Rental). In 1830, 1,500*l.* was paid for premises in Angel-street, and 264*l.* 5*s.* for interest on the purchase-money of premises in Dartmouth-street. In 1828, 700*l.* was paid for two cottages at West Ham, 571*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* deposit on the purchase-money of the Dartmouth-street premises, and 105*l.* for a small piece of ground at Farringdon-street, Fleet-market (adjoining Woodward's). In 1827 was effected the purchase of the Queen's Head, and other premises, in Angel-street, from Susanna Dixon, for 3,500*l.* (see Rental).

25. *Payments to Building Fund.*

Each of the payments under this head has been made from the general cash balance of the hospital, by virtue of a special order of the committee, under a general power deputed to them by the court on the establishment of the fund in 1803.

The following was the state, in January 1837, of the total receipts and expenditure on this account (which has been kept distinct from the general account of the hospital) :—

Total Amount of Funds supplied for the Buildings, from the undermentioned sources,
 to 27th January 1837.

	£.	s.	d.
Benefactions and legacies to the building fund.	44,049	3	1
Dividends on stock purchased, rent of premises, and sales of old materials	40,538	7	5
From Travers's fund, including a gift of 100 <i>l.</i> by ——— Crop.	14,271	14	8
From the hospital's cash and funded property, by sanction of the general court	34,931	8	6
Profit on 133,790 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> stock transferred, being difference between price of stock purchased and produce when sold	14,404	2	0
Advanced by treasurer from hospital cash	3,793	14	0
	<u>£151,988</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

Payments from the Building Fund.

For Purchase of Property.

Ground in Grey Friars	£315	0	0
Ditto	42	10	6
Ditto	2,200	0	0
Leasehold interest in premises in Little Britain	820	0	0
	<u>3,377</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

In New Buildings.

Three new houses in Little Britain, together with a new lodge and alterations in grammar-school	6,938	2	3
New lavatory	1,757	2	0
New infirmary and medical officer's house.	14,534	17	6
New hall (the total cost of the hall, including fittings and the organ, has somewhat exceeded 61,000 <i>l.</i>)	56,777	6	1
New dormitories (the western and No. 3 on plan)	14,658	4	3
New buildings generally (mixed in the accounts, and to be divided between the hall and western dormitories)	8,168	9	0
New schools (mathematical and drawing schools)	12,492	0	0
Matron's house	1,634	19	0
Entrance from Newgate-street (including surveyor, and in- cluding the cost of building toy-shop at corner).	5,549	13	7
Eastern dormitories	22,600	5	6
North cloister (in part)	3,500	0	0
	<u>£151,988</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>8</u>

The present state of the hospital buildings will appear by reference to the plans and explanation at the conclusion of the Report, p. 317.

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continued.

IV. Payments
in respect of Specific
Gifts for Purposes
immediately con-
nected with the
Hospital.

IV. PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SPECIFIC GIFTS FOR PURPOSES IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED WITH THE HOSPITAL.

1, 2. *Apprenticing Fund.*

Previously to the year 1802, the payments directed by the various gifts, formerly abstracted, to be annually applied for apprenticing, were specifically applied so far as circumstances would permit. Objects were, however, often wanting ; and by an order of the auditors, made in that year, the several payments were directed to be carried in the hospital books to one account, and have since been considered as forming one fund, from which the premiums given with boys leaving the hospital have been paid. A considerable balance in hand having accrued in respect of this fund, it was resolved to make an application to the Court of Chancery in the year 1831, to obtain its sanction for the consolidation of the several gifts. A petition was accordingly presented by the president and governors; and by an order, bearing date 30th November in that year, it was referred to the master to approve of a scheme for the application of the several trust funds therein mentioned, having regard to the trusts created by the several donors and the altered value of the funds in reference to the objects intended to be benefited.

The master, by his report, found that the bequests and donations were of four classes : viz.,

1st. The putting out to apprenticeship a certain number of the poor scholars in the hospital generally.

2d. For putting out to apprenticeship a certain number of the poor boys, scholars in the said hospital.

3d. For putting out to apprenticeship a certain number of the poor girls, scholars of the said hospital.

4th. For the general benefit of the poor scholars in the said hospital, to be applied at the discretion of the president, treasurer, and governors of the hospital.

The gifts of the first class were those of

Viscountess Conway	21st December	1638
William Hitchcock	5th September	1654
Sir J. Moore		1681
William Pease	23d December	1682
William Pennoyer	25th May	1670
William Rudge	20th May	1652
William Williams	9th February	1665
Sir John Frederick	17th September	1684
Dame Mary Frederick	18th September	1689
Thomas Webb	8th June	1661

The gifts of the second class were those of

Thomas Barnes	20th August	1663
Thomas Bell	17th November	1680
Sir Francis Chaplin	4th June	1679
John Hobbey	12th March	1674
Thomas Hollis	6th January	1729
Gilbert Keat	10th June	1657
Sir John Langham		1654
Sir John Gayer	21st May	1649
Gregory Hardwicke		1690
Richard Rochdale	1st July	1657

The gifts of the third class were those of

Thomas Barnes		1663
Gilbert Keat		1657
Sir John Langham		1654
Maria Lockington	1st June	1730
Sir John Gayer		1649

And the gifts of the fourth class were those of

Erasmus Smith	31st July	1666
James St. Amand	9th August	1749

That from the alteration of prices of provisions and necessities of life many of the bequests and donations had become inadequate to answer the objects.

That in the first class the only gifts still adequate to their intended purposes were Pennoyer's, Rudge's, Sir John Frederick's, Dame Mary Frederick's, and Thomas Webb's, producing altogether annually 214*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* ; that all the other gifts comprised in the first class produced annually 100*l.*, and were directed to be employed in apprenticing 24 children, a rate far too low.

That of the second class the only gifts still adequate were Thomas Bell's and Thomas Hollis's gifts ; that the remaining gifts in this class produced annually 165*l.*, which was ordered to be applied in apprenticing annually 22 boys, with premiums limited by the donors between 4*l.* and 10*l.*, a rate also far too low.

That of the third class the only donation still adequate was Maria (Mary) Lockington's, producing 20*l.* per annum ; that all the other gifts in this class produced 31*l.* per annum, and were ordered to be applied in apprenticing 13 girls, with limited premiums, from 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 3*l.*, a sum too small to answer the purpose intended.

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continued.

That by reason of their inadequacy the gifts had not been strictly applied, and that a balance had accordingly accrued in the hands of the treasurer.

That Erasmus Smith's gift of 100*l.* per annum, the premium of 8*l.* for apprenticeships being inadequate for the purpose, had been applied solely to exhibitions at the universities.

That St. Amand's gift had been applied in apprenticing.

That there appeared in the hospital accounts, as made up to the end of 1836, a balance of 4,483*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* due to the apprenticeship fund for boys, and a balance of 1,611*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* due to the apprenticeship fund for girls, which had accrued in the course of the last 50 years, and were not invested.

That copies of the indentures of apprenticeship with every child were kept, showing the additional fee, if any, paid by the children's friends; that the average apprentice fee paid with boys appeared to be 30*l.*, and the highest 150*l.*; that with girls 4*l.* had been invariably paid.

That by the affidavit of Mr. George Trollope, it appeared that the average number of boys maintained in the hospital for the last 10 years was about 1,100, and the average number of girls 75. That 46 boys and 5 or 6 girls were annually apprenticed. That the hospital received from gifts 203*l.* annually to put out boys only, and 314*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to apprentice children generally, but subject to fluctuation. That in respect of this income the sum of 4,483*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* had accrued in the hands of the treasurer; that this sum, when invested, would not be more than sufficient to provide the required number of premiums at from 10*l.* to 30*l.* each. That the hospital received from gifts, limited to the apprenticeship of girls, 51*l.* annually; that the arrear was 1,611*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, which sum would be quite sufficient to furnish the required number of premiums with girls from 10*l.* to 20*l.* each.

The master accordingly approved of the following scheme:—

That the said sum of 4,483*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* should be invested in Bank Three per Cent. Annuities, and the 1,611*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* in the Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

That the income of gifts for boys, viz., 314*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* and 203*l.*, and the dividends of the 4,483*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, should be applied in apprenticing boys brought up in the school of Christ's Hospital, with premiums not less than 10*l.*, and not more than 30*l.*

That the income of gifts for girls, viz., 51*l.* and the dividends of the 1,611*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, should be applied in apprenticing girls brought up in the schools of Christ's Hospital, with premiums not less than 10*l.*, and not more than 20*l.*, with liberty to apply any surplus from either fund in aid of the other.

That where specific qualifications were imposed by the donors, as being fatherless, motherless, or a native of a particular parish, there should, in every year on which a child qualified in any of those ways should appear fit to be apprenticed, and his or her friends should so desire, be applied towards apprenticing such child the whole, or so much as should be deemed necessary or expedient, of the annual sums originally destined for objects so qualified; and that when no such child should appear fit to be apprenticed, and no application should be made, the sum which would have been so applied should fall into the general fund.

That the annual sum of 100*l.* given by Erasmus Smith should be considered as part of a general fund for the maintenance of scholars at Oxford and Cambridge.

That the annual sum of 240*l.* given by James St. Amand should be applied in the maintenance and education of blue-coat children in the hospital, or in apprenticing children educated there; if boys, with premiums not less than 10*l.*, and not exceeding 30*l.*; if girls, not less than 10*l.*, and not exceeding 20*l.**

The ordinary premium paid from the hospital funds with a boy apprenticed from the hospital has hitherto been 5*l.*; but in particular cases of distress, or of binding an apprentice to any of the masters of the hospital as "usher," 10*l.* has been paid.

The boys who are bound apprentice (about one-fourth of the whole number who leave the house annually) are usually bound either to surgeons or the better class of trades, as book-sellers, engravers, opticians, chemists, apothecaries, jewellers, and frequently to handicraft trades. It is not usual for boys to be bound for less than five years. A fee of 10*s.* used to be paid to the clerk of the hospital for the indentures, which has been lately discontinued.

Besides the apprentice fees paid from the united produce of the 17 above-mentioned gifts, premiums of 10*l.* each are paid upon the apprenticeship with the boys specially admitted on the gifts of John Stock and Thomas Loekington, as also with such of the boys educated in the mathematical school on the foundation of Samuel Travers as are bound out to trades.

The apprentice fees for West's boys (20*l.* each) are paid exclusively from that fund.

The bindings of the girls are often to their own mothers, and have in many cases been merely nominal. With almost every girl who leaves the hospital is paid the ordinary apprentice premium of 4*l.* The trade which it is professed to teach her is usually one connected with millinery or dress-making.

3. Sir George Fettiplace's Gift.—The payment of Sir George Fettiplace's gift of 10*l.* per annum for apprenticing commenced in the year 1835 (see p. 171).

4. Mrs. Daubuz's Gift.—The interest of 500*l.* 4*l.* per cent. stock, appropriated by this donor to buy books for the two speakers preparatory to their going to the university, is now diminished to 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent., yielding 17*l.* 10*s.*

This sum is annually added to the sum collected for the two speakers on St. Matthew's day.

2. *Exhibitions to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.*

London.

Cambridge.—Until the year 1802, the several gifts for exhibitions were specifically applied, so far as objects could be found. About that time commenced the practice, which prevailed prior to the year 1832, of sending one scholar annually to this university, with an exhibition of 60*l.* per annum for the first four years, and 50*l.* per annum for the three next years. These sums were paid from the general funds of the hospital, to which the whole amount of the various gifts for exhibitions was carried. Since 1832, two scholars have been annually sent with exhibitions of 60*l.* per annum each during four years. Various sums, amounting in the whole to 87*l.* 10*s.* for each scholar, have also been allowed as an outfit, as already explained.

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In consequence of the benefits held out by Pembroke College, under the will of Serjeant Moses, about half of the scholars have usually entered there. Of the eight now at the universities, seven are at Pembroke College.

Oxford.—An arrear of 211*l.* having accrued in 1802 in respect of the exhibitions to this university, the governors introduced the practice, which is still continued, of maintaining here one scholar, with an allowance of 80*l.* per annum for the first four years, and 60*l.* per annum for the next three years. The like sum of 87*l.* 10*s.* by way of outfit, as allowed at Cambridge, has been also given. Occasional intervals of a year or two were suffered to elapse before a vacancy was filled up, by which means the expenditure was kept rather within the amount realized from the gifts.

In the year 1835 a petition was presented to the Court of Chancery by the president and governors, with a view to obtain a scheme for the due application of the funds arising from the several gifts for this purpose, and the usual order of reference was made on the 11th January 1836. The master's report* embraces the whole circumstances, and the substance is, therefore, here introduced.

As to the University of Cambridge, the master found that, previous and up to 1832, the mode of applying the exhibition funds had been as above stated; and that by this plan there were always maintained at the university four scholars at 60*l.* per annum, and three scholars at 50*l.* per annum, making together an annual expenditure of 390*l.*, exclusive of the outfit of 87*l.* 10*s.* to each. That from the year 1832 up to the date of the report, the governors had sent two scholars annually to Cambridge with exhibitions of 60*l.* per annum each, with the usual outfit. That the number of scholars remaining in the university with exhibitions of 50*l.* only, under the old system, was gradually decreasing, and would be exhausted in 1838, when there would be eight scholars with allowances of 60*l.* per annum each, requiring an annual expenditure of 480*l.*, exclusive of two sums of 87*l.* 10*s.* for their outfits, making the total increase of expenditure for exhibitions 177*l.* 10*s.* per annum. And that the governors had, up to that time, supplied the deficiency of the exhibition fund from the general funds of the hospital. And the master found that the gross annual sum applicable to such exhibitions, as appeared in the schedule to the report, was 244*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

And, as to the University of Oxford, he found that the governors had, up to that time, sent one scholar every seventh year, with an exhibition of 80*l.* for the first four years, and 60*l.* per annum for the next three years, with an outfit of 87*l.* 10*s.* That they contemplated to change the system, by sending one scholar every fourth year, with an annual sum of 80*l.* for his maintenance, and an outfit of 87*l.* 10*s.*; by which arrangement there would be, on an average, an annual increase for the exhibitions of 8*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and for the outfits of 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, making together 17*l.* 19*s.* And the master found that the gross annual amount applicable to exhibitions to Oxford, as appeared by the schedule to his report, was 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

And he further found that, according to the plan above mentioned, the requisite fund for the maintenance and support of scholars at the two universities, exclusive of any sums for outfit, would amount to 560*l.* per annum, viz., 480*l.* for Cambridge and 80*l.* for Oxford.

And he further found it stated by the petitioners, in reference to the gift of Lady Mary Ramsey in the said schedule mentioned, that the six exhibitions of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each to poor scholars at Cambridge, and the like number of the same amount to poor scholars at Oxford, should be given to scholars educated in Christ's Hospital, and that the exhibitions to Cambridge had been so disposed of accordingly; but that, inasmuch as there was only one scholar of Christ's Hospital at Oxford, five of such exhibitions were open to any poor scholar who might apply for them; and that the petitioners, therefore, submitted, in order to prevent an accumulation of the fund, that such of the said five exhibitions as should remain unapplied for by the space of one year, should be carried to the general exhibition fund, and should be applicable to exhibitions to either of the universities. And they further submitted that the several benefactions set forth in the first, second, and third parts of the schedule, amounting together to the annual sum of 488*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, should be consolidated and considered as an aggregate yearly income applicable generally and alike in affording exhibitions to scholars brought up in the school of Christ's Hospital, as therein mentioned, the said governors consenting to supply the present and any future deficiency of the annual sum of 560*l.*, so required as before mentioned, from the general funds of the hospital. And in the event of the aggregate yearly income from benefactions being increased to a sum exceeding 560*l.*, the governors were to be at liberty to apply such surplus, first towards the reimbursement of the general funds, and afterwards in increasing the number of exhibitions, or the amount of each, as they in their discretion should think fit. And the master thereby approved of the said proposal.

The following is a copy of the schedule annexed to the report :—

* The report was dated 14th November 1837, and confirmed 23d December in the same year.

The first part of the Schedule to which the foregoing Report refers, containing a list of Benefactions for Exhibitions to the University of Cambridge.

Name of Benefactor and Date of Will.	Nature of Benefaction.	Annual Amount of Benefaction, unlimited as to time of continuance.	Annual Amount of Benefaction for a certain time, with limitation as to Residence.	Annual Amount of Benefaction to continue for a certain time, with no limitation.	Gross Annual Amount of Funds for the University of Cambridge.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
John Brown, gent., 1662.	Rent of an estate at Islington towards the maintenance of six scholars educated at Christ's Hospital at Cambridge, three in Christ's College, three in Emanuel. None to continue longer than seven years. Children admitted into the hospital upon his gift to have preference, if qualified to be sent to the university.	. .	92 0 0 Limited to six scholars at Christ's and Emanuel Colleges for seven years.	. .	92 0 0
Lady Mary Ramsey, 1596.	Towards the maintenance of twelve poor scholars, six in Cambridge and six in Oxford; to every such scholar by way of exhibition there be yearly paid five marks, £3. 6s. 8d.	20 0 0 Not limited to scholars from Christ's Hospital.	. .	. .	20 0 0
William Moses, esq., serjeant-at-law, 1709.	Ten pounds per annum to so many poor boys from Christ's Hospital as shall be fit to send to the university, and shall be sent to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. If there be none fit to be sent to the university from the hospital, the governors are to have the disposition of the exhibitions, which are to be disposed of by executors and overseers as they shall think fit.	102 19 3 Limited to scholars at Pembroke Hall.	. .	. .	102 19 3
	Interest of £1,000 Old South Sea Annuities, bought with the arrears, per order of the court of governors, on the 27th of March 1789.	. .	. .	. .	30 0 0
					£244 19 3

The second part of the Schedule to which the foregoing Report refers, containing a list of Benefactions for Exhibitions to the University of Oxford.

Name of Benefactor and Date of Will.	Nature of Benefaction.	Annual Amount of Benefaction, unlimited as to time of continuance.	Annual Amount of Benefaction for a certain time, with limitation as to Residence.	Annual Amount of Benefaction to continue for a certain time, with no limitation.	Gross Annual Amount of Funds for Oxford.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sir Christopher Clitherow, 1625.	For two exhibitions to two poor scholars from Christ's Hospital at Oxford, and, if convenient, St. John's College, until 30 years of age, £5 each per annum.	. .	. .	10 0 0 Until 30 years of age.	10 0 0
James Clitherow, esq., 1681.	Two exhibitions to poor scholars from Christ's Hospital, who receive Sir C. Clitherow's exhibition until 30 years of age, 50s. per annum.	. .	. .	5 0 0 Until 30 years of age.	5 0 0
Susanna Davis, 1633.	For a poor scholar at Oxford, who has been educated at Christ's Hospital.	6 13 4	. .	. .	6 13 4
Lady Mary Ramsey, 1596.	Towards the maintenance of twelve poor scholars, six in Cambridge and six in Oxford, to every such scholar by way of exhibition there be paid five marks, £3. 6s. 8d.	20 0 0	. .	. .	20 0 0
	Interest of £400 Old South Sea Annuities, bought with the arrears, per order of the court of governors 27th May 1789.	. .	. .	. .	12 0 0
					£53 13 4

The third part of the Schedule to which the foregoing Report refers, containing a list of Benefactions for Exhibitions to either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

Name of Benefactor and Date of Will.	Nature of Benefaction.	Annual Amount of Benefaction, unlimited as to time of continuance.	Annual Amount of Benefaction for a certain time, with limitation as to Residence.	Annual Amount of Benefaction to continue for a certain time, with no limitation.	Gross Annual Amount of Fund applicable to either College.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Thomas Barnes, esq., 1667.	To eight poor children of Christ's Hospital yearly for ever, and towards an exhibition and maintenance to each when sent to the university, or any other poor scholars that are at the university, until they become master of arts, and then to cease, afterwards to remain to others of the like kind.	. .	. .	40 0 0	40 0 0
Anthony Death, clerk, 1679.	To a scholar from Christ's Hospital £5 on his being sent to Oxford or Cambridge, and £6 a-year until bachelor of arts, then £8 a-year until master of arts, to continue until he has been eight years at the university, but to cease immediately if he shall discontinue to be resident.	. .	6 0 0 For eight years, to be increased to £8 when bachelor of arts, but to cease if not resident.	. .	6 0 0
Philip Jemmett, 1677.	£6 a-year to be given to some one poor boy that shall be sent from the hospital to any of the universities for the first six years he shall continue there, and immediately after the expiration of the six years or death, or a discontinuation of such boy from the university, then to another boy for the same term.	. .	6 0 0 For six years.	. .	6 0 0
John Perryu, esq., 1656.	An exhibition of £5 per annum for ever towards the maintenance of one scholar that shall be brought up a blue coat in Christ's Hospital, to one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, for the encouragement to study.	5 0 0	. .	. .	5 0 0
Thomas Rich, mercer, 1672.	£12 for two exhibitions of £6 each to two poor scholars that have been taught in Christ's Hospital, and from thence sent to the university for desert of studious labour, so long as they shall continue profiting in learning, &c., and the rules of the university also will permit.	12 0 0 So long as they shall continue profiting in learning, and the rules of the university will permit.	. .	. .	. .
William Rudge, gent., 1652.	£150 to put out poor children bred in Christ's Hospital to the university.	7 10 0	. .	. .	7 10 0
Thomas Stretchley, 1681.	£7 to each of two poor scholars one year after another for ever, who shall be sent out of the school of Christ's Hospital to Oxford or Cambridge, commonly called blue coat boys, and to none others, towards their maintenance, to continue till M.A., unless for misconduct, or go away from the university.	. .	14 0 0 Until a master of art's degree, or go away from the university.	. .	14 0 0
Sir John Smith, 1673.	By way of exhibition to one poor scholar either at Cambridge or Oxford, that hath been brought up at Christ's Hospital, once in two years, £6. 13s. 4d.	3 6 8	. .	. .	3 6 8
William Williams, citizen and cordwainer, 1665.	To a poor scholar towards his maintenance for seven years at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, which shall happen to be of Christ's Hospital, and sent out by the said hospital to either of the said universities.	. .	. .	8 0 0	8 0 0
Thomas Dixon, 1575.	To a poor scholar, one of the children of Christ's Hospital to be preferred to one of the universities, as long as he remaineth.	. .	6 0 0 So long as he remains.	. .	. .
	Carried forward . .	. .	. .	. .	£89 16 8

The third part of the Schedule—*continued.*

Name of Benefactor and Date of Will.	Nature of Benefaction.	Annual Amount of Benefaction, unlimited as to time of continuance.	Annual Amount of Benefaction for a certain time, with limitation as to Residence.	Annual Amount of Benefaction to continue for a certain time, with no limitation.	Gross Annual Amount of Fund applicable to either College.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Erasmus Smith.	Brought forward . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	89 16 8
	By deed, dated 31st July 1666, gave the sum of £100 per annum, to be paid and disposed of by the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, in placing poor children apprentices, and for the maintenance of scholars, poor children belonging to the said hospital, at either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, provided the said mayor, commonalty, and citizens, governors aforesaid, do not exceed the sum of £8 of lawful money of England, in putting forth any one child apprentice; and likewise, that they do not exceed the sum of £8 of lawful money of England, yearly to be given by way of exhibition towards the maintenance of one scholar in either of the said universities.	. . .	. . .	. . .	100 0 0
	Amount of income derived from the benefactions stated in the third part of the schedule.	. . .	. . .	. . .	189 16 8
	Amount of income derived from the benefactions stated in the first part of the schedule.	. . .	. . .	. . .	244 19 3
	Amount of income derived from the benefactions stated in the second part of the schedule.	. . .	. . .	. . .	53 13 4
				Total . . .	£488 9 3

London.

3. *Pennoyer's Gift.*Christ's Hospital,
continued.

To the president for gloves at Michaelmas, 2*l.*
 To the treasurer for his pains at Michaelmas, 4*l.*
 These two sums are regularly paid.

4. *Barnes's Gift to Officers, &c.*

In respect of this bequest, the sum of 6*l.* (hitherto charged in the ledger under the head of "Sermons," together with 1*l.* paid for a sermon preached at Christ Church on 17th November, and 1*l.* to the poor of Christ Church) is distributed among the officers of the hospital annually, as follows:—

	£. s. d.
To the treasurer	2 0 0
„ clerk	1 10 0
„ steward	1 10 0
„ beadles	1 0 0
	£6 0 0

5. *Specific Gifts for the purpose of Dinners and Collations in the Hospital.*

FOR THE BOYS.			£. s. d.
Stoddard's	New Year's-day	Dinner of roast beef	2 0 0
Ditto	Candlemas-day	Ditto	2 0 0
Plumb	22d February	Boiled pork	3 0 0
Randall	St. Matthias	Roast beef	2 10 0
Woolley	Easter-day	Ditto	2 10 0
Babington	21st May	Ditto	2 10 0
Mascall	Midsummer-day	Ditto	4 5 0
Wood	Thursday after St. James	Roast meat	3 0 0
Lorrain	1st August	Roast veal	5 0 0
Sir John Johnson	St. Matthew's-day	Roast beef	2 10 0
Mascall	Michaelmas-day	Ditto	4 5 0
Barnes	5th November	Ditto	4 0 0
This donor also gave £3 per annum for a dinner on St. Stephen's-day, 26th December, but this has been discontinued since 1752, the boys having another dinner of roast beef on Christmas-day.			
Dunn	5th November	Roast beef	2 0 0
Wilson	St. Andrew's-day	Ditto	3 0 0
Oliver	Christmas-day	Ditto	3 0 0
			£ 45 10 0

Sir George Merttins gave £150 for a dinner of roast veal for the boys on the 17th February.			£.	s.	d.
Samuel Davenport gave £250 for a dinner of pork for the boys on 8th March.					
Benjamin Johnson gave £500 for a dinner of roast beef to the boys on the 12th October, the birth-day of King Edward VI.					
FOR THE GOVERNORS.					
Bancks	St. Matthew's-day . .	Cakes and wine . . .	1	6	8
Ditto	Ditto	A dinner	1	6	8
Barnes	17th November . . .	Ditto	10	0	0
Sir John Frederick . .	Visitation of school . .	Collation	5	0	0
			£	17	13 4
FOR THE OFFICERS.					
Dunn	1st November	Collation for nurses . .	1	0	0
Plumb	5th March.	Ditto for clerks, steward, } matron	1	0	0
Stoddard	Ditto	Ditto resident officers .	1	0	0
			£	3	0 0

London.

Christ's Hospital,

continued.

The dinners directed by Sir George Merttins and Samuel Davenport are regularly given, and the fund, being considered as nearly equivalent to the cost, is not mixed up with the produce of other gifts above mentioned for dinners to the boys, in respect of which none but the two dinners of roast pork and roast veal are still specifically given, these being a departure from the ordinary diet; the other dinners (which were directed when the food of the children was of a very different and inferior description from what it is at present) are not given, but in lieu thereof a dinner of roast beef every Sunday. The entries in the ledger now serve no purpose beyond the recording the gift. The fund is applied towards payment of the butchers' bills. In respect of B. Johnson's Gift the dinner used to be given until about eight or nine years ago, since which time the half leave days or holidays have been altered to whole leave days, so that many of the boys (about three-fourths of the whole number), quitting the hospital immediately after breakfast, did not benefit by the dinner ordered, and the practice was discontinued.

In respect of the gifts for dinners and collations to the governors, 5*l.* has long been erroneously carried to the account of the fund for cakes and wine (1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* only being given by the Will of Bancks). This sum, and also Bancks's further gift of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for a dinner, have been applied in part discharge of the bill incurred for a collation and dinner given to the governors and officers on St. Matthew's-day.

Barnes's Gift of 10*l.* is applied towards the cost of the dinner given to the governors and officers on the 17th November.

The expense of each of these dinners is about 50*l.*, exclusive of wine, and the balance is charged under the head "Steward's disbursements."

At the half-yearly visitation of the school in May and November a dinner is provided for the committee, examiners, and officers, which usually costs about 35*l.* Towards this expense, Sir John Frederick's Gift is applied.

The gifts for collations to the officers are paid to them in money.

6. *Specific Gifts for Books, Bibles, Caps, Mittens, Gloves.*

An account has till lately been kept open in the hospital books, in respect of the several items above enumerated, arising from the following gifts:—

Adams, Charles, in 1705, gave 100*l.*, the interest for the purchase of books, to be distributed to the children on leaving the same. By order of court, 7th December 1705, 5*l.* per annum was directed to be paid.

Pennoyer, William (see Will), directs 2*l.* to be expended in bibles out of the rents of his estates in Norfolk.

Caps and Mittens.

Stretchley, Thomas, directs that the sick and weakest children may be not limited, but supplied from his estates.

Gloves.

Arris, Edward, gave 100*l.*, that the children might have gloves at Easter to the amount of 6*l.*

The entry of these gifts in the ledger, and the occasional payment of a part of the bills from the specific sources, serving no purpose beyond that of a memorial, this account has been discontinued since 1834, and the gifts of Adams and Pennoyer are considered as merged in the distribution of books and bibles among the children on leaving the school, which is to a very much larger amount. Every boy has a pair of leather gloves on visiting the Mansion House on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and in respect of mittens and gloves the matron has an unlimited order for supplying the sickly children. The caps, except the ordinary woollen cap, are entirely discontinued, in consequence of the prevalence of ringworm, by surgical advice.

Having now concluded the explanatory details of the hospital expenditure, we here prefix to the tabular summary of the actual expenditure for the 10 years preceding the 1st January

RECEIPTS carried to the General Funds of the Hospital,

	1826			1827			1828			1829		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rents of estates and houses, including estates of Travers and Holditch, and Pennoyer	29,407	2	10	28,934	9	9	30,958	13	8	25,923	6	11
Produce of Timber	2,145	7	8	1,712	9	0	1,415	4	6	1,302	1	1
Fines on renewal of copyhold estates	96	11	6	77	1	0	133	7	8	9	6	6
Annuities	2,241	19	9	2,240	7	8	1,869	1	8	1,740	7	0
Dividends on stock	6,908	8	6	7,884	13	6	7,664	11	7	7,770	4	7
West's Estate for maintenance of children	1,025	0	0	1,025	0	0	1,025	0	0	2,413	15	7
Profits and rents of carrooms . . . . .	..			..			..			243	10	8
Casual:—												
Mathematical boys' apparel	56	8	0	37	12	0	9	8	0	28	4	0
His Majesty's bounty to mathematical boys when placed out $\frac{1}{2}$. . . . .	..			..			..			..
Children's left-off apparel . . . . .	..			..			..			..
Receipts for law charges . . . . .	..			..			195	7	10	..		
Insurance offices for damage by fire . . . . .	..			2,727	19	9	..			..
Sundry miscellaneous receipts, sale of materials, &c.	573	2	2	670	19	10	1,113	3	8	45	16	8
Vicar of Clavering, on account of tithes	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	0
Blind surplus fund	2	15	2	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	18	0
For dinner at Wandsworth—Millington's Gift	3	0	0	..			6	0	0	3	0	0
Benefactions	4,200	0	0	6,900	0	0	7,200	0	0	5,200	0	0
Legacies	650	0	0	8,290	0	0	700	0	0	3,070	3	3
Sale of estates	90	11	2	..			5	0	0	..		
Do. stocks . . . . .	..			3,475	0	0	..			..
Bowerman's Estate	796	0	0	573	4	0	615	6	0	877	0	0
Balance from preceding year	8,411	2	1	8,442	19	4	8,262	17	2	6,342	2	6
£	56,807	8	10	73,192	13	10	61,373	19	9	55,169	16	9

EXPENDITURE for the Ten Years

	1826			1827			1828			1829		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. Payments from estates of benefactors, or from general funds of the hospital, in pursuance of gifts for purposes <i>not connected with the hospital</i> :—												
1. Rent-charges and annuities in fee to the—												
1. City of London	95	0	0	90	6	8	64	6	8	90	6	8
2. Royal hospitals												
3. London companies												
2. Peter-house College, Cambridge—Ramsey's Gift	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0
3. Thomas Hawkins, esq.—Fryer's Gift	300	0	0	..			100	0	0	200	0	0
4. To poor of parishes:—												
1. In London and suburbs	161	3	8	168	3	4	164	14	0	141	13	4
2. In the country	171	11	8	186	18	4	204	5	0	147	11	8
5. Payments for sermons	8	9	8	7	14	8	9	14	8	7	19	8
6. For lectures at St. Antholin's	30	10	0	28	0	0	25	10	0	23	0	0
7. Gifts to the prisoners in London and suburbs	21	0	0	19	10	0	14	0	0	27	0	0
8. Gifts for discharge of prisoners for debt	93	16	8	46	13	4	46	13	4	46	13	4
9. Gifts for trades:—												
1. To young men	91	13	4	81	0	0	97	13	4	110	0	0
2. To young women	35	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	35	0	0
10. For apprentices from Christ Church parish, Stretchley	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
11. Pensions:—												
1. To poor men	70	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	70	0	0
2. To poor women												
3. To poor clergymen or widows, every third year												
Clothing distributed to them	19	0	0	12	19	0	25	7	0	18	0	0
12. Mrs. Neiman's Gift to six widows	37	16	0	37	16	0	37	16	0	37	16	0
13. Bowerman's Estate—pensions to widows	697	11	1	712	2	8	610	4	6	718	14	1

1836 a similar summary of the total actual income for the same period, so as to present a connected view of the finances of the institution.

for the Ten Years ending 31st December 1835.

1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
29,786 1 8	26,855 5 7	29,012 8 10	27,749 9 0	28,243 15 0	28,854 2 6
1,415 14 6	1,777 2 6	1,556 12 0	1,425 16 3	1,153 2 7	767 5 0
5 0 0	..	23 8 9	359 15 0	114 13 0	151 8 4
1,942 9 1	1,735 15 5	2,563 19 11	2,716 12 1	2,958 13 10	2,442 7 4
7,913 1 4	8,097 9 2	8,185 10 8	8,220 17 3	8,216 3 10	7,688 1 10
1,886 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,554 10 0	1,312 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,312 0 0
245 9 4	257 19 4	29 9 4	34 19 8	28 12 0	26 17 4
18 16 0	47 0 0	..	47 0 0	47 0 0	9 8 0
..	8 8 0	..	..	16 16 0	8 8 0
271 12 10	434 6 6	..	528 14 0	293 18 0	286 17 0
274 3 10	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2,350 0 0	..	..
1,694 15 10	525 1 3	62 17 10	498 12 3	130 18 1	1,156 6 6
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	50 0 0	..
3 10 6	2 9 3	2 9 3	118 18 10	0 3 10	7 18 3
3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
6,400 0 0	4,600 0 0	5,600 0 0	3,200 0 0	5,600 0 0	7,800 0 0
1,689 19 0	200 0 0	900 0 0	870 0 0	90 0 0	4 19 3
75 0 0	..	..	..	..	30 0 0
..	2,586 8 4	..	..	..	..
616 5 0	639 0 0	631 0 0	563 0 0	670 10 0	694 10 0
5,236 0 8	8,324 13 4	8,481 12 7	8,218 0 3	4,089 13 3	6,884 15 4
59,676 19 7	57,605 18 8	58,806 19 2	58,216 14 7	53,018 19 5	58,128 4 8

ending 31st December 1835.

1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
67 6 8	67 6 8	59 13 4	75 0 0	97 6 8	66 13 4
40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	..
100 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	..
177 19 8	145 14 8	143 5 4	290 10 4	177 1 9	155 10 4
169 5 0	165 18 4	164 16 8	171 16 8	138 1 10	218 11 6
7 9 8	6 9 8	7 9 8	7 9 8	9 9 8	7 19 8
28 0 0	20 10 0	20 10 0	23 0 0	20 10 0	18 0 0
15 10 0	11 10 0	17 10 0	15 10 0	15 10 0	33 10 0
143 6 8	104 17 10	247 5 11	291 0 6	227 4 3	334 9 3
121 13 4	84 0 0	131 13 4	106 0 0	112 13 4	96 0 0
35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
80 0 0	80 0 0	70 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	70 0 0
19 10 0	15 10 0	19 0 0	18 9 0	15 15 0	34 18 0
37 16 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
697 3 3	688 0 4	983 14 2	629 5 2	588 18 11	651 13 4

	1826	1827	1828	1829
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
14. Millington's Estate — Wandsworth almsmen	97 17 0	96 10 0	96 2 6	99 0 0
15. Pennoyer's Estate—New England College.	57 4 2	77 4 2	20 0 0	52 4 2
16. Salaries to lecturers, masters and mistresses of free schools	138 16 5	150 15 0	143 5 0	156 0 0
17. Annuities for lives	495 0 0	431 15 0	298 10 0	353 10 0
II. Disbursements in respect of the estates and property of the hospital:—				
1. Quit-rents to lords of manors	22 11 0	29 3 9	12 9 3	17 7 5
2. Rents of lands held under corporate bodies:—				
1. City of London, Clothworkers' Company, and St. Magnus parish	100 9 0	50 14 0	50 14 0	50 14 0
2. Bishop of London, and deans and chapters	36 16 4	44 2 3	44 2 3	44 2 3
3. Fines on renewal of leases . . . . .	..	..	478 8 6	255 5 0
4. Rates, taxes, and outgoing on estates	276 3 3	281 0 7	172 8 9	202 10 7
5. Do. on the Skellingthorpe estate:—				
1. Steward's disbursements	652 12 4	668 19 5	525 15 2	500 0 2
2. Tithes of do.	374 0 10	374 0 10	374 0 10	374 0 10
6. Allowances to tenants for repairs.	361 10 3	1,660 12 3	139 0 7	704 8 6
7. 1. Stipends for tithes and curate of Berden, vicar of Ugley	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
2. Advance to vicar of Clavering	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0
8. Bailiffs of manors	3 6 10	3 6 10	4 13 8	6 7 6
9. Insurance on estates	824 7 8	1,350 9 9	872 14 6	737 10 3
10. Payments towards repairs of free schools, churches, almshouses	312 16 3	39 2 6	22 6 3	1 10 0
11. Planting	230 10 1	90 0 0	20 5 0	50 0 0
12. Carrooms—streetkeepers' salaries	8 15 0	..	26 5 0	50 8 0
13. Charges on distributing the blind charities	179 14 9	181 19 2	173 13 0	169 17 2
III. Payments on account of the general purposes of the establishment:—				
1. Taxes, rates, and tithes for the hospital and officers' houses:—				
In London	682 7 5	752 13 0	800 2 10	753 17 7
At Hertford	153 8 7	180 10 11	187 8 10	173 3 3
Insurance on hospital buildings	1 15 0	..	22 19 3	1 15 0
2. Salaries:—				
Medical officers:—				
London	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
Hertford	100 0 0	100 0 0	137 10 0	150 0 0
Clerks	1,186 5 0	1,212 10 0	1,222 10 0	1,537 2 3
Masters:—				
London	1,977 10 0	1,981 15 0	2,447 10 0	2,402 10 0
Hertford	405 0 0	487 10 0	530 0 0	530 0 0
Apprentices:—				
London	98 13 4	104 0 0	113 2 6	115 10 0
Hertford	161 0 0	167 0 0	193 0 0	214 15 0
Ushers, or assistant writing-masters	200 0 0	260 0 0	260 0 0	320 0 0
Singing schoolmaster	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
Girls' schoolmistress	205 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	172 10 0
Steward:—				
London	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
Hertford	200 0 0	225 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
Matron:—				
London	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0
Hertford	100 0 0	100 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0
Porter and beadles:—				
London	421 6 0	429 4 0	418 12 0	497 10 0
Hertford	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0
Cobblers:—				
London	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0
Hertford	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0
Organists:—				
London	10 0 0	..	2 10 0	..
Hertford	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0
Reader and sexton, London	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Dentist	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Watchmen	159 0 0	156 0 0	123 0 0	189 17 0

ending 31st December 1835—*continued.*

1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
109 5 3	96 13 3	88 15 6	78 1 0	68 11 4	66 0 0
52 4 2	176 12 6	..	82 4 2	52 4 2	..
109 5 0	162 5 0	131 15 0	143 5 0	153 5 0	143 5 0
313 10 0	313 10 0	313 10 0	313 10 0	313 10 0	313 10 0
18 13 4	48 11 9	10 15 4	22 2 10	24 6 9	14 17 10
50 14 0	14 4 0	55 2 4	14 4 0	96 0 8	50 14 0
44 2 3	44 2 3	44 2 3	44 1 8	51 7 7	44 2 3
195 4 8	429 2 10	..	..	57 17 10	331 19 4
264 8 9	365 7 10	218 12 7	509 9 8	187 8 7	255 15 4
1,309 8 8	890 13 9	702 4 8	508 14 11	712 3 4	780 12 2
374 0 10	374 0 10	374 0 10	374 0 10	374 0 10	374 0 10
233 9 6	880 1 1	569 0 3	6,955 3 8	1,434 18 7	825 9 2
90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	50 0 0	..
3 6 10	3 6 10	5 14 4	1 6 10	6 0 0	9 3 2
888 10 0	455 2 6	636 2 0	1,258 6 9	727 4 9	1,293 1 3
16 2 8	65 13 10	21 3 4	..	8 13 2	31 1 8
10 0 0	244 13 10	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
96 5 0	99 5 0	94 1 6	91 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0
182 5 3	174 15 0	185 19 8	206 2 4	178 4 11	174 13 11
821 4 6	753 19 6	811 2 10	868 13 3	832 18 3	857 15 4
200 11 3	175 11 6	221 4 8	168 17 0	149 14 1	146 17 1
36 13 6	..	37 6 0	..	..	..
320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0	320 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	337 10 0
1,712 10 0	1,712 10 0	1,712 10 0	1,712 10 0	1,712 10 0	1,616 5 0
2,402 10 0	2,402 10 0	2,410 16 8	2,432 10 0	2,410 0 0	2,342 10 0
530 0 0	576 13 4	610 0 0	630 0 0	630 0 0	680 0 0
95 3 4	117 0 0	115 0 0	117 0 0	121 0 0	125 0 0
236 10 0	214 10 0	178 0 0	184 0 0	196 0 0	152 5 0
250 0 0	250 0 0	190 0 0	227 10 0	200 0 0	Grecians,
60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	30 0 0
180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	237 10 0
300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	60 0 0
250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	180 0 0
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0
130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	250 0 0
503 16 0	478 16 0	505 18 0	503 16 0	503 16 0	150 0 0
120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	130 0 0
65 0 0	68 5 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	78 0 0	497 11 0
65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	120 0 0
..	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	78 0 0
10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	65 0 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	10 0 0
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	10 10 0
156 0 0	156 0 0	159 0 0	156 0 0	156 0 0	5 10 0

	1826	1827	1828	1829
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3. Washing—children :—				
London	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
Hertford	524 16 0	590 4 0	665 11 0	682 14 7
4. Board wages, nurses, and cook :—				
London	1,292 4 0	1,292 4 0	1,313 16 0	1,315 12 0
Hertford	815 8 0	785 4 0	783 14 0	755 0 0
5. Do. special care :—				
London	31 0 0	31 15 0	30 0 9	28 16 9
Hertford	66 18 6	67 1 8	61 8 11	62 14 6
6. Liveries to beadles, nurses, cook, messengers, London and Hertford . .	93 4 3	94 12 4	95 12 4	88 8 10
7. Retiring pensions to :—				
Officers	706 5 0	796 5 0	620 0 0	620 0 0
Officers' widows	427 10 0	497 10 0	555 0 0	560 0 0
Nurses, cook, beadles	263 3 0	249 8 0	256 7 6	237 1 6
8. Provisions and sundry disbursements in housekeeping :—				
London	6,307 16 7	6,071 3 11	6,249 18 3	6,148 5 5
Hertford	4,012 7 6	3,991 4 5	4,335 4 0	4,382 10 7
9. Coals :—				
London	516 16 0	490 9 0	542 5 0	538 6 0
Hertford	240 15 0	315 0 0	334 5 0	291 0 0
10. Apparel for children—London and Hertford, including also mattresses, rugs, blankets, sheets, towels, &c. .	4,974 10 4	3,458 16 9	5,788 14 2	4,504 17 10
11. Books and stationery—medals . . .	1,188 6 6	1,441 12 0	1,390 17 0	1,385 0 0
12. Medicine	206 15 5	198 18 6	243 8 4	308 0 6
13. Casual payments, including allowance for absent sick children—stamps, and various other particulars	2,180 13 9	1,238 12 6	991 17 8	1,020 19 5
14. University scholars, apparel, books, degrees	52 3 6	74 10 0	117 16 0	82 15 0
15. Mathematical school	436 19 2	473 3 8	305 7 11	348 11 8
16. Estate of Travers and Holditch to mathematical school	77 12 0	81 6 0	86 16 0	89 0 0
17. Sea wages	234 13 0	222 6 0	135 17 0	172 18 0
18. The Royal gift to mathematical boys .	10 7 0	11 10 0	10 7 0	9 4 0
19. Workmen's bills :—				
London	2,541 10 9	3,648 13 0	4,829 18 6	4,402 19 9
Hertford	1,374 14 0	1,011 8 0	1,543 16 0	1,646 3 0
Purchase of organ in 1829–30. . .	..	..	..	858 0 0
20. Architect and land surveyor, including journeys	789 3 2	605 4 2	625 14 3	694 10 6
21. Law charges.	759 1 0	359 12 0	463 18 2	22 6 0
22. Journeys to Hertford, carrier's bill .	234 4 10	286 17 2	361 17 2	422 3 5
23. Purchases of stock	742 16 2	14,535 0 0	3,365 0 0	2,275 0 0
24. Investments in purchase of estates .	..	3,500 0 0	1,376 18 6	..
25. Additions to building fund by votes of General Court.	2,000 0 0	2,100 0 0	2,500 0 0	..
IV. Payments in respect of specific gifts for purposes immediately connected with the hospital :—				
1. Payments under various gifts for apprenticing :				
1. Boys	271 13 4	220 0 0	260 0 0	250 0 0
2. Girls	36 0 0	24 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0
3. Sir George Fettiplace's Gift .	..	..	..	..
4. Mrs. Daubuz's Gift	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0
2. Exhibitions in pursuance of various gifts :—				
1. To Cambridge	420 10 0	390 7 0	365 7 6	310 16 0
2. To Oxford.	80 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0
3. President and treasurer from Pen- noyer's Gift	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
4. Officers from Barnes's Gift, 17th November	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
5. Dinners and collations on special days	72 19 2	68 19 2	72 19 2	66 9 2
6. Bibles, caps, and gloves for the children	5 4 0	4 16 0	16 0 0	54 11 0
Balance at 31st December	48,364 9 6 8,442 19 4	64,929 16 8 8,262 17 2	55,031 17 3 6,342 2 6	49,933 16 1 5,236 0 8
£	56,807 8 10	73,192 13 10	61,373 19 9	55,169 16 9

ending 31st December 1335—continued.

1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
800 0 9	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0	800 0 0
727 10 9	699 5 7	726 7 4	734 19 2	709 7 1	704 0 10
1,315 12 0	1,340 18 0	1,315 12 0	1,315 12 0	1,315 12 0	1,382 16 0
845 12 0	825 4 0	850 4 0	850 4 0	752 2 0	825 0 0
33 7 0	34 6 9	33 19 3	34 4 6	34 15 0	34 17 6
65 12 8	69 6 8	72 17 6	72 13 6	72 2 4	71 17 1
94 12 9	104 19 8	90 3 1	118 0 1	116 15 0	81 10 0
620 0 0	577 10 0	280 0 0	355 0 0	355 0 0	402 10 0
410 0 0	380 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
238 4 0	245 4 0	225 14 0	193 11 0	166 13 6	208 6 0
6,516 16 11	6,622 2 6	6,993 16 2	6,892 2 11	6,727 19 7	6,107 4 3
3,718 10 0	3,678 13 3	3,844 19 11	3,503 4 4	3,493 5 8	3,221 18 4
753 7 0}	688 3 0	815 11 0	{417 8 0}	395 15 0	{483 15 0}
340 15 0}			{177 15 0}		{390 10 6}
4,701 18 10	4,240 18 1	4,613 14 10	4,629 11 9	4,325 14 8	5,996 18 2
1,534 5 0	1,414 16 0	1,977 10 0	1,565 16 3	1,565 12 4	1,754 16 0
276 17 2	288 5 10	282 6 7	290 0 7	331 15 6	438 11 10
1,133 6 8	901 11 8	1,064 14 2	964 4 1	1,307 2 4	1,033 15 11
163 3 6	82 14 6	93 0 0	123 5 0	165 8 6	158 5 0
421 2 8	328 15 7	394 9 11	435 19 9	537 18 4	380 13 2
87 10 0	80 10 0	637 3 5	112 0 0	146 12 6	155 13 8
185 5 0	247 0 0	111 3 0	259 7 0	247 0 0	135 17 0
11 10 0	11 10 0	6 18 0	12 13 0	13 16 0	10 7 0
4,980 8 11	3,886 13 0	4,629 3 6	2,702 5 2	4,222 3 2	5,134 15 0
631 9 0	654 14 0	767 5 0	772 13 5	708 17 4	1,170 13 0
1,130 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
600 17 10	600 0 11	664 0 8	872 15 7	699 5 6	899 5 1
522 9 2	1,120 2 4	778 2 0	295 17 0	264 10 0	588 15 0
407 9 3	338 8 0	366 2 5	717 8 10	356 13 0	452 8 11
..	2,586 8 4	..	..	..	..
1,764 5 0	..	237 17 0	..	..	100 0 0
400 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	..	2,000 0 0
165 0 0	280 0 0	285 0 0	275 0 0	268 0 0	240 0 0
20 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	28 0 0
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0
17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0	17 10 0
420 10 6	338 12 8	480 16 6	480 6 6	450 5 0	510 5 0
70 2 6	83 11 8	86 18 4	90 2 6	76 13 4	66 13 4
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0
72 19 2	56 9 2	82 19 2	56 9 2	62 19 2	62 12 6
56 1 0	31 16 0	23 14 0	26 0 0	57 13 0	..
51,352 6 3	49,124 6 1	50,588 18 11	54,127 1 4	46,134 4 1	51,911 15 10
8,324 13 4	8,481 12 7	8,218 0 3	4,089 13 3	6,884 15 4	6,216 8 10
59,676 19 7	57,605 18 8	58,806 19 2	58,216 14 7	53,018 19 5	58,128 4 8

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Accounts.

ACCOUNTS.

The books in which are contained the hospital accounts are as follows :—

General cash book.	Petty cash book.
Fair cash book (hospital).	Income and expenditure book.
Receipt ledger.	Arrears book.
Pay ledger, Alphabet to ditto.	Tithe book.
Annual general account book.	Carroom fine book.
Receipts book.	Account of carmen's licences.
Receiver's cash book.	Building fund subscription.
Treasurer's ditto.	Ditto account book.

Besides the general accounts of the hospital, distinct books are kept in respect of five separate charities or trusts, viz., West's Charity, for payment of pensioners and maintenance of children; Bowerman's for payment of pensioners; Millington's for the like purpose; Hetherington's and others (called the Blind Charities) for the like purposes; and Lady Ramsey's for release of prisoners for debt. For West's Charity are kept a cash book, receipt ledger, pay ditto, receipts book, deeds book, and annual general account book. The income and expenditure of Bowerman's, Millington's, and Ramsey's trusts are introduced into the annual account as revised by the auditors. The accounts of the Blind Charities do not appear at all in the general balance sheet of the hospital accounts.

The fair cash book of the hospital is kept by the receiver, and contains three columns, the first showing the daily receipts and payments of the hospital in detail; the second showing the gross monthly receipts and payments of West's Charity transferred from the cash book of that trust where the details appear; and the third showing the gross monthly receipts and payments on account of the building fund transferred from the cash book of that fund where the details appear in like manner. There is not any one rough cash book kept, in which every receipt and payment on account of the hospital is daily entered, but the entries in the first column of the fair cash book are copied from the receiver's rough cash book and from the entries made by the clerks of payments or receipts by them.

A complaint was made that, previously to 1835, even the receiver's rough cash book had not been regularly entered up or balanced, and was not open to the inspection of governors, but was retained in the receiver's custody, so that no one could be aware of the exact state of the accounts, but since 1835 this neglect was not alleged.

The fair cash book is now balanced at the end of every month, and is laid on the table for inspection at every committee meeting, and appears (practically at least) to be always open to the examination of every governor in the counting house.

The treasurer's account book shows the gross sums received by him from the receiver and other persons from time to time, but without the details, which appear by the receiver's rough cash book and the hospital fair cash book. The balances in the treasurer's hands are struck, and submitted to the inspection of the committee, monthly. For their amount see Appendix, No. VIII., p. 375.

On this subject we may remark, that although the sums retained in hand may appear of very large amount, great latitude in this respect must be allowed in the case of an institution whose concerns are so vast and complicated as those of this hospital, and the rather, that during the period to which the return relates extensive alterations and improvements were in progress; the general policy, however, of appointing a treasurer without a salary, and thus holding out encouragement to look for remuneration by the retention of balances, may well be questioned.

Several of the governors have actively interested themselves to effect a simplification of the accounts, combined with a more complete check upon the parties intrusted to receive and pay monies on behalf of the hospital than in their opinion now exists, and have endeavoured to direct the serious attention of the general court to this important subject.

Mr. E. G. Adams, well known for his very extensive practice as an accountant, having been lately consulted with this view, undertook an investigation of the hospital accounts preliminary to the suggestion of improvements, but he had not, pending this inquiry, made sufficient progress to enable him to offer any opinion upon the existing mode of keeping the books, or to do anything beyond pointing out the general requisites for a good system. The principal defect alleged was, that there had not been one general cash-book daily entered up, containing entries of every receipt from whatever source, and of every payment, so as at all times to show the balance in the hands of the treasurer.

That such is the fact, appears from the above statement of the mode in which the fair cash book is made up, but at what additional cost of labour it would be worth while to meet the objection, may, perhaps, be a question, considering that the information may now be deduced from the examination of three accounts which are regularly kept.

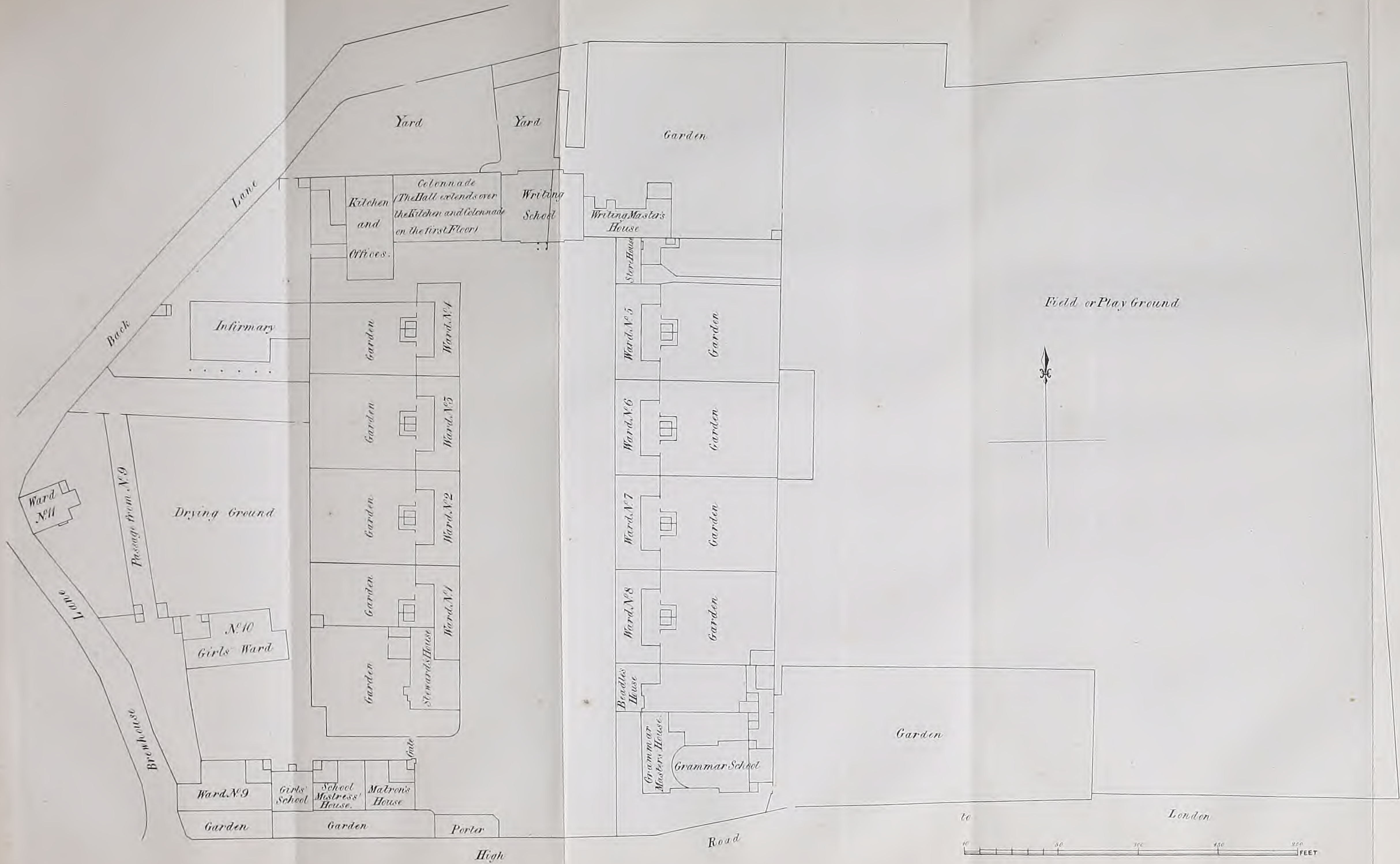
A further charge, that separate accounts of the specific trusts for objects distinct from the general purposes of the hospital had not been duly kept, did not appear to be established, inasmuch as, so far as a very frequent recurrence to the books enabled us to judge, the accounts of all had been truly kept, and the balances rightly brought out. In some instances difficulty seemed to have been created by an alteration in the form of many of the accounts made by direction of the auditors about the year 1802-3; and in other cases, as, for instance, in Lady Ramsey's Charity for release of prisoners, the discovery that the rights of the hospital had been misconceived, had made a change in the shape of the accounts requisite.

The classification of items under different heads in the receipt and pay ledgers is often indiscriminate and objectionable, as we have mentioned above, particularly under the heads "Casual Payments," and "Tradesmen's bills." Many payments are classed as hospital ex-

PLAN
of the
HOSPITAL at HERTFORD

which was built by Voluntary Subscription of
the Governors, and finished about March, 1694
except the Hall and Infirmary which were
built about 1800.

The Subscriptions amounted to £. 5235 17 6.



DIMENSIONS OF EACH WARD.

The Eastern Dormitories on Plan.	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
On the first floor four Wards	40	0	by	14 0
On the second floor four Wards	40	0		14 0

The Western Dormitories on Plan,
are the same as the Eastern.

N° 9 Ward on Plan.	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
On the first floor one Ward	40	0		16 6
On the second floor one Ward	40	0		16 6

N° 10 Ward on Plan the same as N° 9.

N° 11 Ward on Plan.	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
On the first floor one Ward	22	0		12 0
On the second floor two Wards	11	0		12 0
one Ward	12	0		11 0

Infirmary on Plan.	Feet	Inches	Feet	Inches
On the first floor one Ward	33	0		26 6
one Ward	17	0		15 6
one Ward	21	0		17 6
On the second floor four Wards	16	3		17 0

penditure, which might properly be referred to the estate ledger, or to the head of charges by benefactors, or *vice versâ*; and in consequence it occasionally happens that a receipt or a payment on the same account appears under different heads in different years; but upon the whole, we came to the conclusion, that although the mode which has been adopted is doubtless susceptible of improvements (which it is highly desirable that Mr. Adams should point out in detail) yet that it has sufficiently answered its purpose, and that the general accuracy of the accounts has not been successfully impugned.

A statement that moneys had often been paid by the hospital officers, while the dates of the transaction were never or erroneously entered, was supported by the fact that the produce of the receipts from the carroom licences, collected during many days in December 1835 and January 1836, had been retained in hand and entered in one or two gross sums as of particular days, an accidental irregularity sanctioned by the treasurer and consequent on the difficulty of obtaining the acquiescence of the owners of carrooms in the much litigated rights of the hospital, and which it was to be hoped would not recur.

An irregularity of the same sort was also alleged and partly borne out against the entries of the payments of the pensions of 10*l.* each from the blind charities. On neither of these cases need any stress be laid, though in reference to the former we may cite the practice of Bridewell Hospital, as proving the feasibility and convenience of directing every the smallest sum to be paid day by day to the hospital account at the banker's.

It is proper here to notice the very defective regulations for the audit of the accounts, whereby the body of the auditors is called upon to vouch for the accuracy of the accounts for the whole year, although to no one individual of the body have the accounts of more than two months of that year ever been submitted. This practice has, in one instance, induced an auditor to annex, not without reason, a qualification to his allowance of accounts, tending to raise doubts among those for whose satisfaction they were intended, and it is highly desirable that it should be forthwith amended.

We cannot conclude this report without expressing our sense of obligation to the treasurer for his promptness in facilitating our inquiries; and we feel it especially due to Mr. Trollope, the present chief clerk, to acknowledge the zealous assistance which he afforded us throughout, rendered peculiarly efficient by his perfect knowledge, not only of the duties of the office he now holds, but of everything connected with the history and administration of the hospital.

Explanation of the Numbers, &c., on the following Ground-plans of the Hospital Buildings, &c., in London, and at Hertford, as they existed at the commencement of 1837.

No. on Hertford Plan.

- 1 to 8. Wards, containing accommodation for 46 boys in single beds, besides apartments for a nurse and a servant.
9. A ward, containing 56 single beds for boys, with apartments for nurse and servant. There is a garden attached to each of the boys' wards.
10. A girls' ward, containing accommodation for 66 girls in double, and 10 girls in single beds; it contains also their dining-room on the ground floor, and apartments for one nurse and one servant.

The infirmary contains accommodation for both boys and girls, the girls' portion being kept distinct. It has 60 single beds for patients, besides apartments for a nurse and two servants. The hall is on the first floor, and extends over an open colonnade and the kitchen, which is on the ground floor; the building comprises also a buttery, store-rooms, and offices, and the staircase leading to the hall. The houses of the grammar and writing masters are convenient and substantial buildings, with good gardens attached. There are small houses also for the matron and schoolmistress.

On the east there is a meadow or large playground exhibited in the plan, on which there is an open shed for the use of the boys in bad weather. The girls' playground is distinguished in the plan as the drying ground, which is now given up for the use of the children. The boys' and girls' departments are wholly separated by the gate marked in the plan.

11. Formerly a public-house belonging to the hospital; has been fitted up as an infirmary for children having any contagious disorder, and it was so applied on the occasion of the ringworm prevailing to a great extent in 1834-5.

There is an avenue of trees in front of the eastern and western dormitories.

Explanation of
Plans.

No. on London Plan.

1. The residence of the medical officer, built in 1820.
2. The infirmary and supplemental ward, built in 1820. The former contains 58 beds and the latter 32 beds. The ground-floor of the building contains a dining-room and dispensary, and the basement a wash-house, laundry, and cellars. The building is fire-proof.
3. Beadle's lodge, built in 1827.
4. The hall and offices, completed in 1829. The hall is 187 feet long, 51 feet wide, and 46 feet high. Two fire-proof stories under it contain the kitchen, cook's apartments, store-rooms, cellars, the wardrobe, the governor's room, staircases, and cloister.
5. The writing school. It contains 328 boys; on the ground-floor are the general lavatory, steward's office, cloister, engine-house, &c. This building was erected by Sir Christopher Wren in 1694 at the cost of Sir John Moore. It has an oak roof, and is very substantially constructed.
6. Privies, built in 1823.

London.
—
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.

No. on the Plan.

7. The western range of dormitories, built in 1830. It contains five wards and 248 beds, of which four wards and 198 beds are now occupied. On the ground-floor are two rooms fitted up as lodges for beadles.
8. The lodges occupied by one of the beadles and the porter, built in 1834, and forming, with the iron railings, piers, and gateways, the new entrance to the hospital.
9. The south dormitories. This building contains two wards and 123 beds, of which one ward and 63 beds are now occupied. On the ground-floor is the surveyor's office, a lodge, and store-room. This portion of the hospital was erected by Sir Robert Clayton in 1682. It is a substantial building.
10. The eastern dormitories, built in 1836. The building contains 10 wards and 484 beds, of which seven wards and 346 beds are now occupied. On the ground-floor are two day-rooms unoccupied, and a pump house.
11. The north cloister and tower. The latter contains the staircase to the writing school, examiners' rooms over the staircase, and a belfry above.
 These buildings were in course of erection during our inquiry.
12. The steward's house, built in 1694 at the same time with the writing school.
13. The cobbler's shop.
- 14, 15. 14 the grammar and 15 the mathematical school, situate on the north side of a spacious and airy court on the site of what was formerly the town ditch. The drawing school is on the second floor of this building. The first and second floor contain also three wards and 159 beds, of which two wards and 105 beds are now occupied.
 Built in 1831-32.
16. The treasurer's stables, built in 1824.
17. The head mathematical master's house.
18. The third clerk's house.
19. The writing-master's house.
20. The matron's house, built in 1834.
21. Beadle's lodge.
22. The treasurer's house, built about 1690.
23. The head master's house, built by Wyatt in 1758.
24. The counting-house, offices, and court, and committee rooms, erected in 1680, and enlarged in 1788.
25. The chief clerk's house.
26. The third master's house.
27. The second master's house.

} Built in 1815 by the hospital carpenter.

} Built in 1710.

CHARITIES OF JOHN AND FRANCES WEST.

Charities of John
 and Frances West.

Charity for Pensioners.—By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 23d and 24th March 1710, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery 3d March 1725, *John West*, and *Frances*, his wife, conveyed to Francis Porter and Edward Bearcroft, and their heirs, a toft or parcel of ground in Broad-street, in the parish of St. Peter the Poor, in London, and the messuages or tenements built thereon (which were then demised for 71½ years from Christmas 1668, at the yearly rent of 60*l.*), out of which premises a rent-charge of 40*s.* per annum was payable to the Pewterers' Company,—to hold the same, after the decease of the said John and Frances West, to the use of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors of the hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, and their successors, upon trust, from time to time, at a full court to be holden for Christ's Hospital, to order and direct, and, within 14 days afterwards, to pay and distribute all the clear yearly rents and profits of the said premises unto and amongst, and during the respective lives of such and so many honest poor men and women, according to the direction thereafter contained, as the same would extend to pay at the rate of 5*l.* a-piece, by quarterly payments, one-half of such poor persons to be men and the other half women of the age of 50 years at least; and if any poor persons of such age could be found that should be of kindred, or related, or creditably reputed to be of kindred or related by consanguinity to the said John and Frances West, or either of them, either on the father's or mother's side, the same to be preferred; and after such kindred should be served, one-fourth of all the rest of the persons to receive the charity were to be members, or widows of members, of the Clothworkers' Company, and artisan clothworkers, or their widows, and the rest such as thereinbefore described. And it was declared that the said pensions to such poor persons were intended for their respective, proper, and personal use, to prevent their perishing or suffering by want, to be expended in meat, drink, clothes, and other necessities for them, and not to be assigned to any person, or subject to their creditors or debts, and that the same should be paid to their proper hands respectively; and upon further trust that the said governors should cause to be entered in books to be provided for the purpose, the true state of the charity, as well concerning the tenants and their leases or agreements, as of the rents and profits of the premises, and the names of the poor men and women receiving the pensions, and all other matters relating to the same, such books to be kept for the sole use thereof, and no other accounts entered therein; and that the governors should yearly, in the month of February, deliver an account in writing of the then state of the charity, signed by the clerk of the hospital, to the master and wardens of the Clothworkers' Company, who were thereby appointed visitors and inspectors of the said charity, to see the same performed according to the meaning of the said indenture, to be by them approved and entered in the books of the company, to the end that a discovery might be made, and advantage taken by them in case of a breach of trust by the said governors contrary to the tenor

Plan of CHRIST'S HOSPITAL in LONDON.

DIMENSIONS OF EACH WARD.

<i>The Eastern Dormitories N^o 10 on Plan.</i>	<i>ft. in.</i>	<i>ft. in.</i>
<i>On the Ground floor one Ward</i>	<i>49. 0</i>	<i>by 36. 8</i>
<i>On the first floor three Wards</i>	<i>49. 0</i>	<i>36. 8</i>
<i>On the second floor three Wards</i>	<i>49. 0</i>	<i>36. 8</i>
<i>On the third floor three Wards</i>	<i>49. 0</i>	<i>36. 8</i>
<i>The Western Dormitories N^o 7 on Plan.</i>		
<i>On the first floor two Wards</i>	<i>49. 0</i>	<i>35. 10</i>
<i>On the second floor two Wards</i>	<i>49. 0</i>	<i>35. 10</i>
<i>On the third floor one Ward</i>	<i>48. 0</i>	<i>30. 0</i>
<i>The Northern Dormitories N^o 14 & 15 on Plan.</i>		
<i>On the first floor two Wards</i>	<i>63. 0</i>	<i>33. 6</i>
<i>On the second floor one Ward</i>	<i>63. 0</i>	<i>33. 6</i>
<i>The Southern Dormitories N^o 9 on Plan.</i>		
<i>On the first floor one Ward</i>	<i>102. 3</i>	<i>28. 0</i>
<i>On the second floor one Ward</i>	<i>102. 3</i>	<i>28. 0</i>
<i>Infirmary N^o 2 on Plan.</i>		
<i>On the Ground floor two Wards</i>	<i>32. 0</i>	<i>18. 6</i>
<i>On the first floor one Ward</i>	<i>37. 0</i>	<i>18. 6</i>
<i>one Ward</i>	<i>14. 6</i>	<i>12. 3</i>
<i>two Wards</i>	<i>22. 0</i>	<i>18. 6</i>
<i>On the second floor two Wards</i>	<i>22. 0</i>	<i>18. 6</i>
<i>one Ward</i>	<i>37. 0</i>	<i>18. 6</i>



thereof. And it was further declared, that if at any time after any of such poor persons should have been elected to receive the 5*l.* a-piece, any estate of the value of 20*l.* per annum or upwards should appear to belong to, or be acquired by them, or they should be legally entitled to such estate, then such payment of the charity to them should cease, and other persons chosen to receive the same. And it was provided, that if the said governors should refuse to accept the trusts thereby created, or if, after having accepted such trusts, the same should, on their part, be unperformed, so that such number of poor persons as the clear rents and profits of the premises would extend to pay at the rate aforesaid should not be accordingly paid, with such preference to kindred as thereby directed, then the said conveyance should enure to the use of the masters and wardens of the Clothworkers' Company, and their successors, upon the same trusts, in which case the master and wardens of the Company of Mercers were appointed visitors of the charity; and if the said trusts should not be performed by the Clothworkers' Company, then the said conveyance should enure to the use of the master and wardens of the Mercers' Company, and their successors, upon the like trusts. And it was further provided that the premises thereby conveyed should not be sold or disposed of, nor the rents and profits thereof be applied to any other use, until the trusts therein declared should be performed; nor should any leases thereof be made for any term exceeding 21 years, nor under any other than the full yearly rents, without fine or other consideration. And it was provided, that after the death of the said John and Frances West, the said indentures should be enrolled in the Court of Chancery or some other court of record; and power was given to the said grantors jointly, by deed properly attested, to revoke the said conveyance or to alter the trusts thereof.

The power of revocation reserved to the grantors was never exercised; and upon the death of Frances West (who survived her husband) in January 1724, the governors accepted the trust, and the estate conveyed by the above abstracted indentures has ever since remained in their possession.

This and the following charities founded by John and Frances West became the subject of a suit in Chancery, and were established by a decree, the particulars of which are stated hereafter. By an Act of Parliament passed in 1806, the governors were empowered to demise the premises on building or repairing leases for terms not exceeding 61 years.

The particulars of the property belonging to this branch of the charities, and the manner in which it is let, will be seen in the following rental:—

London.
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Christ's Hospital,
continued.
—
West's Charities,
continued.
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Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencing		
BROAD STREET.					
Parcel of ground with a building thereon, forming part of the Old South Sea Chambers.	Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge.	40	Michaelmas 1824	£. s. d. 30 15 0	The land-tax on all this property has been redeemed, and an addition is made to the rents in consideration thereof. The premiums paid for insurance are also included in the rents. Rent includes 9 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> for land-tax redeemed, and 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> premium of insurance, 2,250 <i>l.</i> to be expended by lessee in rebuilding. Including 11 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> redeemed land-tax, and 4 <i>l.</i> insurance. 2,000 <i>l.</i> to be expended by the lessee, which sum has been greatly exceeded: the remainder of these premises are held by the hospital, under the devise of Lady Ramsey.
Two houses Nos. 11 and 12, with offices behind in Adams-court.	Thomas Dunston	58	Midsummer 1807	105 17 6	
Back part of house No. 13, with offices, &c. in Adams-court.	Jeremiah Harman	57	Michaelmas 1807	88 16 8	
ADAMS COURT, BROAD STREET.					
Two houses Nos. 2 and 3.	William Ludington.	61	Michaelmas 1803	35 1 8	Including 3 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> land-tax redeemed, and 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> insurance. 800 <i>l.</i> to be expended in building.
One house No. 4	Mary Lea	20½	Michaelmas 1829	35 0 0	
Ditto, No. 5	Ditto	21	Lady-day 1829 .	95 0 0	
Set of offices No. 6 . . .	William Perry .	40	Michaelmas 1824	21 15 0	
				£ 412 5 10	

A large balance having accumulated from the general estates, 660*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* thereof was appropriated to this branch of the charity, and invested in the purchase of 858*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, now forming part of 3,233*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Consols, transferred in 1831 to the general funds of the hospital, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery made 3d August 1828, as hereafter mentioned.

Further Charity to Pensioners.—By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 24th and 25th June 1717, also enrolled in Chancery 3d March 1725, the said John and Frances West conveyed to the same trustees, and their heirs, a fee farm-rent of 40*l.* issuing out of the prebendary of Sherborne, in the county of Dorset, with the tithes and oblations to the said prebendary belonging, to the use (after the death of the said grantors) of the mayor, &c., governors as aforesaid, upon the same trusts and conditions, in the same terms, and with

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Wests' Charities,
continued.

similar appointments of special visitors and limitations over to the Clothworkers' and Mercers' Companies, as are contained in the above abstracted indenture of release of 24th March 1710.

By deed poll indorsed on the said indenture of release of 1717, bearing date 5th December 1723, the said Frances West, being then the widow and executrix of the said John West, ratified and confirmed the said grant to the said "Edward Bearcroft," and his heirs.

In respect of the fee farm-rent, the yearly sum of 32*l.* is paid annually by the Earl of Digby, 8*l.* (or the full amount of 4*s.* in the pound) being deducted for land-tax.

Further Charity for Pensioners.—By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 24th and 25th January 1717, also enrolled in Chancery 3d March 1725, the said John and Frances West conveyed to the same trustees, and their heirs, seven messuages or tenements in the parish of St. Christopher, near the Royal Exchange, otherwise St. Christopher near the Stocks, three thereof being situate in Threadneedle-street and the others adjoining in St. Christopher's churchyard, to the use (after the death of the grantors) of the mayor, &c., governors as aforesaid, upon trust, to pay the clear rents and profits thereof unto and during the lives of so many honest poor men and women as the same would extend to pay at the rate of 5*l.* a-piece, one half of such poor persons to be men and the other half women, and of the age of 50 years at least, with preference to kindred, as in the former deeds; and after such kindred should be supplied 12 other poor persons to be chosen, who were, or who should, within 30 years next before, have been inhabitants in the parishes of Newbury, Berks, St. Mary, Reading, St. Christopher and St. Mary Woolchurch Hawe, London, three in each parish, those of Newbury to be elected by the mayor and aldermen of that place, and the election to be certified by them to the trustees, and those of the other places to be elected and the election certified to the trustees, by the vestry of each parish; and after such 12 poor persons should be supplied, the distribution to be to the same description of persons as specified in the preceding deeds; with similar directions that the several sums should be for the proper use of the poor persons, for keeping separate books in which the accounts and business relating to the charity should be entered, and for delivering an account to the Clothworkers' Company, and with similar appointments of special visitors and limitations over to the Clothworkers' and Mercers' Companies, as in the former deeds. And it is provided that when any vestry should be held for an election, public notice should be given in the church on the Sunday preceding, and that no person receiving the said charity should claim or receive any other sum of 5*l.* by virtue of any settlement of other hereditaments by the said donors; and with directions that if any of the objects should become possessed of property to the value of 20*l.* per annum their pensions should cease. Also, that the premises should not be sold or disposed of, nor the rents applied to any other use until the trusts thereby declared should be performed, with directions for enrolling the deeds, and with power to the grantors to revoke the said grant, and to make new or other trusts.

The above grant was also confirmed by the said Frances West after the death of her husband, by deed poll indorsed on the said indenture, bearing date 5th December 1723.

The premises thus conveyed were sold in the year 1766 to the governors and company of the Bank of England, under the powers of the Act of Parliament for erecting or extending the bank, for the sum of 4,000*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of 4,455*l.* Three per Cent. Consols.

The governors still possess this sum of stock, which forms part of the sum of 13,925*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of Sir William Curtis, bart., Richard Hotham Pigeon, Thomas Poynder, jun., and Charles Few, as trustees, for the purposes of West's Charity. The annual dividends from this portion of the stock amount to 133*l.* 13*s.*

Charity for maintenance of Children in Christ's Hospital.—By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 18th and 19th November 1720, also enrolled in Chancery 3d March 1725, the said John and Frances West conveyed to Francis Porter and Jonathan Rogers, and their heirs, a parcel of ground on the west side of Rupert-street, in the parishes of St. James and St. Ann, Westminster, or one of them, a parcel of ground adjoining to the north side of the before mentioned piece, and lying at the north end of Rupert-street, and five parcels of ground lying together on the east side of Rupert-street, with the several messuages or tenements erected on the same respectively; also eight parcels of ground lying together on the north side of Richmond-street, in the same parishes, or one of them, with the messuages or tenements and stables built thereon; three parcels of ground, with the messuages thereon, on the west side of Hedge-lane, otherwise Hay's-street, adjoining the preceding parcels; two parcels of ground, with divers messuages or tenements built thereon, on the north side of a passage called Edmund's-court, leading from Rupert-street to Hedge-lane; another parcel of ground, with a messuage thereon, abutting east on Hedge-lane and south and west on part of the two parcels last mentioned; and all other hereditaments of the said John and Frances West, situate in the said parishes; also ten messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, situate on the south side of Conduit-passage and on the west side of Red Lion-street, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Giles in the Fields, or one of them, and the ground whereon the same stood; also the site of a great messuage or inn, formerly called the George, and of another messuage adjoining, with the messuages built thereon; also a parcel of ground, with several messuages and buildings thereon, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street; also a messuage in Fenchurch-street, with the ground on which the same stood; also an annual fee farm-rent, tenth, or yearly sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* payable out of a messuage formerly called the Cardinal's Cap and then the Swan and Hoop Tavern, in Lombard-street; also an annual fee farm-rent, tenth, or yearly sum of 1*l.* 4*s.*, payable out of a

tenement in Lombard-street, then or formerly called the White Lion, or Golden Lion; also an annual fee farm-rent, tenth, or yearly sum of 12*s.*, payable out of a tenement in Lombard-street, then or lately called the Rose and Crown, and Ball and Anchor; also a quit-rent of 40*s.* payable for a tenement the corner of Well-court, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the city of London; also the several annual sums or rent-charges following, viz., 20*s.* payable out of the parlour and three rooms above stairs of a messuage then lately called the Three Lions, in the parish of St. Clement Danes, formerly the inheritance of Edward Andrews, and parcel of the fore-house there; 5*l.*, payable out of the kitchen and the rooms over it, and the yard and south part of the cellar, and the four rooms over the same, other part of the said messuage and of the back-house there; and 20*s.*, payable out of the shop and cellar under it, and the kitchen at the end of the said shop, parcel of the said fore-house; and all the rent-charges reserved or payable to the said grantors out of the said messuage, or any new erection in the place thereof; and all other annual rent-charges conveyed to the said grantors by an indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 4th July 1705, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery,—to hold the same to the said trustees, and their heirs, with a covenant on the part of the grantors to levy a fine of the premises, the said fine and conveyance to enure, after the death of the said John and Frances West, to the use of the mayor, &c., governors, &c., and their successors, upon trust to receive into Christ's Hospital, and, out of the clear yearly rents and profits, to maintain and educate therein (or elsewhere, together with the other children belonging to the hospital) such and so many poor boys and girls, of whom more than three fourths should always be boys, whether orphans or not, and whether the children of freemen of London or of any other persons, as the same clear rents and profits should, from time to time, be sufficient to maintain and educate, at the rate of 10*l.* per annum for each of them, subject to the power for the governors to retain so much of the said rents and profits as would be sufficient to pay such sums as thereafter appointed for putting out the said children apprentices; two-fifths of the same children, as near as might be, to be such as the respective ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners of the three several parishes of St. Lawrence, St. Giles, and St. Mary, in Reading, alternately and successively, one after another in the order above named, or the major part of them respectively in vestry, should choose and present, according to the directions thereafter contained; two other fifths, as near as might be, to be such as the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of Newbury, Berks, and the remaining fifth such as the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of Twickenham, Middlesex, should choose and present; all the said children to be of such age when admitted, to wear such clothes, to continue so long in the house, to be put forth apprentices, and in all other respects to be governed and ordered as the rest of the children belonging to Christ's Hospital; and on further trust to pay to every master to whom any of the said boys should be put forth apprentice 20*l.*, and to every master or mistress to whom any of the girls should be apprenticed 5*l.* And it was directed that as often as the said clear rents and profits should increase, or become more than should be expended, or than ought so to be, upon the children of the said charity for the time being, according to the directions aforesaid, and the said increase or surplus should be sufficient to maintain, educate, and apprentice more children, according to the rate and allowance aforesaid, or as often as any of the said children should die or be apprenticed, other children should be admitted, such others to be elected and presented by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners of such of the before-named parishes as presented the children so dying or apprenticed, except the said parishes who were to present alternately; or in case the number of children should be augmented, such additional children to be elected by the minister, &c., of such of the said parishes whose turn the same should be, always observing the order and proportion of the number, as before directed, to the intent that so many children should for ever be so admitted as the clear yearly rents and profits, at the rate of 10*l.* per annum a-piece for every child (subject to the deductions aforesaid for apprenticing), should, from time to time, be sufficient to maintain, educate, and put forth. And it was declared that the respective ministers, churchwardens, and parishioners of the said three parishes in Reading, alternately as aforesaid, and of the parishes of Newbury and Twickenham respectively, in vestry assembled, as vacancies in the number of children should occur by death or placing out, or upon the number being augmented (of which speedy notice is directed to be given them by the governors), should make choice of, and present to the governors, such poor boys or girls, born in the respective parishes, as, according to the said indenture, ought to be so chosen; and if there should be no such children found in the parish whose right it was to present, then the minister, &c., of that parish should elect any other poor boys or girls born in any other contiguous parish or place, at all which vestries the names, age, and parents of the children elected should be entered in the parish books, public notice to be given in the church on Sunday, a week at least before each election; and it was provided, in all elections regard should be had to children related, or creditably reputed so to be, by consanguinity, to the said John and Frances West, or either of them, and that such relations, if poor, should be preferred. And on further trust that the governors should cause to be entered in books to be provided for the purpose, the state of the charity, as well concerning the letting of the property as the names and number of the children admitted into the hospital pursuant to the intent of the said indenture, and the charge of keeping them, and by whom and when presented, and the names of the children placed out, and the persons to whom, the trades to which, and the times when, they should be so placed out, and the time they are to serve, and the money advanced with them, and all other matters relating thereto, such books to be for the sole use of the said charity; and that the governors should yearly, in the month of December, deliver an account in writing of the state of the charity, signed by the clerk of Christ's Hospital, to the master and wardens of the Clothworkers' Company, who were appointed visitors and inspectors of the charity, to be by them approved and entered in the books of the company.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*West's Charities,
continued.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Wests' Charities,
continued.

And it was further declared that if the said governors should refuse to accept the trusts aforesaid, or if, after they should have accepted the same, it should happen that they should be unperformed on their part, so that such number of boys and girls as the clear rents and profits of the premises, after the rate aforesaid, would maintain, educate, and apprentice, should not be so admitted and apprenticed, then the said conveyance and fine should enure to the use of the master and wardens of the Clothworkers' Company, upon trust to receive into their care, and maintain and educate, so many poor children as the clear rents and profits should be sufficient so to do, after the rate of 1*l.* for each child, with directions to retain so much of the rents as would be sufficient to pay the like sums for apprenticing the children, such children to be elected from the respective parishes, and according to the directions aforesaid, to be of such age, and continue so long under the care of the company, and in all respects, as near as might be, to be governed and ordered as the children bred up in Christ's Hospital usually were. And that the said company should provide books and deliver yearly accounts to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Christopher, near the Royal Exchange, who were appointed visitors over the said company; with a similar provision in case the said company should refuse or fail in performing the trusts for the transfer thereof to the said minister and churchwardens of St. Christopher, and their successors, upon the same trusts as declared on the part of the said company to be done; and with similar provisions to those contained in the preceding deeds, that the estates should not be sold, nor applied to any use, till the trusts therein declared should be performed, nor leases granted thereof for terms exceeding 21 years; also for the enrolment of the said indentures, and with power to the grantors to revoke or alter the trusts.

The above grant was also confirmed by the said Frances West, by deed-poll indorsed on the said indenture, and bearing date also 5th December 1723.

The property now held by the governors under this conveyance consists of the particulars enumerated in the following rental:—

Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.		
WESTMINSTER ESTATE.					
RUPERT STREET.					
White Horse public-house, and two houses northward, also a back-house and stables.	William Goddard	42	Christmas 1811 .	185 0 0	Tenant to expend 1,000 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
Two houses on the west side . . .	Ditto . . .	61	Midsummer 1812	30 10 0	Ditto, 800 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding.
Two houses Nos. 28 and 29, with a stable.	Joseph Wilson .	42	Christmas 1811 .	136 5 6	Ditto, 300 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
House No. 30	John Courtney .	„	Ditto . . .	48 10 0	Ditto, 200 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
Two houses adjoining the Marquis of Wellington public-house.	Charles Hodges Ware.	60	Midsummer 1813	24 0 0	Ditto, 1,600 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding.
UPPER RUPERT STREET.					
Three houses on the south side, and four others on the north side.	Ditto . . .	„	Ditto . . .	73 0 0	Ditto, 5,200 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding.
One house, south side	Robert Hawkins	„	Ditto . . .	12 0 0	Ditto, 800 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding.
Ditto ditto	James Parlett .	„	Ditto . . .	12 0 0	Ditto, ditto ditto.
Ditto ditto	Thomas Russell.	„	Ditto . . .	12 0 0	Ditto, ditto ditto.
PRINCES STREET.					
The Marquis of Wellington public-house, being the corner of Princes-street and Rupert-street. House at south-east corner of do, and two others adjoining in Rupert-street.	William Butler .	„	Ditto . . .	48 10 0	Ditto, 3,400 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding.
Two houses Nos. 32 and 33. . .	Catherine Darling Long.	42	Christmas 1811.	61 8 0	Ditto, 250 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
Ditto Nos. 34 and 35 . . .	Elizabeth Windle	„	Ditto . . .	68 17 6	Tenant to repair.
Four ditto Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, and three in Richmond-street, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.	Thomas Bowman .	„	Ditto . . .	229 19 6	Tenant to expend 1,000 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
RICHMOND STREET.					
Two houses Nos. 4 and 5, and one No. 27, in Rupert-street, with three small tenements behind.	Thomas Bywater	„	Ditto . . .	83 0 0	Ditto, 700 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
Two ditto Nos. 6 and 7, and two, Nos. 25 and 26, in Rupert-street.	John Brettell .	61	Ditto . . .	68 8 10	Ditto, 1,600 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding and repairs.

Rental—continued.

Property.	Tenant.	Term.		Rent.	Observations.
		Years.	Commencement.		
FENCHURCH STREET.				£. s. d.	
House No. 29	William and Joseph Barber.	21	Lady-day 1821 .	90 1 0	Ditto, 170 <i>l.</i> in repairs.
KNIGHTRIDER STREET AND DO-LITTLE ALLEY.					
Five houses	Representatives of John Long.	61	Lady-day 1794 .	29 13 0	Ditto, 800 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding. This lease was granted in 1796, and is the one referred to in the Act of Parliament.
BROAD STREET, ST. GILES, &c.					
The corner-house west of Bow-street, and two houses adjoining in Bow-street.	John Meabry .	58	Lady-day 1806 .	82 5 0	Ditto, 3,500 <i>l.</i> in rebuilding. The ground on which the front part of the houses in Bow-street stands is held by the hospital under a lease from the Duke of Bedford for 61½ years, from Lady-day 1803, at a rent of 27 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per annum.
RED LION STREET.					
The Dolphin public-house, No. 44 .	Charles Strennett	21	Michaelmas 1832	82 0 0	Tenant to repair.
LAMB'S CONDUIT PASSAGE.					
House No. 9	Daniel Clarke .	,,	Ditto	32 10 0	. . . .
Seven houses	William Brown .	60	Michaelmas 1812	55 5 0	Tenant to expend 2,800 <i>l.</i> in new buildings.
				£ 1,465 3 4	The land-tax on all the above property has been redeemed, and additions are made to the rents in consideration thereof.
RENT-CHARGES.					
Property charged.		Owner.			
House in Lombard-street, formerly the Cardinal's Cap, and in 1725, the Swan and Hoop tavern.		The Honourable Hugh Lindsay.		2 2 0	. . .
House in Lombard-street No. 85, formerly the White Lion or Golden Lion.		Henry Tripp . . .		1 4 0	4 <i>s.</i> deducted for land-tax.
House, the corner of Well-yard, in the parish of St. Pancras, Soper-lane.		F. W. E Jowers. .		2 0 0	8 <i>s.</i> ditto ditto.
				£ 1,470 9 4	

The rent-charges of 12*s.*, payable out of a house in Lombard-street, called the Rose and Crown and Ball and Anchor; and of 20*s.*, 5*l.*, and 20*s.*, payable out of premises in St. Clement Danes, have not been received, the former since the year 1778, the latter since the year 1760; and, after a long investigation by the professional agents of the hospital in the year 1796, were finally abandoned as irrecoverable.

The land-tax upon the Adam's-court property, amounting to 34*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* per annum, and that upon the house in Bow-street, amounting to 11*l.* 5*s.* per annum, were redeemed in the year 1803 by the transfer of 1,664*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, the accumulations of surplus rents. The land-tax on the Rupert-street property, amounting to 63*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, was redeemed in 1812 by the transfer of 2,313*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* like stock.

The above-mentioned sales left the sum of 1,667*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, Three per Cent. Consols, still belonging to this branch of the charity (forming part of the 13,925*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* like stock, formerly mentioned), the annual dividends of which amount to 50*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, making the total income applicable to the maintenance of children, with the addition of 79*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, the dividends of stock derived under Mrs. West's Will, 1,600*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

Previous to 1828 there was also a sum of 2,374*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* Consols, the dividends of which were carried to account as applicable to the maintenance of children under this charity. This sum was purchased with part of balances which had accumulated from the estates generally, and forms part of the sum of 3,233*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* consols, transferred to the general funds of the hospital, in pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery in 1828, hereafter mentioned.

Frances West's Charity for Maintenance of Children.—The said Frances West, by her Will, bearing date 28th December 1723, gave to her executors, Alexander Pitfield and Jonathan Rogers, 1,750*l.*, to be by them laid out in purchasing lands of inheritance, the same to be settled for ever, for harbouring, maintaining, educating, clothing, and apprenticing, and paying such sums of money with six poor girls, in such places, for such times, and in such manner, and subject to the same directions, uses, and conditions, as far as the difference of the

London.
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Christ's Hospital,
continued.
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West's Charities,
continued.
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London.
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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

West's Charities,
continued.

cases would permit, as were contained in the settlement made by her husband and herself, by indentures, bearing date 18th and 19th November 1720, of houses and ground in Rupert-street and other places, for maintaining and educating poor boys and girls, her intention being to add six girls to the number of boys and girls provided for by the said settlement, which should be a full and sufficient precedent and direction for her executors to go by, as far as the difference of the cases would admit; and she directed that the said six girls should, from time to time, be such as should be born in the city of London or liberties thereof.

For Pensioners.—And she further gave to her said executors 2,650*l.*, to be also laid out in purchasing lands, to be settled for paying the clear yearly rents and profits thereof, for ever, to five poor ancient men and five poor ancient women, or so many more, such living in the city of London or the liberties thereof, as the same would extend to pay at the rate of 5*l.* per annum a-piece during their respective lives, with preference to the poor ancient kindred or relations by consanguinity to her husband or to herself, if any such should be in the said city or liberties, such poor persons to be of the age of 50 years at least; and she referred her executors to the settlement made by her said husband and herself, by indentures, bearing date 24th and 25th June 1717, concerning the fee-farm rent of 40*l.* payable out of the prebendary of Sherborne, for such directions as would be requisite to enable them to execute and carry on her design therein, it being her intention that the premises so to be purchased should be settled in the same manner, and to the like uses, and subject to the same conditions, as far as the difference of the cases would admit of, as the said fee-farm rent of 40*l.* was by the said settlement limited and subject to.

By a codicil to her Will, bearing date 24th March 1723, the said Frances West, after reciting the last mentioned legacy of 2,650*l.*, to prevent any controversy that otherwise might arise, declared her Will to be, that she did not intend that the number of poor ancient men and women to receive the said 5*l.* per annum a-piece by virtue of the said devise should be five poor ancient men, and five poor ancient women, but that the number should be 10 poor ancient men, and 10 poor ancient women, or so many poor ancient men and women as the clear yearly rents and profits of the lands directed to be purchased would be sufficient to pay at the rate of 5*l.* per annum a-piece during their respective lives.

The several sums of 1,750*l.* and 2,650*l.*, thus bequeathed, were received by the governors in orphan stock, and continued in that security, yielding 4*l.* per cent. interest, till 1819, the latter sum having been increased by additional investments from balances in hand to 3,400*l.*

In 1819, this orphan stock was paid off, and the two sums were invested in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols.

The amount of stock purchased with the 1,750*l.*, was 2,651*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, the annual dividends of which amount to 79*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*

The amount purchased with the 3,400*l.* was 5,151*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, the annual dividends of which amount to 154*l.* 11*s.*

These sums now form part of the 13,925*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, formerly mentioned.

After the death of the said Frances West, the governors having accepted the trusts, and being advised that they could not proceed in the execution thereof without the directions of the Court of Chancery, a suit was instituted against them and the executors of Mrs. West as defendants, by the attorney general, at the relation of the Clothworkers and Mercers' Companies, the mayor and aldermen of Newbury; and the respective ministers, churchwardens and parishioners of the several parishes interested in the charities, praying that the charities might be established by the decree of the court, and that such orders might be given for carrying the trusts into effect as the case required.

By a decree, bearing date 8th November, 13 Geo. 1. (1726), it was ordered, that the said several charities should be established, and the trusts in the said several settlements and in the will and codicil performed; that the executors (having admitted assets) should lay out the said two sums of 1,750*l.* and 2,650*l.* in the purchase of lands, to be allowed by one of the masters of the court, and conveyed to the governors upon the trusts in the said settlements and will, and should pay legal interest for the same until the principal should be so laid out: and that the trustees should apply such interest for the benefit of the said charities in the same manner as the rents and profits of the estates were to be applied; and it was further ordered, that not only upon the election of the poor ancient persons to receive the said charities, but also upon the death or removal of such poor persons partaking of the charities, 40 days notice should be given in the gazette by the governors, or the then acting trustees for others who should be relations of the donors, to apply to the governors or trustees, in order to be by them elected to partake of the several charities: and it was also ordered, that the mayor and aldermen of Newbury, and the ministers, churchwardens and vestries of the several other parishes, should yearly, at Easter, present to the governors such children of the said several parishes as should be entitled to partake of the benefit of the said charities, having regard to the relations of the donors, according to the directions in the deed of settlement of 19th November 1720; and that the said trustees, from time to time, upon presenting any such children, should mention in their presentation which of them were such relations.

By an act of parliament (46 Geo. 3.), reciting the indentures of 24th March 1710, and 19th November 1720, and the will of Frances West, that the legacy of 1,750*l.* was paid to the governors in orphan stock at par, which was then standing in their names, no purchase of real estates having been made therewith; and reciting that, in consequence of the great increase in the price of all necessaries of life, the annual sum of 10*l.* appointed to defray the expense of harbouring, maintaining, clothing, and educating a child in Christ's Hospital was become greatly insufficient for that purpose, and that the design of the founders would be more effectually promoted by decreasing, if found necessary by the deficiency of the funds or other sufficient cause, the number of children to be maintained with the funds appropriated

for that purpose, and by increasing the expenditure for each child; and also reciting that the estates conveyed consisted chiefly of houses, many of which were become ruinous and could not be rebuilt without considerable expense; and that the governors had entered into agreements for granting rebuilding leases of several parts of the said estates, for terms of 61 years, and had granted a lease of part thereof for that period, from 1796, and that it would promote the design of the founders if the governors were enabled to grant such leases, and in future to grant building or repairing leases of the premises; and that as difficulties might arise in the management of the said charities for pensioners and children, it would be beneficial to the charities that the Court of Chancery should be authorized to make regulations concerning them from time to time in a summary way—it was enacted that in case, upon a petition by the governors, the Court of Chancery should approve of such agreements, it should be lawful for them to grant the leases of the premises comprised therein; and that it should be lawful for them to grant leases of any parts of the premises for building upon, or for rebuilding or substantially repairing the same, for any term not exceeding 61 years, under the covenants therein specified, and directions were given for confirming the said lease for 61 years from 1796 already granted; and it was further enacted, that it should be lawful for the governors, from time to time, until any further regulations should be made by the Court of Chancery, out of the rents and profits of the premises appropriated to that purpose, to expend any annual sum not exceeding 25*l.* for the maintenance and education of each child, to be supported by the funds, and, if it should become necessary, to decrease the number of the children in that proportion.

And that in case any difficulties should arise touching the application of the rents and profits of the said charity estates, or the said indentures, or will, it should be lawful for the governors, without any bill filed, to prefer a petition from time to time to the Court of Chancery, which court was thereby authorized to cause the same to be heard in a summary way, and to order any alterations either by increase or decrease in the allowance for each child, and to make any other orders touching the subject of such petition.

By an order of the Court of Chancery made 3rd August 1828, it was directed that 32*l.* per annum should be allowed for the maintenance and education of each child, already or thereafter to be presented and admitted into the hospital under the trusts of West's Charities, such allowance to commence from the beginning of the year 1828; and that the governors should be at liberty to transfer to the general funds of the hospital, and to apply to the general use thereof, the sum of 3,233*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Consols, and 1,388*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* cash, being the surplus rents and profits of the charity estates and fund, beyond what had been applied for the support of West's children, during the 21 years preceding 1828, in part reimbursement to them of 5,179*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, defrayed out of, and the consequent loss sustained by, the general funds of the hospital in supporting the same children during that period.

In pursuance of this order, the said sum of 3,233*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols was transferred in 1831 as directed, and now forms part of the sum of 63,079*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* in that stock belonging to the hospital.

And the sum of 1,388*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* was carried to the account of the general funds in 1829. The receipts from the several sources above mentioned are as follows:—

London.
—
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
—
West's Charities,
continued.
—

FOR PENSIONERS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rents of estate in Broad-street, &c. conveyed by grant of 1710	412	5	10
Fee farm rent out of Prebendary of Sherborne conveyed by grant of 1717	32	0	0
Dividends on 4,455 <i>l.</i> Consols, produce of sale of houses in Threadneedle-street, &c. conveyed by second grant of 1717	133	13	0
Dividends on 5,151 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols, produce of bequest of 2,650 <i>l.</i> with accumulations	154	11	0
	<u>£732</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>

FOR MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent-charges and rents of premises in Rupert-street, &c. conveyed by grant of 1720	1470	9	4
Dividends on 1,667 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols, produce of accumulation of surplus rents	50	0	4
Dividends on 2,651 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols, produce of bequest of 1,750 <i>l.</i>	79	10	10
	<u>£1,600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>732</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
Total for both branches	<u>£2,332</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>

London.	These receipts are subject to the following charges:—	£.	s.	d.
Christ's Hospital, <i>continued.</i>	Rent-charge to the Pewterers' Company out of estate in Broad-street	2	0	0
West's Charities, <i>continued.</i>	This is paid in respect of a gift by Alderman Catcher to five poor men of the company. See Twenty-second Report, p. 73.			
	Insurance on all the houses and buildings belonging to the charities.			
	These do not appear to be apportioned between the branches.			
	Rent to the Duke of Bedford for the front part of the three houses in Bow-street	27	16	0
	Salary to the clerks for keeping the accounts, entering the minutes, making the payments, &c., made agree- ably to an order of court, 22nd March 1811, 25% to the chief clerk, and 15% each to the three other clerks	70	0	0
	Receipt stamps and advertisements			
	Occasional charges for law business			
	There has been no payment on this account since 1831.			

The clear residue is applied to the respective objects of the charity.

Application.—The classification of the pensioners which appears in the books is conformable to the distinctions observed in the several gifts; those taking under the bequest in Mrs. West's will being called the London pensioners, and the others the country pensioners: but there is now no practical result from the distinction, as the entire proceeds of the charity are swallowed up by the claimants, who have appeared in the character of relations of the donors, and whom the governors have not felt at liberty to reject. The parties who apply for the pension in this character lodge a declaration (of which printed forms are supplied) of their consanguinity to one of the donors, and also that they are not possessed of property to the amount of 20% per annum. They then prove their pedigree. Certificates of the age of the parties are also required, signed by the clergyman and parish clerk of the parish. Upon producing these testimonials, the parties are selected from the list of candidates by the committee.

There are now 149 pensioners on the list, half of whom are men and half women; but no preference is given on account of residence in any of the parishes specified. Of these, however, 105 are in fact resident in or about Newbury, at which place they receive their pensions from an agent employed by the hospital.

On the 20th January, 1837, there were still the names of 92 women and 67 men remaining as candidates on the list, the pedigree and ages of whom had been proved. This number is continually increasing. The parties are principally in a low class of life, a circumstance which is probably in some degree connected with the hope which this gift holds out to them.

Children.—In respect of the gifts by the indenture of 1720, and by the will of Mrs. West, in 1723, 41 children are maintained and educated in the hospital upon the same terms, in every respect, as the others on the establishment. From the three parishes in Reading, and from Newbury and Twickenham, 35 children are admitted—14 (or two-fifths) from Reading, 14 from Newbury, and 7 (or one-fifth) from Twickenham. They are elected by the several parishes in vestry, at least three-fourths being always boys.

The following are the present numbers:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Reading,		
St. Lawrence	4	1
Giles	3	2
Mary	4	1
Newbury	11	3
Twickenham	6	1

Into the question of consanguinity, the governors do not enter, this being understood to be in the discretion of the respective vestries.

The boys are usually apprenticed on leaving the hospital, when the master receives the premium of 20% from this charity. They are for the most part bound out in the neighbourhood from which they come, and to trades generally of an inferior description. They are, perhaps, the lowest class of boys who obtain admission to the hospital. With the girls, an apprentice fee of 5% is paid when bound. The governors decline to admit the children of parents actually in the receipt of parish relief, and frequent attempts are made on the part of the parishes to evade this rule.

In respect of the direction to receive six girls from the liberties of London, the governors have always in the establishment six girls, the nomination of whom is considered to be with the committee, who usually leave the appointment to the treasurer. The applicant has to prove her birth within the city or the liberties, and in other respects to be qualified agreeably to the general rules. If a relative of the donor applies, the preference is given to her, the governors considering that this clause of the deed is to be taken as their guide in construing the will. These girls, most of whom are bound apprentice to dressmakers, or similar trades, receive a premium of 5% on being bound.

The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements on account of both branches of the charity during the 10 years preceding the 1st January 1836:—

RECEIPTS.

	1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
<i>For Country Pensioners.</i>																				
Rents of estate in Broad-street, &c., . . .	400	12 11	623	17 6	247	4 2	446	10 10	271	17 6	400	12 6	343	6 3	408	14 7	532	9 7	322	12 8
Fee-farm rent from prebendary of Sherborne . . .	32	0 0	32	0 0	32	0 0	32	0 0	..	..	64	0 0	..	..	64	0 0	..	..	32	0 0
Dividends on 4,455 <i>l.</i> Consols . . .	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0	133	13 0
" 85 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Consols . . .	25	15 4	25	15 4	25	15 4	25	15 4	25	15 4	12	17 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>For London Pensioners.</i>																				
Dividends on 5,151 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols . .	154	10 10	154	10 10	154	10 10	154	10 10	154	10 10	154	10 11	154	11 0	154	11 0	154	11 0	154	11 0
	746	12 1	969	16 8	593	3 *4	792	10 0	585	16 8	765	14 1	631	10 3	760	18 7	820	13 7	642	16 8
<i>For Maintenance of Children.</i>																				
Rents and rent-charges . . .	1,397	7 3	1,499	4 8	1,576	15 10	1,455	10 4	1,358	15 4	981	5 10	1,358	18 10	1,531	12 4	1,575	11 3	1,459	14 7
Dividends on 1,667 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> Consols . .	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4	50	0 4
" 2,374 4 11 " . . .	71	4 8	71	4 8	71	4 8	71	4 8	71	4 8	35	12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 2,651 10 4 " . . .	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10	79	10 10
	1,598	3 1	1,700	0 6	1,777	11 8	1,656	6 2	1,559	11 2	1,146	9 4	1,488	10 0	1,661	3 6	1,705	2 5	1,589	5 9
From above . . .	746	12 1	969	16 8	593	3 4	792	10 0	585	16 8	765	14 1	631	10 3	760	18 7	820	13 7	642	16 8
Total . . .	2,344	15 2	2,669	17 2	2,370	15 0	2,448	16 2	2,145	7 10	1,912	3 5	2,120	0 3	2,422	2 1	2,525	16 0	2,232	2 5
Balance of preceding year	1,364	19 5	1,810	17 3	2,215	8 10	2,651	4 8	1,451	7 5	741	16 3	415	7 0	38	0 11	169	10 6	246	18 8
£	3,709	14 7	4,480	14 5	4,586	3 10	5,100	0 10	3,596	15 3	2,653	19 8	2,535	7 3	2,460	3 0	2,695	6 6	2,479	1 1

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
West's Charities,
continued.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Wests' Charities,
continued.

DISBURSEMENTS.

	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Country pensioners	490 0 0	603 15 0	607 10 0	591 5 0	556 5 0	546 5 0	561 5 0	543 15 0	585 0 0	578 15 0
London pensioners	147 10 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	145 0 0	142 10 0	140 0 0	145 0 0	150 0 0	143 15 0	150 0 0
Pewterers' Company	2 0 0	.. ..	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	.. ..	4 0 0
	£639 10 0	743 15 0	751 10 0	738 5 0	700 15 0	688 5 0	708 5 0	695 15 0	728 15 0	732 15 0
Paid to hospital account for maintenance of children	1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0	1,025 0 0	2,413 15 7	1,886 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,554 10 0	1,312 0 0	1,312 0 0	1,312 0 0
Apprentice fees	95 0 0	85 0 0	45 0 0	55 0 0	110 0 0	100 0 0	110 0 0	135 0 0	5 0 0	135 0 0
Rent to Duke of Bedford	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0
Clerk's salaries	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Insurance	40 10 0	274 5 9	1 14 0	289 15 0	19 10 0	.. ..	9 9 0	42 4 0	308 10 0	4 10 0
Stamps and advertisements	1 1 4	14 2 10	7 19 2	7 6 10	5 14 0	.. ..	17 6 4	7 17 6	1 6 10	9 13 9
Law charges . . . . .	.. ..	25 6 0	6 0 0	36 15 0	35 4 0	40 11 8	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	1,259 7 4	1,521 10 7	1,183 9 2	2,910 8 5	2,154 4 0	1,550 7 8	1,789 1 4	1,594 17 6	1,719 12 10	1,558 19 9
From above	639 10 0	743 15 0	751 10 0	738 5 0	700 15 0	688 5 0	708 5 0	695 15 0	728 15 0	732 15 0
Total	1,898 17 4	2,265 5 7	1,934 19 2	3,648 13 5	2,854 19 0	2,238 12 8	2,497 6 4	2,290 12 6	2,448 7 10	2,291 14 9
Balance at 31st December	1,810 17 3	2,215 8 10	2,651 4 8	1,451 7 5	741 16 3	415 7 0	38 0 11	169 10 6	246 18 8	187 6 4
£	3,709 14 7	4,480 14 5	4,586 3 10	5,100 0 10	3,596 15 3	2,653 19 8	2,535 7 3	2,460 3 0	2,695 6 6	2,479 1 1

Separate minute books, cash book, ledgers, and rentals are kept for these charities, but no exhibition of the books to the company of Clothworkers, nor any visitation by that body ever takes place.

BOWERMAN'S CHARITY.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Bowerman's
Charity.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 11th and 12th September, 1727, between *Sarah Bowerman*, widow, of the one part, and *Robert Witham* and *John Elderton* of the other part, reciting that *Anne Lyte* by her will, bearing date 2nd January 1719, had devised to the said *Sarah Bowerman*, her sister, all her messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in *Bucknall*, in the county of *Lincoln*, theretofore given to her by the will of her father, *Isaac Lyte*, bearing date 15th February, 1672, subject to the payment of 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* to the king and his successors; and directed that her said sister (after providing for the payment of a certain legacy and annuity) should settle the said premises for such charitable uses as she should think fit,—the said *Sarah Bowerman*, for settling the said premises so devised to her by the said *Anne Lyte*, and also all her lands and estate in *Bucknall*, devised to her by her father, upon the trusts thereafter mentioned, conveyed to the said *Robert Witham* and *John Elderton* and their heirs the several messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, closes, and parcels of land situate in *Bucknall*, late the estate of the said *Anne Lyte*, therein particularly described, and containing together by estimation 736*A.* 0*R.* 25*P.*, and also the several messuages, &c., in *Bucknall*, being the estate of the said *Sarah Bowerman*, containing by estimation 174*A.* 1*R.* making together 910*A.* 1*R.* 25*P.*, to hold the same subject to the payment of the said yearly rent of 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* to the king and his successors, to the use of the said *Sarah Bowerman* for her life, and after her death to the use of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of *London*, governors of the hospitals of *Christ*, *Bridewell*, and *St. Thomas*, upon trust that they and their successors at a full court to be holden for *Christ's Hospital* should order to be paid and should accordingly pay the clear yearly rents and profits of the premises to such and so many honest, reduced, and distressed widows (not being pensioners) of traders, tradesmen, or others in the out parts of the city of *London*, and in the out parts adjacent to the north side of the river *Thames*, that were not or should not be entitled to receive any of the charitable gifts or annuities of or belonging to the companies or corporations in or about *London*—as such clear yearly rents and profits after the rate of 6*l.* per annum a-piece would extend to pay by quarterly payments towards their better support and maintenance for their natural lives, or for such time as they should continue widows; each of them to be of honest and sober life and conversation, and so certified to be by three or more reputable persons, and upon the death of any of them, others, under the qualifications aforesaid, to be elected the next court day afterwards to receive the said charity. And upon further trust, out of the rents and profits of the premises to pay to some good and sufficient preacher 20*s.* for a sermon to be preached at *Christ Church*, in *Newgate Street*, on the 7th January yearly, in commemoration of the said charity (being the day on which the donor *Anne Lyte* died), at which all the said widows should attend, unless disabled by sickness or otherwise, in which case they should procure some other matronlike women to appear and attend for them, and should testify their disability by a certificate under the hands of the minister and churchwardens or three credible persons of the parish or neighbourhood where such widows respectively should reside, and that they were then living. And upon further trust, that the residue of the rents and profits (if any) should be distributed yearly on the 7th of January amongst the said widows equally; and it was declared that the said yearly sums should not be assignable nor liable to the creditors or debts of the widows, but should be paid to their proper hands or to such persons as should be authorised to receive the same for such of them as should be disabled to attend, by writing, testified as aforesaid, and that it should be lawful for the grantees or trustees and their heirs, and the executors of the will of the said *Sarah Bowerman* to present one-half of such widows. And upon further trust, that the said governors and their successors should cause to be entered in proper books, to be by them provided, the true state and condition of the charity, as well concerning the tenants and their leases, or agreements touching the said lands, as of the rents and profits of the premises, and also the names of the widows elected to receive the said annuities, and all other transactions and matters relating to the charity, which books of account should be kept for the sole use and service of the said charity, and no other accounts or business entered therein or intermixed therewith. And it was provided, that if at any time after the election of the said widows, any estate real or personal of the value of 20*l.* per annum, or upwards, should be found to belong to or be acquired by, or given to any of them, or they should be legally or equitably possessed of such estate, or should marry, then such payment of 6*l.* to such persons should cease, and others should be elected to receive the same in their stead. And it was provided, that it should not be lawful for the said governors or their successors, by virtue of the said indenture, or of any licence in mortmain, or any other dispensing power or authority, to sell or dispose of the said estate and premises, or any part thereof, nor to grant any leases thereof for any term exceeding 21 years, or at any other than the full yearly rent, without fine or other consideration, and that upon the death of the said *Sarah Bowerman* the said indenture should be enrolled in the court of *Chancery*, or some other court of record, with power to the said *Sarah Bowerman*, during her life, or by her will, to revoke or alter the trusts therein mentioned, and to declare other trusts concerning the said premises or any part thereof.

The said *Sarah Bowerman*, by her will, bearing date 6th December 1730, after reciting that she had great debts due to her out of certain houses in the parish of *Allhallows, Barking*, directed that the said houses should be sold, and the money arising therefrom paid to her executors for satisfaction of her debts, all which said monies she gave to the president, treasurer, and governors of *Christ's Hospital* for the benefit of the poor children maintained therein, upon condition that they should for ever pay to the schoolmaster of *Bucknall* and to the schoolmaster of *Keinton St. Michael*, in the county of *Wilts*, to each of them 5*l.* by half yearly payments, for teaching the poor children at those places respectively in reading, writing,

London.

Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Bowerman's
Charity.

and accounts, and in the church catechism. And she gave to the said president, &c., all such rents and arrears of rent as should be due for the said estates at Bucknall, at the time of her death, in trust, after payment therewith of certain legacies, to apply the same upon the same trusts as the clear rents of the said estates were settled by the said indentures above abstracted; and she directed her executors to pay to the said president, treasurer and governors so much more money as should be wanting to make up the money arising upon the sale of the said houses, to the sum of 4,000*l.*, for the intents and purposes aforesaid, and she appointed John Hadley and Henry Cowdrey her executors.

By indenture, bearing date 10th February 1741, between the said John Elderton of the first part, Robert Evans and Benjamin Cleeve of the second part, and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, governors, &c., of the third part, reciting that by the indentures of 11th and 12th September 1727, it was provided that it should be lawful for the grantees and their heirs, and the executors of the will of the said Sarah Bowerman, to present or elect one-half of the number of the widows to receive the benefit of the said charity, and reciting that the said Robert Witham and Henry Cowdrey were deceased,—the said John Elderton, to the intent that after his decease such liberty to recommend so many of such widows might not devolve to his heirs, but subsist in the parties thereafter named, thereby appointed that the said Robert Evans and Benjamin Cleeve, and the survivor of them, should, after the decease of the said John Elderton, have the power to present one-half of the poor widows to enjoy the said charity, and after the decease of the survivor of them, then the said governors should have the full and whole power to elect the said one-half of the number of widows, as fully as he, the said John Elderton, and his heirs, might or could have done by virtue of the said proviso.

The deeds above abstracted were afterwards enrolled in the Court of Chancery.

At a court held 9th August 1732, upon consideration of the circumstances of the estate at Bucknall, and the executors of Mrs. Bowerman having admitted assets for the payment of the 4,000*l.* given to the hospital, it was agreed to accept the trust.

The sum of 4,000*l.* was afterwards received and carried to the general funds of the hospital.

A suit in Chancery having been instituted against the governors by the heir at law of George Bowerman, the husband of Sarah Bowerman, the distribution of the charity was suspended, and an arrear of rent having accrued in consequence, the sum of 1,689*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, part of such arrears, agreeably to the order of a general court held in April 1742, was laid out in the purchase of 1,500*l.* New South Sea Annuities, at the price of 112*l.* per cent.

	£.	s.	d.
In 1744 this stock was increased to	1,800	0	0
By the addition of 300 <i>l.</i> , purchased with 333 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>			
In 1786 there was added	200	0	0
Purchased with 134 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>			
In 1787	200	0	0
Purchased with 150 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>			
In 1795	600	0	0
Purchased with 395 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>			
Making the total amount	£2,800	0	0

Of this sum 1,500*l.* was sold out in 1799, and the produce (952*l.* 10*s.*) applied with an addition from the income of the charity in redeeming the land-tax on the Bucknall estate, the whole purchase money being 1,227*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The remaining 1,300*l.* New South Sea Annuities has continued in the possession of the governors to the present time, and is now standing in the names of the trustees appointed by the hospital for their own property in this stock.

The whole of the land conveyed by Mrs. Bowerman is situate in the parish of Bucknall, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire.

The particulars are as follow :—

Description of Property.	Quantity.			Tenants.	Rent.			Observations.
	A.	R.	P.		£.	s.	d.	
Farm with house and out-buildings	264	1	5	Thomas Carter	180	0	0	All the tenants hold from year to year.
“ “	126	0	33	Richard Pilley	75	0	0	
“ “	109	1	16	Edward Priestley	60	0	0	
“ “	104	2	32	Robert Criggs	60	0	0	
“ “	57	0	21	Thomas Ware	50	0	0	The estate is subject to tithes.
“ “	64	3	3	John Giles	48	0	0	
“ “	89	1	28	John Dawson	50	0	0	
Cottage with farm buildings and land	35	3	12	Representatives of W. Tilson	30	0	0	
“ “	35	2	2	John Stokes	25	0	0	
“ “	23	3	3	John Marshall	24	0	0	
“ “	20	1	30	John Johnson	16	0	0	
“ “	29	1	5	John Holland	16	0	0	
Piece of land	4	3	34	Joseph Todd	5	0	0	
Blacksmith's shop, cottage, and garden	0	3	8	John Young	9	4	0	
Land	5	2	20	Colonel Cooper	3	10	0	
A.	972	0	12		£	651	14	0

The estate is in a very poor district, ill-drained, without a well of water upon any one of the farms. The houses are of a very inferior class, but much has been done by the governors in consequence of an inspection in 1830 towards improving their condition.

The first distribution of the charity appears to have taken place in 1742, when 40 widows were appointed to receive the pensions, of whom 20 were selected by the committee of almoners, 10 at the nomination of John Elderton, the surviving trustee, and 10 by the nomination of John Hadley, the surviving executor.

Nominations appear subsequently to have been made by John Elderton until his death in 1745, and several afterwards by Benjamin Cleeve as the surviving assignee under the above abstracted deed of 1741, the last of such nominations being in 1760, since which time the right of appointment to the whole number has devolved upon the governors, and has been exercised by the committee of almoners.

In 1744 the number of pensioners was increased to 42, in 1788 to 44, and continued to be gradually increased till 1809, when it amounted to 85, since which time it has fluctuated according to the state of the funds, the number now on the list being 70.

They are selected by the committee of almoners upon presenting petitions (of which printed forms are supplied) stating that the applicant is a widow never having been in the receipt of any charitable gift from any company or corporation in or about London, and not possessed of any property to the value of 20*l.* per annum. This is accompanied by a certificate of the ministers and churchwardens of the parish in which she has resided, stating the fact of her residence for the last three years, also that she has not at any time received alms or relief from any parish, and that she is of sober life and conversation. Upon being elected, a declaration (substituted for an oath by the 6th Will. IV.) is also made by the party to the same effect with the petition.

By an order made 8th November, 1780, the petitioners for the charity are further required to be upwards of 60 years of age, and to have been resident in one of the places or parishes prescribed by Mrs. Bowerman's deed, three years previously.

The district within which residence is required on the part of the widows is fixed, by an order of the committee, to be without the walls, but within the liberties of the city of London, on the north side of the Thames, or the parishes immediately adjoining the liberties.

The sermon directed to be preached by the deed is regularly delivered, on the 7th January, at Christ Church, by the vicar or curate on that day, for which he receives 20*s.*, and 5*s.* is paid to the clerk and sexton. The widows attend in person for the most part, but if prevented by illness or infirmity are allowed to send a substitute; they each receive 2*s.* 6*d.* for their attendance.

To the clerks of the hospital for attending to the account and distribution of the charity is paid an annual allowance, which was fixed at £20 in 1743, raised to £30 in 1759, and increased to £70, the present amount, by order of court on 22d March 1811. It is distributed as follows: viz., 25*l.* to the chief clerk, and 15*l.* to the three others.

To the steward of the Bucknall estate is paid for management and collection of rents £20 per annum.

A payment of £5 per annum was made to the schoolmaster of Keynton St. Michael, as from this estate, until the year 1794, when it appears to have been discovered not to be a charge on the property, and has been since paid from the general funds of the hospital.

To the schoolmaster at Bucknall £5 per annum was paid until 1803, when it was raised to £10 per annum, not as a charge on the estate, but as a voluntary subscription in aid of an object in which the governors, as principal proprietors in the parish, are much interested.

The quit rent payable to the Crown appears to be £7. 11*s.* 9*d.* (instead of 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*) and is now vested in the master and wardens of Bristol hospital, to whom, subject to a deduction of £1. 8*s.* for land-tax, it is regularly paid.

The following statement exhibits the receipts and disbursements on account of the charity for the ten years preceding the 1st January 1836:—

London.
—
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
—
Bowerman's
Charity.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.

RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS ENDING MICHAELMAS 1835.

	1826.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance	275	12 5	374	1 4	235	2 9	240	4 3	398	10 2	317	11 11	268	11 7	524	0 0	631	10 0	655	10 0
Rents	757	0 0	534	4 4	576	6 0	838	0 0	577	5 0	600	0 0	592	0 0	524	0 0	631	10 0	655	10 0
Dividends on £1,300 New South Sea Annuities	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0	39	0 0
£	1,071	12 5	947	5 4	850	8 9	1,117	4 3	1,014	15 2	956	11 11	899	11 7	563	0 0	670	10 0	694	10 0

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

	1825.		1827.		1828.		1829.		1830.		1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Drainage Tax	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8	15	3 8
Repairs	200	7 8	214	14 0	6 8 5	5 6 0	2 0 0	3 15 0	72	16 9	5 11 6	4 12 0	323	18 11	7 2 5	44	7 0	157	16 5	
Tenants' Dinners on Rent-days	6	1 6	5	18 0	5	6 0	5	8 0	6	8 0	5	11 6	4	12 0	5	6 6	4	19 0	5	4 0
Stamps, &c.	1	9 6	1	10 8	0	17 8	1	1 2	1	1 2	0	19 8	1	6 10	0	11 4	0	10 6	0	13 0
Schoolmaster at Bucknall.	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0	10	0 0
Receiver's Salary	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0	20	0 0
Widows, £6 per annum each	360	0 0	360	0 0	468	0 0	576	0 0	440	0 0	477	0 0	510	0 0	477	0 0	408	0 0	358	10 0
„ attending Sermon at Christ Church, 2s. 6d. each	7	0 0	7	7 6	7	0 0	11	12 6	10	15 0	9	0 0	9	12 6	9	17 6	8	10 0	6	17 6
Sermon, Clerk, and Sexton	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0	1	5 0
Clerks of the Hospital.	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0	70	0 0
Quit-rent to Bristol Hospital } £7. 11s. 9d. }	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9	6	3 9
Deducting Land-tax. . . 1 8 0. }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenses to view the Estates. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11 6	6 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Balance due to Hospital by over-payments. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	2 7	150	7 9	68	16 8
£	697	11 1	712	2 7	610	4 6	718	14 1	697	3 3	688	0 4	983	14 2	713	7 9	739	6 8	720	10 0
																			694	10 0
																				26 0 0

Balance against the Charity, Michaelmas 1835 . . £.

Balance against the Charity, Michaelmas 1835 . . . £

CHARITIES OF HETHERINGTON AND OTHERS.

London.

By indenture bearing date 29th March 1774, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, between the Rev. William Hetherington of the one part, and Sir Henry Bankes, president, Thomas Burfoot, treasurer, Joseph Eyre, chief clerk, and Thomas and Samuel Salt, two of the governors of Christ's Hospital of the other part; reciting that the said William Hetherington, being desirous of establishing a fund for making some addition to the revenues of the hospital, to be applied to the general purposes thereof, and for contributing towards the relief and support of persons being natives of Great Britain, who were deprived of their sight, and hoping that others might be induced to follow his example, he had that day transferred into the names of the parties of the second part, 20,000*l.* Three per Cent. Old South Sea Annuities—it was declared that the said sum was so transferred, and that the said Sir Henry Bankes and others would stand possessed thereof, upon trust out of the dividends to pay the yearly sum of 100*l.* into the treasury of the hospital for the purpose of answering and paying all expenses incident to the trusts thereafter expressed concerning the residue of the said dividends, and subject thereto, for the use and benefit of the hospital, and to pay and divide yearly the residue of the dividends among such 50 persons, blind and destitute of sight, born and residing in England, at the rate of 10*l.* a year to each, being of sober life and conversation, not receiving alms from any parish or place as paupers, nor being common beggars, and not having any annuity, estate, or income for life to the amount or of the yearly value of 20*l.*, as the committee of almoners for the time being, present at a meeting held in the said hospital some time in the month of November (in pursuance of a summons for the disposal of the same charity), should nominate and appoint as the most deserving objects at the time and in the manner thereafter mentioned. And it was declared that all persons applying for the charity should, by petitions, respectively set forth the places of their birth and residence, and whether they were single or married, and if single whether they had any parents living, and the condition and circumstances of such parents, or, if married, whether they had any and what number of children, and whether they had any and what annuity, salary, pension, estate or income, and whether they received any alms or allowance from any parish or were accustomed to beg, under which petition should be written a certificate, to be signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish where such blind persons respectively should reside, that they had made full inquiry concerning the allegations contained in such petition, and believed the same to be true, and that the petitioner was a person of sober life and conversation, and a proper object of the charity, all such petitions to be left at the counting-house in the said hospital on or before the 1st of November, or before the meeting of the said committee. And it was further declared that the said petitions and certificates should be read at the same committee, and after reading the same, such of the governors of the hospital, being of the same committee, as should then attend, should proceed to the election of such 50 blind persons as they should think the most deserving objects by a majority of voices, in the same manner as was usual in the disposal of other charities by the said committee; and that on the 10th of December next ensuing such election, the sum of 10*l.* should be paid or payable for the use of each of the blind persons so elected; and in case the number of petitioners should not amount to 50, or, being that number, some of them should be deemed not proper objects, or if any of the persons elected should die before the day of payment, then the committee should, at a meeting within six weeks next following, receive such further petitions and certificates as should be then offered, and should then elect other blind persons to make up the full number of 50, such additional objects immediately after their election to be entitled to the said sum of 10*l.*; and it was declared that the several annuities after the first payment should be yearly paid to the same persons so long as they should continue blind and incapable of maintaining themselves, upon their producing certificates that they had not received alms as aforesaid, and were of sober life and conversation, not enjoying any income for life to the amount of 20*l.* over and above the said charity, and not common beggars. And it was further declared, that if any of the persons elected as aforesaid, after they should have received the first payment of the annuity, should be restored to sight, or die, or lead an immoral life, receive alms, be found begging, or become entitled to an income of the value of 20*l.*, or should sell, mortgage, or dispose of their pensions, the provision thereby made for such persons should cease; and the committee, in the month of November following, should elect other blind persons in their stead, the persons so newly elected to be entitled to the said sum on the 10th of December next following, and the annuities to be continued to them as long as they should live and be qualified as aforesaid, with directions for filling up vacancies in the manner before mentioned; and that from year to year, as often as any of the said 50 persons should die or become disqualified, the committee should elect others, so that the whole charity thereby provided for such blind persons might for ever be duly paid and distributed; with a provision, that in case there should not be 50 blind persons applying for the charity who should be properly qualified, it should be lawful for the committee to dispose of so much of the charity as should remain undisposed of to such blind persons as they should think objects of compassion, though not strictly qualified as aforesaid, until others duly qualified should apply. And it was provided that the trustees or persons appointed to pay the said annuities should not, after payment thereof, be accountable for the same, although it should afterwards appear that any of the persons for whose use the same should have been paid, was not duly qualified to receive the same, in case such payments should have been made to blind persons elected by the committee of almoners in consequence of such petition and certificate as aforesaid. And it was further declared, that one month at least before the meeting of the committee for the election of blind persons to be partakers of the charity, an advertisement should be put into such of the public papers as the president and treasurer, or the committee for the time being, should think proper, signifying the nature of the said charity, and when or about what time

Christ's Hospital,
continued.Charities of Hether-
ington and others.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Charities of Hether-
ington and others.

the petitions would be received, and the qualifications of persons capable of being partakers thereof; and it was provided that upon the death of any of the said trustees, or upon their ceasing to continue in their respective offices of president, treasurer, and chief clerk of the hospital, or to be governors, the persons succeeding in such offices, and two governors to be elected by the president, treasurers, and governors for the time being, should be trustees in their room, so as at all times to keep up the same number of trustees, and upon every such change, the surviving or continuing trustees to transfer the said 20,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, or the stocks, or funds, in which the principal money to be paid in respect thereof should be then invested, into their names jointly with such new trustee. And it was provided that if the dividends or interest of the said capital sum should be reduced or increased, or the said 20,000*l.* should be redeemed or paid off, and the dividends or interest of the securities on which the principal money received on account thereof should be invested, should amount to more or less than the then dividends of the said 20,000*l.*, then all the dividends, after deduction of the 100*l.* per annum to be paid to the Hospital, should be yearly paid and equally divided amongst the said 50 blind persons to be partakers of the charity; and if by reason of such alteration the dividends should not amount to 10*l.* a year to each, then such lesser sum should be to all of them a full satisfaction of the annuity of 10*l.* provided for them respectively out of the then dividends; and it was agreed that, after deduction of the yearly sum of 100*l.* for the use of the hospital, the residue of the dividends should be paid from time to time, either into the Bank of England, or into the treasury of the hospital, as the president, treasurer, and governors at a general court should direct, until the same should be paid to the blind persons elected to be partakers thereof; and it was ordered that an account should be kept by the trustees, or by the proper clerks of the hospital, separate from the other accounts of the hospital, and in books to be kept for the purpose, of all sums that should be received on account of the said dividends, and how the residue of the same, after the deduction of the said, 100*l.* a year for the benefit of the hospital, should have been distributed, and what persons had been relieved by the charity, and who were the persons partakers thereof, to which books and accounts all the governors should from time to time have free access. And it was provided that the president, treasurer, and governors should and would from time to time, during the life of the said William Hetherington, at his request, and by his direction, make such new orders for enlarging, abridging or altering the directions thereinbefore given or of the qualifications necessary to entitle blind persons to be elected to be partakers of the charity as he should judge expedient, and by writing signify to the governors for making the charity more beneficial, and for carrying the same more fully into execution, with power to president, treasurer, and governors, from time to time, at any general court, to make such orders respecting the charity, as by experience they might find necessary for better carrying into execution the trusts thereinbefore declared. And it was agreed that the trustees, out of the said 100*l.* a year to be paid to the hospital, should retain all sums, costs, and expenses which they might pay, or be put to, by the execution of the trusts reposed in them, and that no part of such expense should be borne or paid by or out of the residue of the said dividends thereby directed to be distributed among blind persons as aforesaid.

By a memorial signed by the said William Hetherington, bearing date 16th August 1775, after reciting the clause in the said deed empowering the president, &c., at his request, to alter the directions necessary to entitle persons to be partakers of the charity, and that as, at the election in the preceding November, the number of petitioners exceeded 700, he considered it proper that some alterations should be made in the qualifications of the candidates to fill up vacancies, so as to reduce them to a small number,—he requested that the president, &c., in pursuance of the said proviso, at a general court, would make an order that no persons should from thenceforth be capable of being chosen to be a partaker of the said provision for blind persons, but such as should have attained the age of 61 years, and should have been blind for three whole years, and have lived during that time at the place where they should reside at the time of petitioning, within England, exclusive of Wales and Berwick-upon-Tweed, and should not at any time during their lives have received parochial alms as paupers; for it was his intention and wish to contribute, as far as the fund given would extend, towards the relief of such blind persons only as, having been brought up and lived in a respectable manner, were disabled by blindness from maintaining themselves, and on that account were become a burden upon their parents, children or relations, not in affluent circumstances; or, having but little of their own, wanted some addition to what they might have to make life more comfortable under such an infirmity, and should in all other respects be qualified according to the meaning of the said indenture.

At a general court, held 19th October following, the request in the above memorial was adopted, and directed to be observed as a standing order.

In pursuance of the power enabling the president, &c., to make such orders respecting the charity as they might find by experience to be necessary for better carrying the trusts thereof into execution, alterations have from time to time been made with regard to the limit as to the age of the candidates; the first was at a general court held 24th April 1795, at which, after noticing the additions (hereafter mentioned) made to the fund (whereby 156 additional objects then received each a similar annuity), it was agreed from that period to admit blind persons to petition, when they should have attained the age of 50 years, provided they should in all other respects be qualified according to Mr. Hetherington's deed.

At a committee held 9th December 1818, and summoned to consider the eligibility of candidates under 61 years of age, whilst there were those upon the list qualified in all respects according to Mr. Hetherington's deed, it was resolved that candidates above the age of 61 should be preferred to those under that age; but if any vacancies remained after such candidates should be elected, the committee should proceed to elect from such persons as should have obtained the age of 50.

At a court held 28th November 1828, a report from the committee was read and confirmed, stating that the committee having remarked that the list of candidates amounted to 219 persons, and that the last or fifth class, consisting of persons aged from 50 to 60, contained as large a proportion as 108, the governors, with a view to prevent the mortification which must necessarily arise to many from disappointment, recommended that petitions should not in future be received from blind persons under 55 years of age instead of 50.

The sum of 20,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, given by Mr. Hetherington, as well as all the other sums of stock of every description, derived under subsequent gifts as additions to the charity, are now standing in the names of William Thompson, president, Richard Hotham Pigeon, treasurer, Thomas Wilby, late chief clerk, and John Alliston, a governor. Mr. Wilby has been elected a governor of the hospital, but it has not at present been considered necessary to incur the expense of a new transfer for the purpose of including the present chief clerk amongst the trustees.

The following gifts and legacies have since been added to the charity, and the summary at the end of the report will show the amount of stock derived from each donor, the annual amount of dividends, the number of annuitants relieved under each gift, and the amount of income carried to the general funds of the hospital from each charity.

The order in which the benefactions are mentioned is, in point of date, according to the time when they respectively came into operation.

Coventry's Gift.—10,000 Old South Sea Annuities.

By indenture, bearing date 19th July 1782, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, between Thomas Coventry, one of the governors, of the one part, and Samuel Salt, a governor, Robert Alsop, president, Thomas Burfoot, treasurer, and Joseph Eyre, chief clerk, of Christ's Hospital, of the other part, reciting Mr. Hetherington's deed and memorial, and that the said Thomas Coventry, having constantly attended at the distribution of the said charity, had observed how much the fund fell short to answer the petitions of blind persons coming within the class to which it was confined, and being therefore desirous to follow the example of his late friend and relation, by whose bounty he was enabled to extend the said charity, had that day transferred into his own name, together with the names of the parties of the second part, 10,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities; it was declared that the same was so transferred to them, and that they would stand possessed thereof, upon trust to pay and divide the dividends amongst 30 blind persons, qualified in the same manner as directed in Mr. Hetherington's memorial, to be appointed in the same manner, and the sum of 10*l.* to be paid to each of them at the same time as directed in the said indenture; and in case any of them should die before the day of payment, the committee should, at a meeting within one month after such vacancies should be known, out of the list of petitioners produced at the last election, choose others in their place, so as to complete the number of 30, the purpose of such meeting being expressed in the summons issued on that account to be sufficient notice, without any further advertisement; 10*l.* to be paid to each of the last mentioned persons immediately after such second election, all the annuities to be paid to the same persons as long as they should live and continue qualified to be partakers of the charity, and should not sell or dispose of the same, with directions for supplying vacancies in the number of the trustees, and for transferring the stock into the names of the new trustees, as in William Hetherington's deed, except that the names of the two governors not holding the offices of president, treasurer, and chief clerk are to stand first, to the end that the said 10,000*l.* given by the said Thomas Coventry, although in the same stock, should be kept separate from the 20,000*l.* given by William Hetherington, which was charged with the payment of 100*l.* per annum for defraying the expenses of that trust, and for the general purposes of the hospital, to which the said 10,000*l.* was not in any way to be subject; with directions, in case the stock should be paid off, or the dividend reduced or increased, for the disposal of the dividends in the same manner as directed in William Hetherington's deed, and with directions for keeping the accounts of the charity, in the same books and in the same manner as those of Hetherington's charity; and that the said 10,000*l.* should be subject to the same trusts, orders, and regulations as the residue of the said 20,000*l.* was made subject by the said indenture and memorial, and the order of court of 26th November 1778.

The same Thomas Coventry, by his Will, bearing date 10th January 1797, directed in the contingency, that if his nephew, Thomas Darby, should not attain the age of 24, that the sum of 50,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols should be transferred to the trustees of Mr. Hetherington's charity, to be disposed of under the same regulations as his charity for blind people, reserving to the hospital 100*l.* a-year for their trouble and expense.

The said Thomas Darby having attained the age of 24, the charity derived no benefit from this bequest.

Lord Charles Cavendish's Gift.—340*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced.

At a committee held 30th July 1783, the treasurer gave notice that he had received 200*l.* as an addition to this charity, from the executor of Lord Charles Cavendish, being part of a sum bequeathed by him for charitable purposes.

This sum, with 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, money of the charity, was invested in the purchase of 340*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

Gift of a Benefactor unknown.—10,000*l.* Consols.

By indenture, bearing date 16th October 1783, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, between Thomas Gisborne, M.D., of the one part, and Robert Alsop, president, Thomas Burfoot, treasurer, Joseph Eyre, chief clerk, and Thomas Coventry and Samuel Salt, governors of the hospital, of the other part; reciting the indentures of William Hetherington and Thomas Coventry, and that a person who chose that his name should be concealed, having read and

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considered the said deeds, and thereby informed himself of the nature of the charity, and the rules for the distribution thereof, and understanding that on the last election of 30 blind persons provided for by Mr. Coventry, and supplying four vacancies in Mr. Hetherington's charity, 146 petitions had been presented by blind persons properly qualified, and that no more than 34 could be chosen, and being desirous to extend the said charity to 30 other objects of the same description, had lately transferred to the said Thomas Gisborne 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, upon trust to transfer the same into the names of the said Robert Alsop and others, of the second part, upon the trusts thereafter mentioned; and that the said Thomas Gisborne, in performance of the said trust, had that day transferred the same accordingly; it was declared that the said sum was so transferred to them upon trust to divide the interest thereof amongst 30 blind persons, qualified, and to be appointed and paid, in the same manner as directed in the said several indentures, with similar provisions as in the latter deed for filling up vacancies, in case of the death of any of them before the day of payment; and it was declared that the said indenture should be subject to the like provisos and powers for appointing new trustees, and for disposal of the interest in case of a reduction or increase of the funds, as contained in the said two several indentures, and for keeping the accounts of the charity as directed by Mr. Coventry's deed, and that the said 10,000*l.* Consols, and the dividends thereof, should be subject to such other trusts, rules, and orders as the 10,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities, given by Thomas Coventry, and the residue of the 20,000*l.* given by William Hetherington, and the dividends thereof, respectively were subject.

James Whitchurch, by Will, bearing date 21st December 1782, gave 4,000*l.* to his executors trust to invest the same in Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, and to pay the dividends to the trustees, committee, or managers of Mr. Hetherington's donation, to be applied to the use of blind men and women, at 10*l.* each, in the same manner, subject to the same regulations, and under the direction of the same trustees or committee as the said charity was managed.

And by a codicil, bearing date 29th June 1784, he directed his executors to add so much money as, with the said 4,000*l.*, would purchase 10,000*l.* Bank Annuities Reduced, the whole dividends to be applied to the same purpose of supporting blind men and women at 10*l.* per annum each.

Charity of William and Elizabeth Strode.—3000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced.—By indenture, bearing date 15th October 1788, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery, between William Strode and Elizabeth his wife, of the one part, and the said Thomas Coventry and Samuel Salt, governors, Richard Clark, president, William Gill, treasurer, and Joseph Eyre, chief clerk of the hospital, reciting the deed and memorial of William Hetherington, and that the said William and Elizabeth Strode, being desirous to make some additional provision for the blind above what was originally given and the subsequent donations, had transferred into the names of the said parties of the second part 3,000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities; it was declared that the same was so transferred to them upon trust to divide the dividends thereof among nine blind persons, of the same description, and qualified and to be appointed in the same manner as directed in the preceding deeds of Thomas Coventry and a gentleman unknown, and with similar provisos and directions in all respects, and subject to the same rules as contained therein.

Helen Betenson, by Will, bearing date 28th July 1786, gave to the treasurer, governors and guardians of the hospital lately established for blind persons by Mr. Hetherington, and called Emanuel Hospital, 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols for the benefit of that charity, and to be by them employed in the support and extension of the same.

At a court held 20th November 1789, it was agreed that 50*l.* per annum of the dividends of the above stock should be paid into the treasury of the hospital, being the same proportion as directed by Mr. Hetherington to be so paid, and that 250*l.*, the remainder of the dividends, should be paid in annuities to blind persons.

Benjamin Burton, by Will, bearing date 13th September 1793, gave to the governors 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols, under the same covenants, clauses and directions as directed by Mr. Hetherington in his gift to the said governors, for the further relief of blind persons.

At a court held 29th November 1793, the governors agreed to accept the trust upon the same terms, and reserving to the hospital the same proportion of the income as in Mr. Hetherington's Charity.

Sarah Williams, by Will, bearing date 22nd October 1781, and proved 12th October 1782, gave 1,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols to Hetherington's Charity, under the direction of the treasurer and committee of Christ's Hospital.

At a court held 27th March 1795, the governors agreed to accept the trust upon the same proportionable plan as had been adopted in Hetherington's Charity.

This legacy, with the addition of 420*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* stock, bought with arrears of interest thereon, was transferred to the governors by the accountant general in 1795, the first receipt of dividends for the benefit of the charity being in July of that year.

Abraham Gray, by Will, bearing date 29th May 1789, after giving 500*l.* to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the governors, gave the further sum of 500*l.* towards the support of the charity for the relief of poor blind persons under the direction of the said governors.

This sum of 500*l.* was invested in the purchase of 719*l.* Three per Cent. Consols.

John Hayward, by Will, bearing date 10th December 1793, gave 100*l.* to Hetherington's Charity for the blind.

With this legacy, 143*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, Three per Cent. Consols was purchased in 1795.

Richard Sheldon, by Will, bearing date 14th August 1789, gave to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital for the time being 2,000*l.* to be invested in Government securities, and the interest or dividends applied in such manner as the South Sea Annuities given by Mr. Hetherington were directed to be applied; and he authorized the governors to deduct out of the dividends of the securities to be purchased with the said sum, such expenses as they should be put to by means of his giving the said legacy for the purpose aforesaid.

This legacy, with the addition of 72*l.* 10*s.*, a portion of the surplus cash due to the blind charity, was invested, in January 1796, in the purchase of 3,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities.

Dorothy Smith, by Will, bearing date 25th January 1790, and proved in May 1792, gave 500*l.* Three per Cents. of 1726, "to the governors of the charity for the relief of blind persons."

It appears from the minutes of a court held 28th November 1794, that the executors objected to transfer this legacy without the sanction of a Court of Equity, there being other charities for the relief of blind persons, and it was agreed that an information in Chancery should be filed for the purpose of obtaining the legacy.

At a subsequent court, held 17th July 1795, the governors being informed that the executors were ready to transfer the stock in equal moieties between the hospital and the Painter Stainers' Company, upon a waiver of the Clothworkers' Company of any right they might have therein, it was agreed that such moiety should be accepted in preference to incurring the expense of litigation in the Court of Chancery.

The sum of 250*l.* stock was accordingly received by the governors in March 1796.

Clark Winchester, by Will, bearing date 28th December 1790, gave to certain trustees the residue of his personal estate, on trust, after the death of his wife, to dispose of the same, and to divide the produce thereof equally amongst 20 of the most useful public charities in and about London, or elsewhere, such as his said trustees or the survivor of them should in their judgment think most meritorious charities, without partiality.

It appears from entries in the hospital books, that Christ's Hospital was selected for one share, and Hetherington's Charity for the blind also for one share, the amount of each share being 1,747*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Three per Cent Reduced Annuities, which were transferred to the governors by the accountant general, 31st July 1798.

Gift of "a Friend."—In January 1800, 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced was purchased as an addition to the charity on account of the gift of "a Friend," and 55*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* more of the same stock was added to the hospital's fund, being a gift of $\frac{1}{3}$ th for distributing the dividends.

Benjamin Kenton, by Will, bearing date 20th May 1794, gave 20,000*l.* to the governors, to be by them laid out in Government securities, the dividends and produce thereof to be applied in the same manner as directed by William Hetherington concerning the money given by him for the use of blind persons.

In respect of this gift, the sum of 18,800*l.* (1,200*l.* having been deducted for legacy duty) was invested in June 1800, in the purchase of 30,020*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

Donor Unknown.—In 1799, 50*l.* was paid by Miss Sophia Clarke as an addition to this charity, being the gift of a person unknown.

With this sum, 80*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced was purchased.

Francis Pigge, by Will, bearing date 14th February 1798, gave 200*l.* to the governors, the interest thereof to be applied to such poor persons affected with blindness as they should think proper.

12*l.* having been deducted from this legacy for duty, the residue, 188*l.*, was laid out, in 1800, in the purchase of 300*l.* 4*s.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

George Harris, LL.D., by Will, bearing date 5th April 1796, gave 20,000*l.* to the trustees of William Hetherington's Charity to be applied for the purposes thereof.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery, bearing date 21st January 1800, the executors of George Harris, on the 24th April in that year, paid 2,400*l.* to the governors for three years interest on the said legacy, which was invested in the purchase of 3,801*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*, Old South Sea Annuities.

And in February 1801, the principal sum of 20,000*l.* was paid with 641*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for interest then due. From this sum 398*l.* was deducted for legacy duty, and 186*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* for law expenses. The residue, 20,057*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, was laid out in the purchase of 34,987*l.* 7*s.*, Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.

Mary Dover, by Will, bearing date 4th November 1800, gave 1,000*l.* and the residue of her estate to Mr. Hetherington's Charity for the blind.

In respect of the legacy of 1,000*l.*, 940*l.* was received in 1802 (60*l.* having been deducted for duty) and invested in the purchase of 1,285*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Consols, and on account of the residue the clear sum of 4980*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* (after payment of 317*l.* 18*s.* for duty) was paid in November 1803, and invested in the purchase of 9,076*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* like stock, making together 10,361*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

Sarah Mauwillain, who died in January 1804, by a codicil to her Will, bearing date 26th February 1783, gave to the governors of Christ's Hospital, or the persons in whom the fund established by Mr. Hetherington for blind persons should be vested, 10,000*l.* Four per Cent. Bank Annuities, the dividends thereof to be applied for the support of such blind persons as should be objects of the said charity, in the same manner, and subject to the same regulations, as the produce of the said Mr. Hetherington's fund was applied, subject to the payment of certain annuities therein mentioned. These were subsequently varied by a codicil, and the last of them expired in 1830.

The 10,000*l.* stock was transferred by the executors in December 1805, and the dividends

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received between the donor's death and that period were paid, out of which the governors discharged the legacy duty, amounting in the whole to 1,037*l.* 2*s.*

William Mauduitt, by Will, bearing date 13th October 1806, gave 500*l.* to the trustees of this charity.

From this legacy 50*l.* was deducted for duty. The residue was laid out in the purchase of 697*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced.

R. T.'s Gift.—In 1807, 200*l.* was given as an addition to the charity by a gentleman under the description of a blind friend, R. T.

With this sum, 310*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced was purchased.

John Baker's Gift.—In November 1809, John Baker, esq., having signified his intention of making an addition to the charity for the blind, upon the same principle as Mr. Hetherington's deed, transferred into the names of the then trustees, previously to the 5th January 1810, 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols.

Robert Precious, by Will, bearing date 24th April 1810, gave to the governors 1,000*l.* Bank stock to be applied to the use of poor blind people, in the same manner in every respect as Mr. Hetherington's gift, viz. 10*l.* a-year to as many as the interest would afford, after deducting the usual allowance made by the charity for expense and trouble.

From the legacy to the blind charity 100*l.* was deducted for duty. In April 1816 a bonus of 225*l.* was added to the stock, making the amount, as at present, 1,125*l.*

Richard Vickris Pryor.—In respect of a bequest of 100*l.* to the charity by this donor, 90*l.* was received in 1809, and invested in the purchase of 128*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols.

Elizabeth Strolhoff, by Will, bearing date 20th June 1808, gave to this charity 100*l.*, in respect of which 90*l.* was received and invested in the purchase of 131*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced.

Elizabeth Yeat.—In respect of a legacy by this donor under her Will, bearing date 22nd March 1794, and proved in 1795, the sum of 212*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Consols was transferred to the trustees by the accountant-general in 1811.

Richard Toye, by Will, bearing date 28th February 1812, gave 100*l.* to the charity, in respect of which 90*l.* was received in 1817, and laid out in the purchase of 141*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced.

Stephen Aisley, by Will, bearing date 26th March 1805, directed his trustees, after the death of his sister Elizabeth Aisley, to transfer the residue of the produce of his personal estate to the trustees of the four following charities, viz.:—The Marine Society, the Magdalen Hospital, the Society for Discharging Prisoners for Small Debts, and Hetherington's Fund for the Blind in equal shares; and he directed that as each of the several annuities thereby bequeathed should respectively cease, so much of the principal of his capital estate to be continued invested after the decease of his said sister, and the yearly interest thereof as would be equal to the amount of the annuities so ceased, should be transferred to the use of the said four charities in like equal shares, and after the decease of the survivor of such annuitants, the whole of the residue of his said capital estate, and the interest and dividends thereof, to be transferred in the same manner.

In 1817, the governors received in respect of this legacy,—

£.	s.	d.	
2,989	11	10	Three per Cent. Reduced.
724	16	9	Three per Cent. Consols.
670	11	5	Navy Five per Cents., the latter sum being now con-

verted into 704*l.* 2*s.* New Three and a Half per Cents.

In the latter end of the same year, 655*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* was added to the Consols, and in 1822 a further addition of 796*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, making the total amount, as at present, 2,176*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* in that stock.

By an order of the Court of Chancery made in 1833, upon a petition of one of the annuitants, being the only one then remaining, a Government annuity for the life of the said annuitant was directed to be bought out of the funds left by the testator, and the residue to be divided amongst the four charities.

The share of the residue received for this charity in pursuance of the above order amounted to 116*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, which was carried to the general hospital account under the head of blind surplus fund in the year 1833. It is the intention of the trustees to lay out this sum in the purchase of additional stock in the Three per Cent. Reduced.

Andrew Newton's Gift.—In 1818, the governors received from the executors of Andrew Newton 300*l.* in extension of Hetherington's charity.

This sum was laid out in the purchase of 379*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* Consols.

John Neiman, by Will, bearing date 3rd July 1812, gave to this fund after the death of his sister Susannah Neiman (who died in 1820), 1,000*l.* Consols, the interest thereof to be applied for the support of blind persons under the management of the governors of Christ's Hospital.

From this legacy 80*l.* stock was deducted for legacy duty. The residue, 920*l.* Consols, was received in May 1820.

The said Susannah Neiman, by Will, 4th September 1816 (and proved in February 1820) gave 250*l.* Four per Cent. Consols upon the same trusts.

25*l.* having been deducted for duty, 225*l.* (now Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced) was received.

Elizabeth Mickman, by Will, bearing date 17th May 1819, gave 400*l.* to the governors for the benefit of the Rev. William Hetherington's charity.

This legacy was received in August 1820, and laid out in the purchase of 532*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* Consols.

James Hayes, by Will, 3rd November 1818 (proved in 1821), gave 10,000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities (to be paid clear of legacy duty) to the governors, to be distributed by them in annuities of 10*l.* each to blind persons, according to Mr. Hetherington's deed, after first deducting one sixth part thereof for the trouble and expense of distributing the same.

Mary Smith, by Will, 2nd April 1821, gave 300*l.* to the charity, with which 388*l.* 7*s.* Consols was purchased in 1822.

Easter Jones, by a codicil to her Will, bearing date 6th May 1819 (proved in 1823), gave to the trustees of this charity 500*l.* Three per Cent. Consols upon trust to apply the same according to the directions contained in Mr. Hetherington's deed and memorial.

Pieschell's Gift.—In respect of Charles Pieschell's charities, the particulars of which are given in the Report of the hospital, the trustees for the blind charity are possessed of 1,451*l.* 13*s.* Consols, and 1,426*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Reduced. They also receive from the accountant-general 125*l.* per annum, part of the unappropriated dividends on 40,000*l.* Consols.

Joseph Harrison, by Will, bearing date 12th January 1825, gave 500*l.* to the governors of this charity, in respect of which they now possess 496*l.* 11*s.* Three per Cent. Reduced.

William Benson Earle, by Will, 4th January 1794, reciting that he was empowered, in the event of certain contingencies, to leave by his Will a sum of 6,000*l.* in case such contingencies should happen, he gave 2,000*l.* thereof to trustees in trust to pay the same to the treasurer of Hetherington's charity, to be applied to the charitable uses of that institution.

In respect of this legacy, the governors received in April 1830, 1,769*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, after deducting legacy duty and expenses, which sum was invested in the purchase of 1,910*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Consols.

Thomas Pain, by Will, 1st April 1824, gave to the treasurer 600*l.* Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities after the death of an annuitant, in trust for the same purposes, in every respect, as the charity given by Mr. Hetherington was directed to be applied in sums of 10*l.* each to blind persons.

This sum of 600*l.* stock was received in 1831.

William Tunnard, by Will, bearing date 6th February 1829, gave to his executors 12,000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities, on trust, as to 10,300*l.* part thereof, after the decease of an annuitant, to transfer the same to the governors of Christ's Hospital under the same covenants as directed in the deed of William Hetherington in his gift for blind persons, and as to 1,700*l.*, residue thereof, on trust to pay the dividends to Mary Davis during her life, and upon her death, or her assigning, incumbering or anticipating the dividends, to transfer the same to the governors for the benefit of the same charity. He also gave 400*l.* like stock to his executors on trust to pay the dividends to Catherine Farrell during her life, and on her decease, to transfer the same to such persons as she should by her Will bequeath the same, provided that if the said Catherine Farrell should do any act to incumber or anticipate the said dividends, or should die without having by her Will bequeathed the same, upon trust to transfer the said sum to the governors for the benefit of the same charity.

In respect of the legacy of 10,300*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced, 9,270*l.* stock was received in 1834, and 147*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* purchased with dividends was added, making the amount 9,417*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

Mary Davis and Catherine Farrell are still living.

Mary Hereford, by Will, bearing date 16th November 1829 (and proved 10th March 1836), gave to trustees 250*l.* Long Annuities, in trust to sell out the same, and to invest the produce in the Three per Cent. Consols, to be transferred to the president, &c., of Christ's Hospital, to be by them distributed in annuities of 10*l.* each to blind persons, according to the Rev. William Hetherington's charity, after deducting for the expenses of distributing the same.

	£.	s.	d.
The Long Annuities thus bequeathed were sold in April 1836, for	4,000	0	0
To which was added one half year's dividend	125	0	0
	4,125	0	0
Deducted for legacy duty	412	10	0
	£3,712	10	0

This sum of 3,712*l.* 10*s.* was laid out in the purchase of 4,029*l.* 17*s.* Consols.

In October 1836, *Sarah Guppy*, of Clifton, having presented to the governors 100*l.* for the benefit of the blind charity, that sum was invested in the purchase of 114*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Consols in November following.

At the same time, 299*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, which had arisen from the accumulations of small yearly surplus money, and 2*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* overpaid by the hospital to make the amount of stock purchased an even sum (460*l.*), were laid out in the purchase of 345*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* Consols.

John Bartram, by Will, bearing date 29th April 1794 (proved in July following by Benjamin Treacher, Samuel Favell, and Joseph Wassell, three of the executors), gave to his executors all the residue of his personal estate, upon trust to invest the same in the purchase of Three per Cent. Consols, and after the death of certain annuitants and certain domestic animals he gave 400*l.* of such stock to the governors, in trust, to appropriate the interest thereof for the relief of one blind person, qualified as directed by the Rev. William Hetherington's, with

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the same proportionate allowance to Christ's Hospital, for the purpose of supporting the expense of conducting the same.

Nothing has hitherto been received in respect to this legacy. It is not known whether any annuitants are still living, but inquiry will be made.

Elizabeth Love, by Will, bearing date 12th March 1805, after the decease of Jane Clements and Margaret Hibbert, gave 4,000*l.* Old South Sea Annuities to the governors for the benefit of blind persons.

The legatees under the will having been required to abate proportionably, there is now standing in the name of Ewen Carter, the executor, 394*l.* stock, which will be applicable to the charity upon the death of the annuitants.

The decease of Jane Clements has been registered at the South Sea House. Margaret Hibbert is still living.

Harry Charrington, by Will, 24th January 1829, and proved in October 1833, directed his executors, after the decease of his wife, Sarah Charrington, to give 12 months' notice to his nephew of their intention to call in 5,000*l.*, secured upon his promissory note, and when the same should be paid off, he gave, amongst other legacies, to be paid thereout, 500*l.* to the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, for the purposes of Hetherington's charity for the blind.

Mrs. Charrington is still living.

Dorothea Blunt, by Will, 8th March 1808 (and proved September 1809), gave 100*l.* to be applied for the use of Hetherington's charity for blind persons.

It appears from the minutes of a committee in June 1819, that this legacy, after deducting 10*l.* for duty, was received in November 1809, by Mr. Corp, then clerk of the hospital, and the same, not having been placed to account, was lost by his insolvency.

Thomas Crosse, by Will, proved 18th April 1795, gave "to the trustees or governors for the time being of the hospital for poor blind people, commonly called Emanuel Hospital," 20*l.*, to be by them or their successors applied for the benefit of the said charity.

An extract from this will is entered in the will book at Christ's Hospital, but nothing appears to have been received by the governors in respect thereof.

The total amount of stocks belonging to this charity is as follows :—

£. s. d.			Dividends.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
36,801	19	7	Old South Sea Annuities	1,104	1 2
65,734	4	10	Three per Cent. Consols	1,971	19 11
106,420	11	6	Three per Cent. Reduced	3,192	11 9
250	0	0	Three per Cent. Annuities, 1726	7	10 0
704	2	0	New 3½ per Cents.	24	12 10
10,825	0	0	Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced	378	17 6
1125	0	0	Bank Stock	90	0 0
			Pieschell's Unappropriated Dividends	125	0 0
				6,894	13 2
			Fractional parts of dividends collected	0	1 1
				£6,894	14 3

In respect of the charges and trouble of management, the governors deduct for the benefit of the hospital $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the net income arising from each of the gifts comprehended in this distribution, in those instances in which the fund is either given expressly subject to this charge, or according to the terms of or in aid of Hetherington's gift.

In respect of those gifts which do not fall within the above mentioned classes, and also in respect of those which are under the sum of 10*l.*, no deduction is made.

The remainder of the net income arising from each gift is divided into sums of 10*l.*, and distributed. The fractional parts on each gift, and also the produce of such gifts as do not amount to 10*l.* per annum, are carried to a column headed surplus fund. The aggregate amount of these sums is again divided into sums of 10*l.* for distribution, in the same manner, and the remaining fraction is carried to the hospital account.

The sums annually paid from this charity to the hospital for management and expenses are carried to account amongst the annuities, and the surplus hitherto carried to the general funds of the hospital is now separately entered in the hospital accounts under the head of "The Blind Surplus Fund." These sums in the last 10 years have been as follows :—

	Paid to Hospital for Management and Expenses.			Surplus Fund carried to Hospital account.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1826	830	7	4	2	15	2
1827	834	0	0	0	18	0
1828	834	0	0	0	18	0
1829	834	0	0	0	18	0
1830	840	10	6	3	10	6
1831	875	0	3	2	9	3
1832	875	0	3	2	9	3
1833	875	0	3	118	18	10
1834	898	11	1	0	3	10
1835	922	2	0	7	18	3

From the sums paid for management and expenses, 70% per annum is paid, under the order of court 22nd March 1811, to the clerks of the hospital in the proportion of 25% to the chief clerk, and 15% to each of the three other clerks, and the amount of the expenses during the period above mentioned has been as follows,—

					£.	s.	d.
1826	.	.	.	.	.	109	14 9
1827	.	.	.	.	.	111	19 2
1828	.	.	.	.	.	103	13 0
1829	99	17 2
1830	112	5 3
1831	104	15 0
1832	115	19 8
1833	136	2 4
1834	108	4 11
1835	104	13 11

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The expenses include all charges for printing, and advertising, and also the receipt stamps on payment of the annuities, the pensions being given to the poor persons clear of all charges.
The residue of the sums paid for management, &c., merges in the general funds of the hospital.
We here annex a tabular statement of the entire benefactions to this charity, their produce and the application for the past year,—

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ington and others.

Date.	Donors.	Principal.			
		£.	s.	d.	
1744	Rev. William Hetherington	20,000	0	0	O. S. S. Annuities. .
1782	Thomas Coventry	10,000	0	0	" " . .
1783	Lord Charles Cavendish.	340	0	0	3 per Cent. Reduced .
1783	Benefactor unknown.	10,000	0	0	" Consols. .
1787	James Whitchurch	10,000	0	0	" Reduced .
1787	William and Elizabeth Strode	3,000	0	0	" " .
1789	Helen Betenson	10,000	0	0	" Consols. .
1795	Benjamin Burton	10,000	0	0	" " .
1795	Sarah Williams	1,420	7	6	" " .
1795	Abraham Gray	719	0	0	" " .
1795	John Hayward	143	17	8	" " .
1796	Richard Sheldon	3,000	0	0	O. S. S. Annuities .
1796	Dorothy Smith	250	0	0	3 per Cents. of 1726 .
1798	Clark Winchester	1,747	13	6	" Reduced .
1800	A friend	333	6	8	" " .
1800	Benjamin Kenton	30,020	0	0	" " .
1800	Donor unknown	80	12	6	" " .
1800	Frances Pigge	300	4	0	" " .
1801	Dr. George Harris	3,801	19	7	O. S. S. Annuities. .
	Ditto	34,987	7	0	3 per Cent. Reduced .
1804	Mary Dover	10,361	10	6	" Consols .
1807	Sarah Mauvillain.	10,000	0	0	3½ per Cent. Reduced .
1808	William Mauduit	697	13	9	3 " " .
1808	A Blind Friend, R. T.	310	1	1	" " .
1810	John Baker.	10,000	0	0	" Consols .
1810	Robert Precious	1,125	0	0	Bank Stock . .
1810	Richard Vickris Pryor	128	6	5	Consols . .
1810	Elizabeth Strolhoff	131	7	8	Reduced . .
1811	Elizabeth Yeats.	212	10	2	Consols . .
1817	Richard Toye	141	17	11	Reduced . .
1818	Stephen Aisley	2,989	11	10	" " .
	Ditto	2,176	11	3	Consols. . .
	Ditto	704	2	0	New 3½ per Cents. .
1818	Andrew Newton	379	14	11	Consols. . .
1820	John Neiman	920	0	0	" " .
1820	Susannah Neiman	225	0	0	3½ per Cent. Reduced .
1821	Elizabeth Mickman	532	6	11	Consols. . .
1821	James Hayes.	10,000	0	0	Reduced . .
1822	Mary Smith	388	7	0	Consols. . .
1824	Easter Jones	500	0	0	" . .
1826	Charles Pieschell	1,451	13	0	" . .
	Ditto	1,426	6	2	Reduced . .
	Ditto	Unappropriated Dividends			
1827	Joseph Harrison	496	11	0	3½ per Cent. Reduced. .
1830	William Benson Earle	1,910	2	6	Consols. . .
1831	Thomas Pain.	600	0	0	Reduced . .
1834	William Tunnard	9,417	18	4	3 per Cent. " .
1836	Mary Hereford	4,029	17	0	" Consols .
	Sarah Guppy	114	8	9	" " .
	Stock purchased with surplus fund	345	11	3	" " .
From the surplus fund					

The elections take place in November, yearly, forms of petitions having been given out by the officers of the hospital during the month of October preceding to the parties desirous of applying, which it is required should be returned by the 7th November.

The cases of the applicants are all printed and arranged in classes, according to their age. A certificate of the truth of the allegations in the petition is required to be signed by the minister and churchwardens of the parish where the applicant resides. The printed book containing the cases is circulated among the committee a week before the election takes place; the preference is usually given to the oldest and most respectable applicants.

A certificate is annually forwarded by the officers of the hospital to the clergymen of the parishes in which pensioners may reside, to be signed by the minister and churchwardens, proving the party to be living, and still a proper object of the charity, with a receipt subjoined, to be signed by the party, and witnessed by the minister. The pensions are paid in the months of December and January, to persons who bring these papers properly filled up. The pensioners not claiming on or before the 31st January are considered as dead. The number of pensioners who die annually is from 60 to 70.

London.
Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Charities of Hether-
ington and others.

Interest.	Number of Annuitants.	Paid to Annuitants.	Paid to Christ's Hospital.	Surplus.	Total.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
600 0 0	50	500 0 0	100 0 0	.. ..	600 0 0
300 0 0	30	300 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0
10 4 0	1	10 0 0	.. ..	0 4 0	10 4 0
300 0 0	30	300 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0
300 0 0	30	300 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0
90 0 0	9	90 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	90 0 0
300 0 0	25	250 0 0	50 0 0	.. ..	300 0 0
300 0 0	25	250 0 0	50 0 0	.. ..	300 0 0
42 12 2	4	40 0 0	.. ..	2 12 2	42 12 2
21 11 4	2	20 0 0	.. ..	1 11 4	21 11 4
4 6 4	..	.. ..	.. ..	4 6 4	4 6 4
90 0 0	7	70 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	90 0 0
7 10 0	..	.. ..	.. ..	7 10 0	7 10 0
52 8 6	5	50 0 0	.. ..	2 8 6	52 8 6
10 0 0	1	10 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	10 0 0
900 12 0	75	750 0 0	150 2 0	0 10 0	900 12 0
2 8 4	..	.. ..	.. ..	2 8 4	2 8 4
9 0 1	..	.. ..	.. ..	9 0 1	9 0 1
114 1 2	96	960 0 0	193 18 10	9 14 8	1,163 12 6
1,094 12 4					
310 16 10	25	250 0 0	51 16 1	9 0 9	310 16 10
350 0 0	29	290 0 0	58 6 8	1 13 4	350 0 0
20 18 7	1	10 0 0	3 9 9	7 8 10	20 18 7
9 6 0	..	.. ..	.. ..	9 6 0	9 6 0
300 0 0	25	250 0 0	50 0 0	.. ..	300 0 0
90 0 0	7	70 0 0	15 0 0	5 0 0	90 0 0
3 16 11	..	.. ..	.. ..	3 16 11	3 16 11
3 18 8	..	.. ..	.. ..	3 18 8	3 18 8
6 7 6	..	.. ..	.. ..	6 7 6	6 7 6
4 5 1	..	.. ..	.. ..	4 5 1	4 5 1
89 13 9	14	140 0 0	29 18 8	9 13 9	179 12 5
65 5 10					
24 12 10	..	.. ..	.. ..	11 7 10	11 7 10
11 7 10	2	20 0 0	4 12 0	3 0 0	27 12 0
27 12 0	..	.. ..	.. ..	7 17 6	7 17 6
7 17 6	1	10 0 0	2 13 2	3 6 2	15 19 4
15 19 4	25	250 0 0	50 0 0	.. ..	300 0 0
300 0 0	..	.. ..	.. ..	11 13 0	11 13 0
11 13 0	1	10 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	15 0 0
15 0 0	17	170 0	35 4 5	6 2 4	211 6 9
43 11 0					
42 15 9	1	10 0 0	2 9 8	2 8 3	14 17 11
125 0 0	4	40 0 0	9 11 0	7 15 0	57 6 0
14 17 11	1	10 0 0	3 10 0	7 10 0	21 0 0
57 6 0	23	230 0 0	47 1 9	5 9 0	282 10 9
21 0 0	10	100 0 0	20 3 0	0 14 10	120 17 10
282 10 9	..	.. ..	.. ..	3 8 8	3 8 8
120 17 10	1	10 0 0	.. ..	0 7 4	10 7 4
3 8 8	17	170 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
10 7 4					
£6,894 13 2	594	5,940 0 0	945 7 0	179 6 2	6,894 13 2

As it generally happens that, among the list of pensioners, many deaths occur, which are not reported to the committee in November, but are discovered upon forwarding the certificate and receipt, a second election takes place at the first committee held in the month of February, when the parties are selected from the unsuccessful candidates at the preceding election, no new petitioners being admitted.

The number of candidates remaining on the list after the election in February 1837 was 168.

JOHN WROTTESLEY.
SAMUEL SMITH.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix. No. I.

APPENDIX, No I.

Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of London, to King Henry VIII., in the 30th year of his reign, 1538.

“ Our most redoughted puyssant and myghty prynce, our most drad beloved and naturall sov'aigh lorde, we yo^r poore humble and most obedyent subiects the mayre, aldermen and cōialtye of y^r citey and chamber of London, dayly consyderyng and ev'more and more perceyvyng by y^r vertuose begynnyngs and charitable procedyngs in all y^r affayres, that your maistie royall ys the elect and chosen vessell of God, by whome not alonely hys true worde ys and shalbe set forthe and utteryd accordyng to the truthe and verytie of the same but also to be the self same person whome God hath constytuted and ordeignyd, bothe to redresse and reforme all crymes, offences and enormytyes beyng repugnant to hys doctryne or to the detryment of the cōmon welth and hurte of poore people beyng yo^r naturall subiects, and also to see and vigilantly to provyde for the reformatiō of the same, which yo^r godly and gostly mynde w^t yo^r charytable procedyng yn all causes dothe not alytell animate and encourage us yo^r sayd orators to sue to yo^r grace w^t most humble harte for twoo petycōns, very necessary as we thynke for the coen welth and the proffytt and comodytie of yo^r cyttzys and all other repayryng to y^r cytie. The fyrst ys for the ayde and comforte of the poore sykke, blynde, aged and impotent persones, beyng not able to helps theymselffs, nor havynyng any place certeyn wheryn they may be lodged, cherysshed and refreshed tyll they be cured and holpen of theyre dyseases and syknesse, For the helpe of the said poore people, we enforme your grace that there be nere and w^tyn the cytye of London three hospytalls or spytells, cōenly called Saynt Mary Spytell, Saynt Bartholemew's Spytell, and Saynt Thomas Spytell, and one abbey called the Newe Abbey at Tower hyll, fownded of good devocōn by aunceynt fathers, and endowed w^t great possessions and rents, onely for the relyeff, comforte and ayde of the poore and indygent people not beyng hable to helpe theymselffs, and not to the maynten'nce of preestes, chanons, and monks, carnally lyvyng as they of late have doon, nothyng regardyng the myserable people lyeng in the streete, offendyng every clene person passyng by the way w^t theyre fylthye and nasty savors: Wherefore it may please yo^r mercyfull goodness ever enclyned to pytie and compassion, for the relyef of Crystes very images, creatyd to hys owne symlytude, to order and establishe by graunte or otherwyse, by yo^r most vertuous and sage dyscrecōn, that the mayre and hys brethren of yo^r cytie of London, or such other as shall stande w^t your most gracyous favor shall, and may, from hensfurth have the order, rule, dysposicōn and governance of all the sayd hospytalls and abbey, w^t the rents and revenous apperteynyng to the same, for the only relyeff of the poore sykke and needy persones, trustyng that yo^r grace shall facylye perceyve that, where nowe a smalle number of chanons, preestes and monks be founden for theyr own synguler proffytt lucre and cōmodytye onely and not for the cōmon utyllytye of thys yo^r roylme, a greater nombre of poore nedy sykke and indygent persones shalbe refreshed maynteyned comforted fownde heled and cured of theyre infyrmyties frankly and frely, by phisicons, surgeons, and appotycaryes which shall have stypende salary and wages onely to attende for that entent and purpose, so that all impotent persones not able to labo^r shall be releved by reason of the sayd hospitalles and abbey, and all sturdy beggars not willing to labo^r shalbe punisshed, so that w^t Godd's grace fewe or no persones shalbe seene abrode to begge or aske almesse; for the whyche doyng yo^r grace shall not alonely meryt more toward God and yo^r people than any of yo^r most noble progenitors whiche have fownded so many abbeyes but also shall have the name of the cōservator, protector, and defender of the poore people, w^t theyre contynuall prayer for the helth, welth, and prosperytye of yo^r highness, and the noble prynce yo^r sonne, yn hono^r and felycytye longe to endure.

Our second petycōn ys for the avoydyng of the great infeccōn and other inconvenyences that be lyke to happen to yo^r cytezys and all others repayryng to yo^r sayd cytye and chamber of London, by reason of the great multytude of people, some sykke some hole, whiche dayly resorte to the paryshe churches w^tyn yo^r sayd cytye, to the great noysance of the paryssheners and inhabytants of the same, whiche suffice not to receyve all the people comyng to the sayd parysshe chyrches. For the redresse of the same, pleasyth yt yo^r highnes to call to yo^r pryncely remembrance that where certayn relygyous persones late cally'd Freers, fownded by the Bysshop of Rome hys usurped authoritye and not of Goddes worde, under colo^r of symplie and wylfull povertie have procured theym selffes houses, churches and other places w^tyn thys yo^r sayd cytye, by reason of whose ample and large chyrches there was no provysyon made yn the poore and smalle parysshe churches for severing of sykke and infected persones from the hole, and sondry people consyderyng that in the chyrches of the said Freers were masses erely and at all howres, and the said chyrches large and brode, at which tyme the sayd persones infectyd did cōmonly thether resorte w^tout danger of other; nowe, syth yt hath pleased God to revele to yo^r maistie the truthe of hys blessyd worde, and to perceyve and knowe theyr symulate sanctytye and covered flatteryng, and accordyng to theyre demerytes, like a most godly catholyke and vertuous prynce, have extirped and extinct the sayd orders of Freers, to the great exaltacōn of Crystes doctryne, and the aboliōn of Antecriste, theyr fyrst founder and begynner, to yo^r high lawde prayse and comendaōn, so that nowe all the sayd howses and chyrches of Freers remain vacant and voyde: Wherefore, may yt please yo^r

grace of yo^r most vertuous inclynacōn, whiche never seasyth to here the humble peticōns of your subiects, to consyder that the foure churches of late belongyng to the Grey, Blk, White and Augustyne Freers, be the most ample churches w^tyn yo^r sayd cytye, (Powles onely except) and moste propice and mete for Goddes worde to be preched in and holy scripture to be redde in, and also for all strangers resorting to yo^r sayd cytie to here masse yn w^tout dysturbyng of the paryssheners of the small parysshes; for the whiche consyderacōns partyculerly folowing may yt please your highnesse to gyve to the sayd mayre and cōialtye, the churches and scituacōns and all the landes and ten^ts w^tyn the precinct of the sayd howses lately called the Grey, Blak, Whyte, and Augustyne Freers, and they w^t yo^r most gracyous assent shall devyse suche an order that God shalbe devoutly served w^t yn the sayd howses and hys holly worde truly and syncrely preched w^tyn the sayd churches, to hys high glory and yo^r great hono^r for ever.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix No. I.

APPENDIX NO. II.

Appendix No. II.

The ORDER of the HOSPITALLS of K. HENRY the EIGHTH, and K. EDWARD THE SIXTH,
viz. St. BARTHOLOMEW's, CHRIST's, BRIDEWELL, St. THOMAS's.

By the maior, cominaltie, and citizens of London, governours of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the sayd hospitalls.

1557.

THE ORDINANCES and RULES for the GOVERNORS of the HOSPITALLS in the CITIE of LONDON.

To be redd in every of the said hospitalls at a full courte once every quarter, xiiij days
before, or after the quarter-day.

Whereas the most excellent and worthy princes, our late soveraigne lordes Kinge Henry the VIIIth., and King Edward the VIth. of their bountifull benignitie and charitable devotion to-wardes the succour and sustentation of the poor in this citie, have geven and graunted by their lettres patents, with indentures of covenants and bandes to the said princes and their successors, by the city made for performance thereof, to the maior and cominaltye citizens of this said citie, as well iij several hospitals, (that is to say) by King Henry the VIIIth., one hospitall called St. Bartholmewe's the Little, and by King Edward the VIth. iij other hospitalls, called Christ's Hospital, Bridewell place, and St. Thomas Hospital; as also certain lands and tenements towardes the reliefe and maintenance of suche poor as there are releved, and have also by their kingly prerogative, graunted unto the maior and cominaltie, for the better government of the same amongst other things in the said lettres patents, authority and power to elect and chuse governours and officers, and also to make and constitute good and holsome ordinances for godlie maintenance thereof, by vertue of the whiche lettres patents, we the said maior and cominalte have made and ordained these rules and ordinances in manner and forme followinge.

First, how manye GOVERNOURS shal be ELECTED; the MANER of their ELECTION; and how they shal be divided, and of their continuance.

The number of persons that shall governe the said iij hospitalls before mentioned shal be lxxvj at the leaste, and xiiij of them to be aldermen (that is to say) vj graye clokes and viii callabre, with lij grave commoners, citizens and fremen of the said citie, whereof iij to be skryveners at th' leaste; to th' intent that in every house may be one or moe, as need shal require. And ij of the aldermen of the auncients graye-clokes to be governours generall of all the said iij hospitalls, the senior of those twaine to be comptroler, and the other surveior; and xii alderman and lij commoners shal be devided equally to the said iij houses (that is to say), for every house xvi persons at the least, to wit, iij alderman, whereof one shal be a gray cloke, who shall be their president, and xij commoners, whereof one shal be their treasurer.

And yearly, upon the day of St. Matthew th' Apostle, at a general court to be houlden in Christe Hospital, or els in some other convenient place, by the said governours, or the most part of them, shal be elected and chosen new governours to govern the said hospitalls for ij years, then next ensuinge from the feast of St. Michael the Archangell; and none to remaine above ij yeares, except resonable consideration and by consent of the greatest number of the said general courte.

And if it happen any of the said governors do dye within the year (as God defend), being under the degre of an alderman, or the thresurer (the governors of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital being excepted), the governors of the said hospitall in the said howse where he served, shal at the farthest within one moneth after his decease, at a full court, then and there elect and chuse one other commoner in the place of him so deceased. But if it happen that either the comptroler, or surveyor generall, or any of the aldermen or thresorers of the said hospitall (except before excepted) shall happen to die (as God defend), then at a generall courte to be holden in Christes Hospital, or els where, as before, within x dayes at the farthest after the decease, then and there shall by them be chosen one other or more in the place or places of him or them so deceased, and as often as it shall happen.

At whiche general courte being kept on St. Matthew's daye, there shall also be chosen for auditors generall of the accompts of all the said houses, xvi persons, iij of every house, to wit, an alderman and iij commoners, and the aldermen to be the ancients of such as have not been maior, to audite as well the thresorer and renter's accompts, as also th' accompts of all other officers in any wise accomptable to the said hospitalls.

The election being thus finished; then shall be called in before the saide courte all the bedells, who shall deliver up their staves and depart the howse, that the opinion of the court

London.
 Christ's Hospital.
continued.
 Appendix No. II.

may be harde touchinge the doing of their duties. To the entent, yf any of them be faultye, that he or they may be rebuked or dismissed, at the discretion of the said court, and thereupon to deliver unto suche as then remayne, their staves and again establishe them.

And for the better order and redines in the general election, the governours of every house xx daies before the said day of election, at a courte to be holden in every of the said hospitals, shall then and there confere together, and nominate and put in writing the names of suche number of grave citizens as by their discretion shal be thought mete to succede in the places of such as have remained their full time. To the intent, that out of the said number soe nominated, such of them as shall by the said generall court be thought meete, may succede and be governours for ij yeares then next ensuinge.

And the same election as well made upon St. Mathew's daye, as at any other time after within the yeare, either at a generall courte or otherwise in any of the said hospitalls, the same shal be presented in writinge to the lord maior and courte of aldermen in the guild hall, at the next court there holden after the said daye of election, by them to be ratified and confirmed, or els to be reformed according to the appointment of the said court of aldermen.

And within viij dayes at the farthest next after the confirmation of the said election generall by the lord maior and court of aldermen, the thresorer of every house shall cause a court to be warned, and call thereunto all their governors, both aldermen and commoners, as well the ould remaininge as also those that be new elected; and every man to take his place accordinge to the degree of the companie whereof he is free; except he be such a one as have borne th' office of an alderman or shrieffe, or hath fined for the same, who shall take place between the aldermen and the thresorer; then shall the clerke read the general charge of every governor as followeth.

The CHARGE of every GOVERNOUR in generall.

Whereas upon St. Mathew's day last past, at a general court, your worships now here present were then elected governours of this said hospitall for the ij yeares next ensuinge from the feast of St. Michael th' archangell, to succede in the places of suche as be departed, according to the confirmation and ratification of the lord maior and court of aldermen in that behalfe; your charge shall be in this government, that every of you endeavour your selves with all your wisdomes and powers faithfullie and diligently to serve in this vocation and calling; which is an office of high trust and worship; for ye are called to be the faithful and true distributors and disposers of the goods of Almightye God to his poor and needy members. In the which office and calling, yf ye shall be found negligent and unfathfull, you shall not onelie declare your selves to be the most unthankfull and unworthie servants of Almightye God, being put in trust to see to the reliefe and succor of his poor and needy flock; but also ye shall shew your selves to be very notable and great enemyes to that worke whiche most highlie doth advaunce and beautifie the comon weale of this realme, and chiefly of this citie of London. For by this most comendable and notable policie, idlenes, the enemye of all vertue, is suppressed and banished; the tender youth of the nedy and idle beggars vertuously brought up; the number of sicke, sore and miserable people refreshed, harbored and cured of their maladies; and the vile and sturdy strumpet compelled to labour and travaile in profitable exercises. Requiring every of you faithfully to travaile in this your office and callinge; that this worke may have his perfection, and that the nedy number committed to your charge be diligently and holsoflye provided for. And for your care towards these poore and nedye members of Christe, you shall be rewarded at his hand, and receive his blessinge in this world, and in the world to come the joyes everlasting.

And for as much as your worships now present, as well such as be new elected as also such as remaine of the ould, are now all confirmed and established governours; it shall be necessarie that presentlie from amongst you there be chosen and elected iij almoners, for the dailie oversight of the house, as assistants, with the thresorer, ij scruteners to gather in the legacies; with a rent-gather and ij surveiors.

And to the intent that every of your worships may the better understande what in this government yow have to doe duringe the time you are in office, now shall be presentlie read unto you, the letters patents and graunte from the kinge, with the indentures of covenants. Thereby to shew to yow, as well what benefits the citie receveth by the same, as also what is by the city to be done in that behalf, for the maintenance, succour, and relief of the poore, with the true estate of the howse, as well the foote of the thresorer's accompt, as alsoe the number of children remaining, and pencioners relieved at the citie's charge.

And for the better instructinge of your worships, touching the government herein; you shall understand, that by vertue of theis grants from the kinge, the maior and cominaltie citizens of the city of London, governors of the possessions, revenewes, and goods of the said hospitalls, have made and constituted certaine ordinances and rules, declaring as well in what maner your courtes shall be kept; as also the charge of every severall governour, accordinge to his office and appointment, with the charge also of everye officer to the said hospitall appertaining, viz.—

First of GENERAL COURTS touching the government of all the iiiij HOWSES, and what in them is to be done.

A generall court is to be understoode, when the greater parte of the governors be assembled, that is to say, xxxij at the leaste in number; for generall causes appertaininge to all the iiiij houses. Of the which number, at the leaste foure shal be aldermen, and one of them to be a graie cloke. And whatsoever shall be agreed by such a number, the same to be taken as matters agreed by a generall courte, and shall not be altered or annihilated, but by a generall courte, incident to matters concerning the generall government of all the iiiij houses.

Item, that no governour, either alderman or thresorer of any of the said hospitalls, be taken

into the place of any such as shall hapen to die within the yeare, otherwise then by election at a generall courte to be called in that behalf as before. And that the names of the said person or persons soe elected and chosen, be presented unto the lord maior and court of aldermen before they be called unto the said hospitall to receive their charge.

Item, that no chiefe officer in any of the said hospitalls, (to wit) either clerke, hospitaler, or matrone, be admitted or removed without a generall court, or els by consent of the lord maior and court of aldermen.

Item, that noe leases be let in reversion, proceeding of the king's gifte or otherwise generally graunted to all the howses, but one year before the years of the ould leases be expired; and that the same lands or howses be first surveied; and no such graunte to be made but by a generall court; to the intent that accordinge to the covenant with the prince, the most profit may be made thereof, and to be onely employed to the benefit of the poor and not otherwise; except in wages, and resonable consideration to the officers serving in the said hospitalls.

Of a FULL COURT in this HOSPITALL called CHRIST'S HOSPITAL for weighty causes, and what is thereat to be done.

A full court shalbe when xiiij of the governors of this said hospitall be assembled at the lease, whereof two shall be aldermen, the one of them to be the president, with ten commoners besides the thresorer; and what these xiiij persons, or vij of them at the leaste, the president being one of the number, shall decre, ordaine, or agre upon, the same shall stand in force, and shall not be altered, nor disallowed, except by a like court to be called in that behalf.

Item, that no governour be taken into this hospitall in the place of any that shall happen to die within the year, except it be at a full court, to be holden as afore, for weightie causes; and the name of him so admitted to be presented to the maior and court of aldermen, before he be called to receve his charge.

Item, that no sale of land, tymber or wood; lease, alienation, buildings, or reparation be determined or done, of lands or tenements geven to thonlye use of Christ's Hospitall, or in any wise belonginge properlie to the same except at a full court, to be holden in the said hospitall as before.

Item, that no reward be geven to any person above the somme of v shillings at once; which must be done by the consent of the thresorer and one of the almoners at the least; except first the same be graunted and determined in a full court as before.

Item, that there be no leases let in reversion but one year before the ould lease be expired; and that no such graunt be made but by a full court as before, or els not; and that all the same leases be drawn in paper by a scryuener, one of the governors of the said hospitall, before they be engrossed, and he to be allowed for every draught accordinge to the quantitie; and the clerke of the said hospitall to engrosse them, and to procure the sealing of all such leases before the lord maior and court of aldermen in the chamber of London, where the comon seale of the hospitall doeth remaine.

That noe manner of bargaines be made for timber, tile or such like, or any other necessities for the said howse, before the same be determined at a full court to be holden as before, and the persons then and there to be named and appointed which shalbe the doers thereof.

What is to be done at ORDINARY COURTS, when two or more of the Governors be assembled, the Thresorer being one.

To examine, order and punishe any officers that shalbe found to offend at any time within this said hospitall.

To make provision in convenient time for victuals, fuell, and other necessities, as cloth, woll, flexe, towe and lether, and other such like what soever shalbe by them thought needefull for the furniture of the houshold and releife of the children.

To paye the ordinary fees to all suche as are allowd to be officers, and all such others as the governors of this howse have graunted any pencion unto.

Touching the ADMITTING of CHILDREN and GRAUNTING of PENCIONERS to be either in this house, or in parishes.

There shall be no childe admitted into this hospitall except it be first declared to this howse by a certificate in writinge from a vestrie holden in the parishe by whom the suite is made, and the same to be subscribed with the alderman of the warde or his deputie; and vi of the auncients of the same parishe at the least, that the said childe was there borne in lawfull matrimonie or els in no wise to be admitted. And that no person be admitted to any pencion either to be paid in the parishe or in this hospitall, without the like certificat as before; with declaration, that the said parties have continued in this citie by the space of iij yeares, except by warrant from the lord maior and court of aldermen. And that this ordinance touching the admittinge of children be not broken, except in cases of extremity where losse of life and perishing would presently follow, if they be not receved into this said hospitall; which is to be considered of by the thresorer and two of the almoners at the leaste, and the same child to be entred into the court booke and by the thresorer and almoners to be under written, for the clark's warrant in that behalfe. And that all bills receved from parishes as before, either for children or pencioners, be kept on a file and that there be geven warrants to the parishe underwritten by the thresorer and other governours, what shall be yaid to any such pencioner wekly, so long as they live and shall have nede thereof, and dwell in the parishe, being not otherwise provided for.

For putting CHILDREN foorth to SERVICE.

Item, the thresorer, with one other of the governors at the least, shall put forth any of

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the children of this howse to service, having a careful regard to whom they be put; chieflie, that they be honest personnes, and such as be well able to kepe them and to bring them up to suche facultie, service or occupation, as they may hereafter be good members in the commonwelth. Whereas without suche regard taken they may happen to become more poore than their poore parents; and also become evil members, to the great grieve of such as daily relive them in this howse; and that as nigh as they can, to binde them with none, but with fremen of this citie; and before they be so put foorth, being men children, they may write and reade and cast accomptes being found apt thereunto.

And that suche of the children as be pregnant and very apt to learninge, be reserved and kept in the grammar-school in hope of preferment to the universitie; where they may be vertuously educated and in time become learned and good members in the commonweale.

For the examination of SINGLE WOMEN being gotten with CHILD; and the persons with whom they have committed the offence.

And that two governours or more, whereof the thresorer to be one, if he be not sicke or out of town, shall also at any time examine all single women or others being brought into this house with childe: and cause the parties whom they accuse to be sent for before them, and upon his or their confession, to cause him or them to enter into bands with suerties to the maior and cominaltie, to see the same childe kept from the charge of this citie and hospitalls; and to se the woman provided for, from that tyme untill she be delivered and churched; with suche other covenants as the case shall require. And if the said parties doe not confesse the facte, and the same by all presumptions likely to be true, they shall be committed to ward, there to remaine until further tryal may be had thereof; or els put in suerties to answer this courte from time to time, untill the truthe may be knowen. And these matters to be used accordinge to the discrecion of the thresorer and two other governors at the leaste; and this is ordained to avoide the laying of such children in the streets, whereby this hospitall upon such extremities should otherwise be charged thereby.

GOVERNOURS.

A Comptroller-General A President.
 A Surveior-General A Thresorer.
 Three Almoners, two Scrutners, a Renter, two Surveiors.

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Item, that the comptroller be warned to every generall court, and also to every full courte which shalbe holden in every of the severall howses for waightie causes; and that the thresorer of the howse, or clarke by his appointment, where such full court shal hapen to be called, do first inform the comptroller of the matter and causes. So that it may be at his choise and plesure whether he will be there or not; or whether it will please him to appoint some other time in that behalf; notwithstanding it he be not there, yet that he be afterward informed, how the same matter was ended and determined.

Item, that after the generall courte or day of election the coppie of the said election being confirmed by the lord maior and courte of aldermen, shalbe delivered unto the comptroller, to th'intent by the same remaininge by him, he maye perceve from time to time who be the governors for the yeare ensuinge for every several howse.

Item, that the thresorer of every house, or the clerke being thereunto appointed, doe after the generall audite of every howse—deliver into th' hands of the comptroller the just and true foote of the accompte of either of the howses with the number of children and pencioners; and the same to be done within vi daies after the said audite daye at the farthest.

THE SURVEIOR GENERAL.

Item, that the surveior generall be likewise warned to every generall courte, and the comptroller being not in towne, he to be warned to any such full courte as shall be holden in any of the said severall howses for waightie causes, and to be informed likewise by the thresorer, or the clerke by his appointment of the causes; to th' intent, that it maye alsoe be at his choise, whether he will be there or no, or otherwise refer the time untill he may more conveniently.

THE PRESIDENT.

Item, that the president of every severall howse shal be taken as chief ruler and governour, next unto the lord maior for the time being, of the howse whereunto he is chosen. And his authority shalbe from tyme to tyme at his plesure, and as to him shall seme good, to cause the number of the governors to be called together; and to reprove and reprehend any governour in his office, if there shall appere good cause unto him. And all courts for waightie matters shall by the president be appointed, and without his personn shall no waightie matters be determined or agreed upon.

THE TRESURER'S CHARGE.

Your office and charge is to receve and paye all such sommes of money as by any means shall appertayne or belong to the relievinge and comfortinge of the poore children of this house and pencioners heere paid; and to make a true and just accompte thereof within iij months at the furthest, after th' end of every year, duringe the time that you shall remaine thresorer. And the same your accompte to be made unto the auditors thereunto appointed; and what somme or sommes of mony in the foote of your accompte by them shalbe found due to the said howse, you shall pay within xx^{tie} daies at the farthest after the said audite be done and finished, unto the thresorer which shall succeed you, except you remaine thresorer your selfe.

And whereas the clerke, to th' intent you should be lesse troubled, is appointed to many receipts and payments you shall for the more securitie therein, once every moneth call him to

an accompt. And on the Saturday before the moneth's end, you shall at ordinary courts appoint two auditors, as well to audite the same, his accompte, as alsoe the accompte of Blackwellhall, or other such like; and if he, the said clerke, or any other whose accompt shalbe so audited, doe not deliver unto yow the mony found to remaine in their hands by the said auditors, within three dayes next after at the furtliest, the same being by yow demaunded yow shall then advertise the lord maior thereof (the president being not in towne), and what any of them shall advise yow therein, the same to doe, for your better safety in that behalfe. And although here be limited one moneth for them to accompte, yet yow shall at your pleasure, at any time within the moneth, your selfe call them to accompte, and use such means as may be for the most suertie therein; detaining into your owne custodie the over-plus, if any money be in their hands; or by any other waies and means, as to yow shall seem good in that behalfe. Provided alwayes that the clerke of this howse excede not at any time in arearage x^l. at the most. And as yow shall receive the overplus from him, or any other of the officers at any time being found; so shall you, if aparent neede require for payments to be made by them, deliver suche competent somme or sommes of mony as to your discretion shall seme good.

You shall at your first entrance into your office, or within one moneth after at the furthest, receive into your hands an inventorie of all and all maner of goods in the said hospitall, as well at the hands of the matron, as also at any other officer charged in this howse; and the same shall be indented, th' one part thereof to remaine in your custodie, and the other in the custodie of the persons charged. And at every year's end, to peruse the inventory of the goods, during your abidinge in office. And if it shall happen that any such officer charged shall depart in your time, you shall se the goods in all respects whatsoever that were by indenture comitted to the parties so departing, delivered over by indenture as before, into the custodie of the new officers, what or whosoever they be. And if there be any parte or parcel thereof wantinge, which in conscience ought to be answered, you shall cause the partie so departing away, to pay for the same; yf otherwise they cannot give accompt thereof to your satisfaction, or els to bring them before a court, that order may be taken therein.

You have also authoritie to call before yow all such personnes or officers as have the collection or gathering of any somme or sommes of money dew to the said howse, and to demaund an accompt of their doeing; as well of the collectours of the parishes, as also of the scrutiners, almoners, renters, and others whosoever.

And all the officers in this house, as well men as women, whosoever (taking wages of the citie) not behaving themselves faithfully in their offices wherein they serve; when any suche thinge shall happen, you shall call them before yow, and admonish them for the first and second tyme at the most. But if th' offence be very grevous, and to the hinderance of the howse, then the matter shall be brought before the court, and the parties thereunto answer, and abide such order as shalbe taken in that behalfe.

And you shall not make paiement of any somme or sommes of money for any manner of provision of the said hospitall, except it be for nursinge, of children, and ordinary pencions, wages, and fees, before it be condescended and determined by iiij of the governours, and one of them to be an almoner; from whose hands yow shall have the bill for your sufficient warrant in that behalfe.

Also yow must diligently forsee, that such necessities and provisions as are to be made, as of butter, cheese, hering, wood, cole, and other whatsoever, that the same be provided in due time, to the profit and commoditie of the said howses. And if any withdrawinge of the sommes graunted to the maintenance of the said howses shall at any time appeare unto yow, by reason whereof the said howses may come to any great afterdeale, you shall then geve knowledge thereof in due time, desiringe the ayde and helpe of the rest of the governours for the readines thereof.

And forasmuch as your office must of necessitie be an office of much paines and attendance, by reason whereof yow shall have occasion to be oftener in the hospitall than other of the governours shalbe; it is therefore ordered, that yow with one almoner shall from time to time, in the absence of other the governours, have power and authoritie to examine all such beggars, vagabondes, strumpets, or single women gotten with childe, and other personnes that shall happen to be taken and brought before you by the bedles, or els sent by the alderman, deputie, or cunstable of any warde of this city; and them to examine, comit to prison, reprove, banishe, put to labour, punishe, or being deceased, to admit into the hospitals at your discretion. And your warrant in sending any to the hospitalls shalbe sufficient to the hospituler, for the receaving of the same.

This is your charge, which we require of you diligently to observe. And your labours and paines herein shall be rewarded at the hands of Almightye God whom ye chiefly serue in this office. For as the apostle saith, godliness shall have his reward not only in this world, but also in the world to come.

THE THREE ALMONERS, CHARGE of this HOUSE.

Your office and charge shall be at all times, as ye conveniently may, to visit Christ's Hospitall, and there to learne and knowe the true number of children that the howse is charged with, as well those that are harboured in the howse, as alsoe those that are founde at the charges of the same in the countrie; for feare that yow not knowinge the true number, shall exceed in burdeninge and charginge of the howse.

Also ye shall enquire of their diet and entertainment and of the quietnes of the howse; and whether every officer in his calling doe his duetie; as the schole masters in teachinge; the matron in governinge the wemen, and keeping the provision of bedds, sheets, shirts and other committed to her charge; the nurses in washinge and keeping cleane the children; the steward in providing of victuals in due tyme, and at reasonable prises; the cooke in holsome dressinge

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and clean servinge of the same; the butler in dividing their proportion of breade and drinke; the porter in geving of his attendance upon the safe keping of the howse; the keper of your coal-howse in saving of your fuell, and keeping cleane of the cloister, and all other outward parts of the howse; and the clerke in writinge and entring of things done and determined from tyme to tyme in such sorte and maner as every of them is bound to doe by his office, which in the book of the charge of officers yow shall find plainly set out. And if any shall be found not to doe their dutie yow shall reprove and admonish them, that they amend and be no more found faultie, and that if they doe not yow will cause them to be brought before the president and governours at the full court; that in like manner as they were admitted by them soe shall they before them be discharged, to their shame and reproach for ever. And that settinge aside all favor and affection, if any offend after ij admonitions they be called to a generall or full court without longer sufferance.

And if, by your travail there shall apeare unto yow a lacke of some further ordinance or decree for the better government of the said howse or howses then before hath been made then shall it be lawfull unto yow to penn the same ordinance, and at the next full court to make presentation thereof committing it to their wisdomes to be confirmed or rejected, and being agreed upon the same, to be entered into the book of ordinances.

THE SCRUTENER'S CHARGE.

Your office is diligentlie to serch and enquire from tyme to tyme for all such guiftes, legacies, and byquests as have or shalbe geven or bequeathed to the succour and comfort of the poore harbored in Christ's Hospitall, and the same to receive at th' ande of th' exectuors, or other, and to make paiement thereof unto the thresorer of the said hospitall for the time being; recevinge of him your acquittance for the same, keping a booke alwayes with yow, of the particulars thereof. Which book ye shall bringe to the auditors of the howse when the thresorer maketh up his accompt, to th' intent the legacies by yow collected may be conferred with the reciepts that the thresorer shall make received of you.

And for every such somme or sommes as ye shall hapen to collect and receive of any person, ye shall make an acquittance in your names, as governours and scrutiners of the said hospitall.

And finally, when yow shall hapen to be in companie of good, vertuous, and welthy men, yow shall to the best and uttermost of your wits and powers advance, commend, and set forth the order of the said hospitall, and the notable commodities that ensue to the whole realme of England, and chiefly to this citie of London, by erection of the same; and also how faithfully and truly the goods geven to their uses are by the governours thereof ministered and bestowed.

Yee shall also enquire who are the wardens of the scriuenors, to whom ye shall resort and most heartily pray and desire, that they will convocate and call their whole company together and earnestly exhort them all, that at the makinge of such testaments as they shall be called unto, they put the testatour in remembrance to comend somewhat to the releife of the poore provided for in the said hospitall.

And that they may the better perswad them thereunto, ye shall deliver unto the said wardens, for every housholder of that company, one bill, wherein is set forth the true declaration of all the comodities that have ensued by th' erection of the said hospitalls. Ye shall alsoe make the like request to the Bishop of London for the tyme beinge, that he will likewise exhort all spiritual ministers within the citie, not onely to provoke and stirre up from tyme to tyme their parishioners to yeld and give to the maintenance of the said hospitalls wekely that they have graunted; but also, when God by sickness shall visit or call any of their parishe, that then they faile not to put them in remembrance to make some special legacie, to the reliefe of that great and needy number comforted and succored by th' erection of the said hospitals.

Also ye shall make the like request to the said bishop to require all preachers, especially suche as shall preach at Pawles Crosse, that they twice or thrise in the quarter at the leaste, doe moue and exhort the people to further the said worke.

And the like request shall ye make to all such preachers and lerned men as yourselves are acquainted with all. And to the physitions also, requiring them in like manner, both by theyr doctrine and good report, to advance the same.

And at th' hands of him whom ye chiefly serve in this office, which is Almightye God, you shall receive your reward for your painefull and faithfull service herein.

THE SURVEIOR'S CHARGE.

In the moneth of March you shall yerelie survey all such tenements and lands as in any wise appertayneth to this howse. At which tyme the clerke shall be redy to attend with a rentall, wherein shalbe expressed the said tenements; with the places and streets where they are, and their yearly valew, with the names of the tenants; and upon the head of every tenement shalbe noted the terme of yeares, if it be let out by lease, and whether the lord or tenants be bound to reparations. And also thereunto shalbe joyned such covenants as shall or doe mention any forfeiture of the said lease, for not observing the covenants; to th' intent that readely he may know when faults be made, whether he may re-enter for the same. And all defaults that shalbe founde in such survey, ye shall cause the clerke to enter in a booke; putting apart those tenements wherewith the howse is to be charged with reparacions from such as the tenants are bound to repaire. And at the next court (the president being thereat) the same book of survey shalbe redd. And so much as shalbe at the same court determined to be done, the thresorer shall cause the renter to doe or see done; whercat the steward shalbe alwaies attendant, and the determination of the said court shalbe the thresorer's warrant.

And for your paines in this behalfe, yow shalbe recompenced with a crown in everlasting glory purchased by our Saviour Christe, for all such as travaile to the comfort and succoure of his poore and neddy members.

THE RENTER'S CHARGE.

Your charge is quarterly to collect and gather for the term and space of one whole yeare all these rents that shalbe containd in a rentall, and delivered yow by the thresorer of this howse for the tyme being: and the somes by yow collected ye shall forthwith pay unto the said thresorer.

Also ye shall doe or cause to be done, all such reparacions as from tyme to tyme shall be determined by the governors of the howse at a generall courte to be done, which shall be delivered unto yow in a bill subscribed with the hand of the said thresorer.

And of all such somes as ye shall receve or pay, ye shall make accompt thereof to the said thresorer. And if at any time ye shall perceive the tenants negligent in doeing of reparacions being bound thereunto by vertue of their leases, ye shall geve warninge thereof unto the treasurer, that the governors may take order therein.

And if ye shall perceave any lease or termes of yeares to be nigh expired, or any suite to be made for them, whereby the howse maye take any commoditie: ye shall also give knowledge thereof in due time.

And the fees and rewards that ye shall have, shalbe the same that God hath promised to all them that lovingly and carefullie seke to serue and please him.

OFFICERS.

The Clerke.
The Matron.
The Nurses and Keepers of Wards.
The Steward.
The Officer appointed to warne the collectors and churchwardens.
The Cooke.

The Butler.
The Porter.
The Shoemaker.
The Chirurgian.
The Barbour.
The Bedles.

THE CHARGES of the OFFICERS of this HOUSE.

THE CLERK'S CHARGE.

Your charge is to be continually attendant here in this howse, or some other convenient person at your appointment, such as yow will answer for, to attend as well upon the president, the thresorer and governors, wheresoever they shalbe, heere or elsewhere, about the affairs of the howse, being in due time advertised thereof. To th' intent if occasion require to have any thinge put in writinge, that such order may be alwaies used by yow, as the same may be entred into the books of this howse, incident to the matter.

As also to attend upon the collectors and all other personnes, aboute the receipts and payments of mony; which yow shall not only receave, and pay duellie, but from tyme to tyme and at all times, when it shall please the thresorer to request yow thereto, to yield to him a true and just accompt thereof; and such mony as shall at any time be founde to remaine in your hands, the same to deliver to the thresorer with iij dayes after your accompt so taken either by himself or by the auditors upon whom ye shall attend; as you will avoyde the perill that may fall thereof.

And all and all manner of matters whatsoever at any court, or otherwise, touching the state, necessary affairs, or governance of this house, that yow shall be appointed to write, being requisit to be kept secret, you shall not in any wise open or disclose to any manner of persons whatsoever, as yow will avoid the danger that may happen to you for the same, and as the judgment of a full court for waightie causes shal judg and deeme thereof.

You shall not deliuer any mony in prest to any officer of this howse, or to any other, without the thresorer will yow the same to doe, or that the same by an ordinarye court be graunted.

And to th' intent that all things in your office may be the rediar answered, yow shall kepe all these books followinge, and any other that may be thought hereafter convenient, for the better ordering of all things appertayninge to the same.

First, you shall kepe a Court-booke, otherwise called a Memorial-booke, whereinto yow shall write all things passed in any courte or otherwise. And the same yow shall passe into such other booke or books, as the cause and matter shall require. To th' intente there may redely be found any matter that shall be required of yow. And whatsoever shalbe at any courte by yow written down, the same shalbe redd before the breakinge up or departure, that the governors may perceave thereby, whether yow have entered all things to their mindes or not.

Item, you shall kepe a booke of all the children admitted into this howse; and the same shall be called the Booke of Children. Which booke shall containe th' admission of any childe into this howse, and by what order the same was receued; directinge the same to the number of the files of bills received from the parishes in that behalfe. Whereby the day of the moneth and yeare of their admission may appeare; thereby to find, when viewe is taken, whether the same childe be living and remaininge in the howse, or at nurse; at service, or els dead, in such maner as the same booke is ordered, extant to be seene.

Item, you shall keep a booke of all the nurses which keep any of the said children of this howse, and the same shall yow call the Nurse-booke; thereby to shew how many children every nurse hath, their wages wekely due for them, and a juste note of the daies they were deliuered; the better to kepe a just accompt thereof.

You shall also keepe a Pencion-booke, whiche shall declare the number of the poore in this citie, relieued by this hospitall and paid in the parishes. Wherein shalbe expressed the tyme

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of their admission and their stipends wekely, which shalbe referred unto the bills on the files received for their admission from parishes; as warrants for payinge of them in that behalfe.

Item, you shall kepe an Yerely-booke for collections, legacies and benevolences, boxe mony, and all other receipts and payments for the yeare, begininge alwaies the day of September, and ending the of the same month the next yeare following. Which booke shall serue as well to accompt with every parishe seuerally as also for the legacies and other accompts before mentioned.

Item, you shall kepe xij Moneth-books. Every book shall containe all your receipts and paiments receued and paid in euery moneth; and they shall passe under these titles in their payments (that is to say) boored wages paid weekly to the matron and nurses; necessities for the housholde, pencioners paid in this howse, with every of their names recited; and the seuerall pencions, with a just accompt what is every weeke due to any of them; and also the like for children abroad at nurse. Which books are extant to be seen and daily had in use. And at every quarter's end the fees and wages of officers; as be also entered into iij of their books, such as shalbe incident to the cause accordinge to the time of the yeare.

And the substance of all the said xij books, as well paiments as receipts, yow shall beare ouer into the former collection-booke immediately upon. To the intent that at the end of the yeare the same booke maye containe aswell your receipts and paiments in all respects, as also the thresorers. Wherein together shalbe the whole account of the thresorer for the yeare perfectly set down, which you shall engrosse and write faire into a booke, entituled, The Thresorer's Accompts. And besides the same make for him a treue and just priuate coppie thereof verbatim, which he shall haue under the auditors hands, in his own tuition for his discharge in that behalfe.

And you shall not faile to have the said iij books (to wit) the Yearly Collection-book, the Thresorer's Accompt-booke, and the Thresorer's Private Coppie-booke all made in a readines in convenient time, for the audite; and therefore geue notice to the thresorer, what tyme yow be ready, to th'intent that the auditors may be warned to audite the same; and that it be within the time limited.

Item, yow shall keepe a book wherein shall be entered all debts owing to the howse by composition, and therein declare their tyme of payment, and the maner of the bands; and also what mony remaines to any of the children which was receved at their admission.

Item, a booke breiffie to declare how many children from time to time have bene receved out of the parishes of this citie, and shall be intituled Children from Parishes; how many of them be living; how many be put to service; how many be dead; and how long they remained at the citie's charge, before they were put forth; and how many doe remaine at the citie's charge, Therewith to charge the collectours withall when they shall be importunate in their suites.

Item, a book breiffly to declare what bands remaine, and from henceforth shalbe taken for keeping of children, or otherwise, and as the same bands be delivered, the said book to be discharged thereof.

Item, a booke of all the lands and tenements belonginge to this howse; of whose gift they be; where they lye; of their buts and boundes; for what rent they goe; when all their leases will be expired: with all other such necessarie declarations, as in that behalf shal be nedefull; and this book shalbe intituled, The Book of Lands and Tenements.

You shall also be mindfull of the time for chosinge of collectors, and prepare there preceipts in a rediness for the same. And also for the viewing of all the poore in the citie, and such like, and put the thresorer in mind thereof.

And against Easter yow shall prepare a booke for the receipt home of the children, to perceauie thereby, how the same will accord with your Nurse-booke and Booke of Children; thereby to kepe your great books faire. And note also, that yow nether make nor medle in any other man's office, but in your owne; and if yow se any thinge amisse in them, geue the governours to understande thereof who will reform the same.

THE MATRON'S CHARGE.

Your office is an office of great charge and credite. For to yow is committed the governance and oversight of all the women and children within the hospitall.

And also to yow is geuen authoritie to commaunde, reproue, and rebuke them or any of them; and if any shall hapen to disobey, whom you shall not be able to correct, yow shall from time to time make such knowen unto the almoners and governours of the howse, that they may take order with them as shalbe thought meete by their wisdomes.

Your charge is also to searche and enquire whether the women doe their duetie, in washing of the children's sheets and shirts, and in keeping cleane and sweet those that are committed to their charge; and also in the beddes, sheets, coverlets and apparraile, (with keeping cleane their wards and chambers) mending of such as shall be broken from time to time; and specially yow shall geue diligent heede, that the said washers and nurses of this howse, be alwaies well occupied and not idle. And that their linnen be wholsomely and cleanly washed, and the same first receued from the keepers be (after the washing thereof) quietly delivered unto them.

You shall also once every quarter of the yeare, examine the inventorie which shalbe delivered unto you of the implements of the howse; as of beddes, bolsters, mattresses, blanquets, coverlets, shets, pallads, shirts, hosen, and such other; whether any of the same be purloyned, embezzeled, spoiled, or otherwise consumed; and to make such lacke and faults, as by yow shalbe espied knowen unto the almoners of this house for the time beinge, that they may take order therein.

You shall also geue great charge unto all the nurses of euery warde, that no child be received by them before the name of the same childe be entred into the Ward-booke; nor that any

be deliuered to nurse or otherwise, but that they be also entred, and to whom they are delivered, with the day and moneth when the same is done.

You shall also neither receave nor deliver any thinge that is in the wardrop, unless yow cause the same to be written by them that are appointed thereunto. And be suer to receaue from the nurses in the country, when any children die, their apparaile.

You shall take such order among the nurses or otherwise, that the hall be kept swete and cleane, and suffer non of the children to be there after their meales, except it be at seruice time, and when it shall please the governors to appointe them.

You shall twise or thrise in euery week arise in the night, and goe as well into the sick ward as also into euery other ward, and there se that the children be couered in the beddes whereby they take no colde.

And laste of all, if you shall perceave that any officer or officers of this howse doo abuse themselves either in worde or deede, yow shall admonishe the governors of the same, and not medle any further therein, neither to have to doo with any officer or officers, other than appertaineth to your owne office and charge as aforesaid.

THE CHARGE OF THE NURSES AND KEEPERS OF THE WARDES.

Your charge is faithfully and truely to serve in this howse, to obey the matron thereof.

Ye shall also fie and eschue all rayling, skoldinge, swearing and drunkennes.

Ye shall in your behaviour and doings be vertuous, louinge and diligent.

Ye shall also carefully and diligently oversee, keepe and governe all those tender babes and yonglings that shall be committed to your charge, and the same holesomly, cleanly, and sweetly noorishe and bringe up.

And in like manner shall ye keepe your wardes and every parte thereof swete and cleane.

Ye shall also, to avoid all idleness, when your charge and care of keeping the children is paste, occupie your selves in spinninge, sewing, mending of shets and shirts, or some other vertuous exercise such as you shalbe appointed unto.

Ye shall not resort, or suffer any man to resort to you, before ye have declared the same to the almoners or matron of this howse, and have obtayned they lycence and favor so to doe.

Ye shall at lawfull times, according to such order as is and shalbe taken in this howse, be within your wardes and places of lodginge, and se that all your children, before they be brought to bed, be washed and cleane, and immediately after every of yow shall quietly goe to your bed, and not to sit up any longer : and once euery night arise, and se that the children be couered, for talking of colde.

Theis are the especial partes of your charge, which ye shall endeuour every of your selves with all your powers to obserue and kepe : or els ye shall not only remaine under the corection and punishment that shall be thought meete by the discretion of the governors, but also to be expelled and banished this howse for ever. And whatsoever faults ye shall perceau by any other officers in this howse, the same ye shall declare unto the governours and not otherwise medle or make but in your owne busines.

THE STEWARDE'S CHARGE.

Your office shalbe to provide all such necessarie victualls as shalbe assigned from tyme to tyme by the thresorer or almoners of the howse, to the use of the poore, and the same soe provided, ye shall deliver the due proportion appointed for euery meale unto the cooke. And this shall you dailie doe in the presence of the matron or one of the almoners of the howse.

Also yow shall diligently forsee what necessarie provisions are to be made, as of butter, cheese, fishe, wood, cole, &c., and in due time geue knowledge thereof unto the thresorer, or one of the almoners of this howse that provision may be made accordingly.

You shall not embezell or convay any maner of victualls either to your owne use, or to the use of any person, other then to th' use of this howse as aforesaid ; upon pain to be deprived of the howse and lose your office for ever.

And attendant shall yow be upon the renter what tyme any buildinge shalbe for this howse and upon the workmen, and carefully to overse them in all respects.

This is your charge which se that yow doe, and have not to doe with any other man's office ; but if yow espie any not to doe their duties faithfully, yow shall geue warninge thereof to the governors, and to medle no further.

THE OFFICER'S CHARGE APPOINTED TO WARNE THE COLLECTORS AND CHURCHWARDENS.

You shalbe diligent from time to time when yow are required, to warne the collectors and churchwardens ; as well for the bringing in of their mony, and the presentacion of their poore as for any other causes incident thereunto. In the doeing whereof, you shall use gentle and courteous speche as shall become yow in that behalfe.

You shall also se that there be as well in the sick ward, as also in every other ward a book kept by such a one of the grammer children as can redilest write, of all the names of the children in euery ward, and when any childe is receued into any of the said wardes, the same childe's name, with the day of the moneth, to be entred ; and so likewise when any be delivered to nurse, or in any wise remoued, either into the sick ward or otherwise, like to be entred. And once euery moneth to confer theis ward books with the clerke, to se how they will agree with his books.

You shall also keep the wardrobe-booke, wherein shalbe written, first, the remainder of all things at euery Michaelmas, into the which book yow shall alsoe enter all things that shalbe bought in the whole yeare following ; setting euery kinde by itselfe.

And you shall kepe another booke for the said wardrobe, which shall containe the names of all the children belonging to this howse ; setting the children at nurse by themselves in such sorte, that the nurses names may appeare, and how many children each of them hath, with

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix No. II.

The Charge of the
Nurses and
Keepers of the
Wardes.

The Stewarde's
Charge.

The Officer's
Charge appointed
to warne the Col-
lectors and Church-
wardens.

their names ; and directly against euery childe you writ what was delivered : thereby to shew whether the nurses have receued more than they ought or not, and the time when any of their children die.

And not to be a medler in any other men's business than your own ; but if yow se ought amisse, to inform the governors thereof.

THE COOKE'S CHARGE.

Your office is to dresse such meat as shalbe delivered unto yow by the steward, to the use of the poore, wholsomly and cleanly. And that you receave no meate of the said steward but in the presence of the matron of the howse, or of one of the almoners. And the meate so receued, you shall enter euery meale into a booke, and once every moneth, your book shall be conferred with the steward's book ; and your said book shall be subscribed, or signed by the matron or almoners that shall be present. And the same steward to have his allowance according to the book so subscribed, and not otherwise.

You shall have no maner of fee, profit, or other comoditie, as tallow, ashes, or any other, but onely your wages and liuery.

This is your office and charge, whiche se that yow faithfully doe ; and have not to doe with any other's office. But if you espie any thing that shall sounde either dishonest or unprofitable to the howse, yow shall geue warninge thereof to some of the governors ; and yow to medle no further upon pain of displeasure.

THE BUTLER'S CHARGE.

Your office shalbe to receaue of the baker and bruer such bread and drinke as shall from tyme to tyme be appointed by the governors of this howse, for the use of the poore. And the same to deliver againe to the use of the poore at euery meale after such maner and proportion as shall be appointed yow by the thresorer or almoners of that howse.

And alwayes the tallyes of the same baker or bruer shalbe in the custodie and keeping of the thresorer, or one of the almoners, who at the bringing in either of bread or drinke shalbe called and made priue thereunto.

You shall have no manner of fees, but your ordinarie wages.

This is your office ; which se that yow doe and have not to doe with any other mens offices ; but if any thing be amisse enforme the governors and medle no further.

THE PORTER'S CHARGE.

You shalbe attendant diligenlie and carefully in looking to the gates ; chiefly in the winter euenings, and se them shut in at a due hour, and after they be shut in, to be circumspect whom yow let in and out.

And after the hour of nine of the clocke in the winter season, not to open the gates in any wise, except on a very great occasion.

And in somer season, you shall kepe the gates open no longer than nine of the clocke ; and yow shall, after they be shut in, neither let any in nor out after ten of the clocke at the furthest.

Faile yow not this to obserue, as yow will answer thereunto if any complaint come thereof, before the governours.

And yow shall not make or medle in any other man's office, but duely doe your owne. But if yow se any thing amisse in them, yow shall certifie the governours thereof, that they may take order therein.

THE SHOOMAKER'S CHARGE.

You shall in due time put the thresorer in mynde to provide lether for the howse.

And all the children under your governance yow shall not onlie teache your science, but also governe them orderly. And such of them as yow cannot rule, you shall present unto the thresorer and almoners, that such may receue condigne punishment.

And yow shall not deale with any man's office and charge but your owne ; and if you se any thinge amisse in others yow shall certify the governors thereof, that they may use reformation therein.

THE BEADLE'S CHARGE.

Your charge is daily, and as occasion shall serue, to attend at this hospitall upon the thresorer and governors of the same hospitall ; and be redy and willing to execute such business as the said thresorer and governors, or any of them, shall command you ; and to do such other businesses as is needfull by the direction of the clerke, or other chief officers in the governor's absence.

You shall viset every day all such wards as is appointed for your walkes ; and shall clense all the same wards from beggars and other idle people, and the same people so found to driue away, or to carry to Bridewell.

You shall also, according to the ould custome, give your attendance upon the lord maiour at the Guildhall, the Sessions-house, and Bridewell ; and there performe your office as yow are commanded, as occasion shall serue.

You shall alwaies carry your tipstafs in your hands, and weare your blew liveries, except you be other wayes licenced.

And at every court-day, you shall deliuer into the court-house your said tipstafs ; in the present court, and after the court is ended, yow may lawfullie take them againe, except the governors do detain them from yow or any of yow for some offence, or neglecting your duty.

All these things you shall perform to the utmost of your power, and the orders hereunder written, and all other good orders which shall hereafter be deuised for the good of this citie ; which see you do obserue and keep.

And have not to do with other men's offices, but if you see any officer or officers to doe amisse, you shall inform the governors thereof, and meddle no further.

THE ORDERS OF THE BEADLES OF THE HOUSE.

First, you shall euery day, two and two together walk through your wards appointed, with your staffs in your hands, and all such vagrant and idle persons, as you shall find in your walks, or in any place abroad, yow shall apprehend and convey to Bridewell. And if yow chance to be resisted by way of the said vagrants and evill persons, yow shall call for aid to euery constable next adjoyning to assist you. And if he refuse so to doe, to take his name, and to goe to the lord maior, and deliuer unto him the disobedience of the said constable. And if the lord maior doe not presently cause such constables to be punished, then, at the next court of aldermen, yow to attend and make your complaint, whereby the law may be executed accordingly.

Item, If any of your citizens die within your walkes, you are to giue your attendance at the howses of them so deceased ; and to see that no rogues or idle persons resort thither to trouble the street.

And if any thing be given you of benevolence for your travall to take it thankfully, without calling ought of dutie. And if yow be not of yourselves able to cleare the streets of such, then yow shall call to your aid such beadles whose walks are next adjoining, to aid and assist you therein. And you shall distribute to them part of such money as shall be geven unto yow. And you shall not intrude yourselves to none other burials out of your wards or walkes, but unto such as yow shall be called by your fellow beadles.

Item, One of yow every Sunday, with the rest of the beadles of the other howses, shall give your attendance at Pawl's Cross, at the sermon time, to visit all the streets and lanes adjoining, and there to apprehend all such vagrant and idle persons, as shall be there found by yow or any of yow, and to carry them, as well men as women and children, to Bridewell ; whereby there may be order taken according to the law prescribed.

And if any of yow shall be found negligent in performing these orders aboue said, or any other orders hereafter made and deuised ; upon every fault found, your staffes shall be taken from you, and to be secluded for ever more for serving in those romes. Whereof assure yourselves without any favour or otherwise, to be punished according to the governours' discretion.

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Christ's Hospital,
*continued.*Appendix No. II.
The Orders of the
Beadles of the
House.

APPENDIX No. III.

Appendix No. III.

The first schedule to the Act of 1825 comprises 1st, The following premises, included in leases then in force, but since expired, the validity of which was thereby established :—

- Eighteen messuages in Bull and Mouth-street.
- Message called Red Lion ale-house, in Butcher Hall-lane, and Bull and Mouth-street.
- Message in Mason's-alley, and gateway adjoining.
- Malt-house, wharf, and quay at Barking, Essex.
- Message and yard in Hartshorn-lane, *alias* Northumberland-street, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.
- Message in Gracechurch-street.
- Messuages and lands at New Cross, Deptford.
- Eight messuages in Park-street, Westminster.
- Two messuages in Aldersgate-street.
- Message, No. 26, Miles-lane.
- Mill, messuages, and premises at Deptford.
- Stable-yard, coach-houses, stables, and other buildings in Carteret-street, Westminster.
- Message, No. 1, Milk-street, corner of Honey-lane market, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London.
- Messuages in Friday-street, London.
- Five messuages in Distaff-lane, London.
- Six messuages, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and 27, Bull and Mouth-street.
- Message, No. 6, Russia-row, on the north side of Honey-lane market.
- Four other messuages in Park-street, Westminster.
- Message, farm, and lands in Berden, Clavering, and elsewhere in Essex.
- Clavering parsonage farm, in Clavering and Berden, and lands in Clavering.
- Farm and lands at East Tilbury, Essex.
- Farm and lands at Brockley-green, in the parish of Lewisham.

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix No. III.

2dly. The under-mentioned premises included in leases for the terms hereinafter respectively mentioned, and not expired, June 1837.

Premises.	Lessee.	Term.
Messuage, No. 1, the east side of Fleet Ditch, London.	Elizabeth Jones . .	61 years from Christmas 1778.
Ground and two messuages and premises on north side of Barbican.	Richard Panton . .	61 years from Lady-day 1780.
Several messuages, ground, and premises in Tooley-street, Southwark.	James Sharp . . .	61 years from Lady-day 1778.
Messuages and ground in the parish of St. Mary, Islington.	Thomas Stowers and Thomas Clark.	55 years from Midsummer 1785.
Lands and messuages, or parts of messuages, in Blowbladder-street, London.	Grocers' Company .	999 years from Lady-day 1786.
Ground and buildings between Kingsland and Hackney Roads, in the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.	James Nokes, William Dyer, Jonathan Carr	66 years, wanting 11 days, from 10th October 1786.
Two messuages in Black Lion-court, Foster-lane	Francis Morley . .	61 years from Lady-day 1786.
Farringdon Ward Charity School-house . .	John Rivington . .	76 years from Christmas 1787.
Messuage in Turnmill-street, in the parish of St. Sepulchre.	Bernard Bedwell, John Yates, Robt. Fillingham, David Dring, Peter Dunkley.	61 years from Michaelmas 1780.
Messuage, No. 17, West Smithfield	William Holmes . .	61 years from Michaelmas 1786.
Piece of ground and five messuages at Islington	William Rolfe . .	63 years from Michaelmas 1791.
Messuage in Milk-street and Honey-lane Market	Richard Yeoward .	61 years from Midsummer 1795.
Messuages in Blue Anchor-alley, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.	John Eades . . .	57 years from Midsummer 1798.
Messuage and premises, No. 14, St. Bennett's-hill.	Heralds' College . .	61 years from Christmas 1800.
Messuage, No. 13, Redcross-street	Barbara Reeve . .	59 years from Midsummer 1804.
Front part of a messuage, No. 13, Broad-street, London.	Jeremiah Harman .	57 years from Michaelmas 1807.
Two messuages in Long Acre, and six messuages and a warehouse in Lazenby-court.	Eliz. Winter, Matthew Winter, and James Yates.	36 years from Michaelmas 1807.
Two messuages in Trinity-lane, London, and manufactory behind.	Thomas Helps and Edward Lewis.	60 years from Lady-day 1810.
Messuage in Fore-street, called the Green Dragon, and five other messuages and premises behind in Three Mariner-court.	John Calvert, Peter Calvert, John Beardmore.	48 years from Michaelmas 1809.
Messuage, No. 103, Fore-street, and messuage behind in Three Mariner-court.	James Burrows and Sarah Bodell.	48 years from Michaelmas 1809.
Public-house and premises, called the Dog and Bear, in Crucifix-lane, Southwark.	John Butler . . .	61 years from Midsummer 1811.
Thirteen messuages on the high road from Islington to Highgate, called Palmer terrace, and three others behind; also seven messuages on the same road, near the centre of Palmer terrace, with garden ground behind; also other garden ground in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, in front and behind Palmer terrace, and messuages thereon, and a piece of ground in the same parish, being the residue of Ring Croft, the whole included in four leases to William Rolfe.	William Rolfe . .	62 years from Michaelmas 1812.
Messuages and premises, No. 26, Fleet Market	Thomas Remington .	28 years from Michaelmas 1810.
Messuage, No. 3, Dudley-court, in the parish of St. Olave's, Silver-street.	William Kerl . . .	61 years from Lady-day 1811.
Messuage on the south-east corner of Fish-street-hill.	John Sharpe . . .	60 years from Midsummer 1808.
Four messuages on the west side of Cock-hill, Rose-alley, Bishopsgate-street, and the Cock public-house.	Jeremiah Huson . .	60 years from Michaelmas 1811.
Sundry new-built messuages at Romford, Essex	John Brooks, James Welstead.	61 years from Michaelmas 1811.
Messuage, garden, warehouse, and tenement in Paul's-alley, in the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.	George Hale . . .	36 years from Lady-day 1814.
Three messuages on Cock-hill	Jeremiah Huson . .	53 years from Michaelmas 1818.

Premises.	Lessee.	Term.
Messuage and premises, No. 132, Tooley-street, Southwark.	William Carless . .	61 years from Midsummer 1818.
The Abbey Mill, messuage, wharf, and premises in the parish of West Ham, Essex.	Catherine Vooght, John Gask, Richard Barrett	42 years from Lady-day 1819.
Five messuages and premises, No. 127 to 131, Tooley-street.	Thomas Hayward .	61 years from Midsummer 1818.
Messuage, and No. 36, Bread-street, Cheapside .	Richard Groome .	61 years from Lady-day 1819.
Messuage, called the Union Fire Office, at the corner of Finch-lane and Cornhill.	George Rutt, James Davies, John Rogers	31 years from Michaelmas 1819.
Several messuages and premises in the parish of St. Sepulchre, London.	John Painter Vincent and Ann Simpson.	65 years from Midsummer 1811.
Messuage and premises in the same parish . .	George Woodfall .	65 years from Midsummer 1821.
The Old Bell Inn, stable, and premises in Holborn.	Thomas Dale . .	21 years from Michaelmas 1824.

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Christ's Hospital,
continued.
Appendix No. III.

The second schedule includes the following premises :—

Nos. 8 and 9, Aldgate High-street.
Nos. 1 and 15, Church-row, Aldgate, and house in Aldgate.
Nos. 140 and 141, Houndsditch.
Nos. 171, 2, and 3, Aldersgate-street.
No. 7, Trinity-court.
Nos. 15, 52, 53, and 54, Basinghall-street.
Messuage and premises called Paul's Head tavern, Cateaton-street.
Messuages, warehouses, and premises, Nos. 8 and 9, Size-lane.
Nos. 18 and 28, Pudding-lane.
Nos. 2 and 3, Monument-yard.
No. 6, Silver-street, and warehouses in Dudley-court.
Messuage, warehouses, counting-house, and premises, 26, Bucklersbury.
Nos. 63 and 64, Friday-street.
No. 3, St. Swithin's-lane.
Nos. 3 and 4, Pancras-lane.
No. 53, Watling-street.
Nos. 16 and 65, Fleet-street.
No. 1, Budge-row.
No. 17, Tower Royal.
No. 52, St. Antholin's churchyard.
Nos. 26 and 27, Great Tower-street.
Messuage, vaults, and premises in Water-lane, Tower-street.
No. 8, Fowke's-court, Tower-street.
Nos. 165, 6, 7, Fenchurch-street.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street.
No. 17, St. Andrew's-hill.
Nos. 30, 31, 32, and 33, Coleman-street.
Nos. 1 to 6, White Rose-court, Coleman-street.
Nos. 11, 12, 29, 30, 31, and 32, Angel-street; the Castle public-house, the Angel inn, and other messuages in Angel-street.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Angel-court.
Nos. 8, 9, 13, 14, and 15, Butcher Hall-lane, and the Three Pigeons public-house; also Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Crown-court.
No. 17, and another house in Bull and Mouth-street.
No. 5, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Messuage and premises in Cornhill.
No. 46, Paternoster-row.
No. 93, and back part of No. 95, Gracechurch-street.
Nos. 12 and 13, Poultry.
No. 1, Fleet market.
Messuage and premises, sheds and grounds, No. 25, Fleet market.
Part of a messuage and premises, No. 73, Cheapside.
Messuage and premises, Newgate-street.
No. 44, Paternoster-row.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, Church-row, Aldersgate, and 13 and 14, Church-row.
No. 5, Russia-row, Honey-lane market.
Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18, Wilson-street, Moorfields.
Four messuages, ground, and premises at Old Ford, in the parish of St. Mary, Stratford, Bow.
Also a house, garden, and outbuilding, and meadow, containing 1A. 1R. 3P. at Old Ford.
A piece of ground, containing six and a-half acres, and stable, loft, coach-house, ware-house, and premises in Stratford, Middlesex.
Nos. 19, 20, 21, and 22, and two other messuages in Carteret-street, Westminster.

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 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Appendix No. III.

Four messuages and premises in Broadway, Westminster.
 No. 11, Park-street, Westminster.
 Six messuages and premises, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, Blue Anchor-alley, Bunhill-row.
 Nine messuages and premises in Conduit-street, otherwise Bird-in-hand-court.
 Two messuages and premises, Hart-street, Covent-garden.
 No. 16 to 24, Long Acre, including the Bird-in-hand public-house, No. 17.
 No. 124, Holborn High-street.
 Two messuages and premises at Highgate.
 Messuage, shops, stable, yard, gardens, and premises, High-street, Colchester.
 Two pieces of land, containing 8A. 1R. 8P., West Ham, Essex.
 Four messuages and premises, Clay Hill, Epsom.
 Nos. 276, 277, and 279, High-street, Borough.
 Messuages, workshops, 12 tenements, and premises, Crucifix-lane, and Oatmeal-yard, Southwark.
 Nos. 135, 136, and 137, and the Black Raven public-house, 138, Tooley-street.
 Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48, and sheds, outbuildings, and yards, in Blackman-street, Borough.
 Twenty-four messuages and premises, Dog and Bear-yard, Borough.
 Six messuages and premises, Oatmeal-yard, Borough.
 Sixteen messuages and premises, Whiting-yard.
 Messuage and premises, and cottage and premises, built on site of the Red Lion, Tattle Hill, Hertford, called the Blue-coat-boy.

The second schedule to the Act of 1836 comprises (in addition to the premises included in the lease to Katharine Darling Long, thereby confirmed) the following, viz.:—

A piece of ground behind a shop in Blowbladder-street, let to St. Thomas's Hospital.
 A piece of ground with covered sheds, being a part of a skittle-ground at the Star and Garter public-house, High-street, Islington.
 Fourteen acres of land at Barking, Essex, having a frontage to the high road.
 Vacant ground lying between Park-street and the Birdcage-walk, late the Cockpit, Westminster.
 Two houses, Nos. 1 and 2, Blue-coat-buildings, London.
 One house, No. 16, Bull and Mouth-street.
 A shop and apartment in Butcher-hall-lane, in the occupation of Joseph Sharpe.
 A newly-built house at the west end of the new entrance to Christ's Hospital, in Newgate-street, in the occupation of Joseph Evans.
 Two seventh parts of a house, situate No. 58, Cheapside.
 A messuage, and part of another messuage and carpenter's-yard, No. 2, Dudley-court.
 Such of the lands belonging to the manor-house farm, situate at East Bedfont, Middlesex, as have a frontage towards any turnpike-road or highway.
 A barn, and about 10 acres of land, situate at Finchley, Middlesex, in the occupation of Sarah Cobley and son.
 Such of the lands belonging to the farm at Wilsden, in the tenure of James Thompson, as have a frontage towards any public road or highway.
 Several warehouses, situate in Pudding-lane, in the occupation of George Child.
 The schoolhouses and buildings, yards, gardens, and play-grounds, forming the present establishment of Christ's Hospital, in the town of Hertford, with the close opposite, containing two acres, or thereabouts, in the occupation of John Christie, and fronting the high road to London.
 One acre and a half of ground, in or near the town of Hertford, immediately adjoining to the school of Christ's Hospital, in the occupation of William M'Mullen.
 Water-mill, house, and outbuildings, and 10A. 2R. 2P., or thereabouts, of land therewith held, situate at Gainscolne, in the occupation of Richard Latimer Dell.
 A piece of land, containing about one rood at Highgate, in the tenure of Samuel Parkinson.
 Two messuages and premises in Palmer-terrace, Islington, let to William Rolfe.
 One messuage and premises, No. 8, Old Fish-street, in the city of London.
 Nine cottages, situate in Prevot's-row, Old Ford, and eight acres, or thereabouts, of land at Old Ford, in the occupation of John Chapman, fronting to and abutting east upon the high road to London.
 A public-house called the Queen's Head, formerly two houses, Nos. 14, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and 19, Angel-street.
 A messuage and premises, No. 13, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
 The site of three messuages and premises, late situate Nos. 2, 3, and 9, King's Head-court, Angel-street.
 Messuage and premises, No. 8, Dartmouth-street, Westminster.
 Public-house called the Three Johns, in Carteret-street, Westminster.
 Three parcels of land called St. Margaret's Fields, with a messuage and outbuildings, and close of land therewith held, at Rochester.
 House in Maiden-lane, Wood-street, in the occupation of John Wheatley Liggins.
 Four houses, situate Nos. 37, 38, 39, and 40, Bishopsgate-street, with tenements, warehouses, ground, and premises behind, in Rose-alley.
 Five cottages, and a piece of garden-ground at West Ham, Essex, in the tenure of John Cooper.
 Plot of vacant ground, late the site of houses Nos. 5, 6, and 7, Dartmouth-street.

Public-house called the Red Lion, situate the corner of Bull and Mouth-street, and Butcher Hall-lane.

A plot of ground, partly vacant, and partly covered with old tenements, lying on the whole east side of Butcher Hall-lane, and the south side of Angel-street, and extending over the court lately called Nanshole, and over what was lately part of Angel-street, now widened and diverted.

A plot of vacant ground on the west side of Aldersgate-street, whereon lately stood several houses, abutting north on the burial-ground of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, and west on the burial ground of St. Leonard's, Foster-lane.

House and outbuilding, No. 1, Little Park-street, Westminster.

The Bull and Mouth inn, tavern, and tap, with the yards, stables, and outbuildings thereto belonging.

A house called Parkbury Lodge, and the ground thereto belonging, situate at Colney-street, Herts.

A piece of land, with stabling and buildings thereon, laid into Gerrard's Hall inn, Basing-lane.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix No. III.

APPENDIX No. IV.

THE CHARGE OF A COMMITTEE GOVERNOR.

Appendix No. IV.

Whereas you have been selected from the great body of governors, and appointed by the general court to be a member of the committee, for the better directing and carrying on the numerous, various, and important concerns of Christ's Hospital, and have kindly taken the said office upon you of your own free will, and from a pure desire to serve and promote the welfare of so excellent an institution, it is earnestly hoped, and confidently expected, that you will consider this charge as containing duties which it is incumbent on you at all convenient times to perform.

The Charge of a
Committee Go-
vernor.

To attend in the hospital at all committees when you shall be summoned by the direction of the president, the treasurer, or any five members of the committee, and especially at those which are appointed to be held in every month, and to take notice at such meetings whether the clerk has entered the proceedings and resolutions of the former committees, agreeable to the sense and intention of the governors; and if not, to see that every omission be inserted, and every mistake rectified in due time.

AS AN AUDITOR.

To make suitable inquiry respecting the fitness of every gentlemen nominated to be a governor of this house, whose qualifications shall be referred to your consideration by the general court, and give your suffrage with impartiality accordingly.

And to inspect the accounts of the hospital occasionally, and more particularly the annual general account, and see that the whole be openly, fairly, and fully stated as usual by one of the clerks, and that a true report be made from time to time to the court, of the state and condition of the hospital.

AS A RENTOR.

To give attendance upon all views, when summoned, to assist the treasurer and other governors present with your best judgment as to the value of any houses or estates belonging to the hospital, and in making a true report to the committee at their next meeting, of the state and condition of such houses and estates.

To assist with your utmost discretion in letting any of the same houses and estates at will, or in granting leases thereof, having regard to the responsibility of persons who offer to become tenants, and taking care that such as make contracts to do the necessary substantial repairs, perform the same in due time, and if at any time it shall be found expedient that the repairs of any house or estate should be done at the charge of the hospital, to give such directions as that the same repairs may be done according to order of court, for which purposes a book shall be laid before every committee, containing an account of all repairs to be done under contract or agreement from time to time, at any of the hospital's buildings or estates, the money to be expended therein, and the time in which such repairs are to be completed.

To be careful that none of the hospital's leases are assigned to paupers or other improper persons, and that no encroachment be made on any part of the hospital's estates.

AS AN ALMONER.

To examine strictly into the qualifications of all such children as are presented for admission, and are referred to the almoners for that purpose by the general court, and to take especial care that none be admitted contrary to the regulations from time to time in force, respecting the admission of children, and moreover, that no child be received into the hospital on any account, or under any presentation whatsoever, who was not born in lawful wedlock, nor any who are improper objects of a charitable institution, from the condition or good circumstances of their parents.

To examine from time to time into the state of the house in town and country, and particularly as to the number of children, and use your endeavours that only so many may be admitted as can be comfortably supported by the certain revenues of the hospital, and no more than may be commodiously lodged either in town or country.

London.
 Christ's Hospital,
continued.
 Appendix No. IV.

To attend the visitations of the several schools at the usual stated periods, to be satisfied from your own observation, and from the reports of the gentlemen who assist in the examination of the children, that the several masters perform the duties prescribed in their several charges; to attend in turn the public supping on Sunday evenings, and the visits of the schools and wards in London and at Hertford, as annually settled in the committee, and to observe the general behaviour of the children at all convenient times, that you may be enabled to judge whether the officers who are entrusted with the care of them out of school hours perform the duties in like manner prescribed to them.

To attend the visitations of the schools in the country to the same intent, when summoned by the treasurer for that purpose, and to visit them at any other time when you shall think fit.

To assist the treasurer when called upon in contracting for meat or any other provisions, in buying materials for apparel, bedding, &c., and in giving directions for any material repairs to be done within the hospital in town or country, or to any part of the hospital estates, which are not to be repaired under a contract or an order of court.

To visit the great hall in the hospital occasionally at any of the hours of refreshment, and see that the provisions are good, and wholesome, and cleanly, and properly dressed, agreeable to the good prices paid, and the ample allowances made by the governors for those purposes. With regard to the provisions, the dressing, and the quantity for each child in the country, much dependence must be had upon the fidelity of some resident officer, and therefore the steward at Hertford is enjoined this duty especially in his charge.

In like manner to visit any of the wards in the house at your pleasure, to see the bedding and all other necessities in the department of the wardrobe keeper are timely and properly supplied by him, and that the nurses and all other persons concerned do their duty, as to the decent and cleanly keeping of the same, and the children's wearing apparel.

To assist with benevolence and impartiality in the distribution of such pensions and other gifts as are or shall be in the disposal of the almoners, always preferring with your best discernment the most fit and deserving objects of such bounties.

And to propose to a full committee any regulation by which the comfort and welfare of the children may be promoted, and to advance the credit and general good of this royal, extensive, and most useful institution by every means in your power.

And doing these things your example will be worthily admired and imitated, and you will assuredly receive the full reward of your labours at the hand of Almighty God.

THE CHARGE OF A GOVERNOR.

The Charge of a
 Governor.

WORSHIPFUL SIR,

Agreeable to very ancient and laudable custom, you will be pleased to take notice in the presence of this right worshipful court, that at several meetings of the governors you have been nominated, approved, and appointed a governor of Christ's Hospital: and

You are earnestly required, and confidently expected faithfully and diligently to act in that station which is of the highest importance, and of great trust, inasmuch as you are called to be one of the distributors of the goods of Almighty God to a very numerous body of helpless children, and to many other necessitous persons. In which office, if you shall be found negligent, you will not only declare yourself a most unworthy servant of Almighty God, but also a very great enemy to that work which doth most highly advance and adorn the commonwealth, and chiefly the city of London.

And you are therefore solemnly required to promise before this assembly faithfully to labour in your office of a governor, that this work may have its perfection, and that the number of helpless infants committed to your care may be carefully kept, diligently attended and instructed, and wholesomely maintained; and promising to do this, you are now admitted a member of this court.

THE TREASURER'S CHARGE.

The Treasurer's
 Charge.

Confirmed by general court, 21st May 1835.

Your office and charge is to receive and pay all such sums of money as by any means shall appertain or belong to the relieving or comforting of the poor children in this house, as well as all such trust monies, the receipt, expenditure, and charge of which have been entrusted by various benefactors, to the care of the governors of this hospital; in the performance of which duty you are to take care that the receiver render to you weekly or oftener, full and exact accounts, both of the several sums received by him, and of those which either yourself as treasurer, or the receiver acting in your behalf, may have paid out of the general and trust funds to the persons entitled to receive the same.

You shall once in the year, or oftener, if required by the committee of almoners or auditors, render a general account of all monies which you have received or paid in your office as treasurer, and if required, produce to them the balance due from you on the several accounts; you shall not pay any of the bills of tradesmen or others, until they have been duly audited, nor any sums of money to any persons (beyond ordinary and casual expenses,) other than what you are authorised to pay, either by the orders of the general court, or of the committee of almoners.

You shall take care that the wardrobe keeper keep an account of all the linen and clothes of every description used by the children or servants of the hospital, and shall require him from time to time to acquaint you with the condition of those articles, and the quantities remaining in his charge; and in like manner it shall be in your power from time to time to demand of any officers or servants who may be entrusted with the charge of any of the property of this hospital, an exact account of the state of the things under their care, the

periods when they received them, and of the manner in which they have been expended or consumed.

And forasmuch, as you are the chief resident officer of this house, it is further committed to you to have the general superintendence over every master, officer, servant, and child, within or belonging to this hospital, to see that not only all the officers and persons who are employed in managing the revenues, and attending to the general business of the hospital, fulfil their duties correctly, faithfully, and zealously, but also that all those to whom the education, instruction, and oversight of the poor children of this house, as well in time of sickness as of health, is committed, act towards them justly and kindly; that they reward the diligent, correct the idle, repress the unruly, comfort the sick, and teach the children under their care, to be kind and affectionate to each other, obedient to their superiors, and good examples of the effects of wholesome discipline and Christian education. And in case it shall appear to you that anything has happened or been committed by any persons whatsoever within the hospital, tending to the subversion of discipline, the corruption of morals, the causing of scandal, or inflicting any injury on the character and reputation of the hospital, it shall be your duty to take the necessary steps both for ascertaining the nature and extent of the evil, and also for repressing and remedying the same.

And to this end you have authority to summon before you any of the masters, officers, or servants of this hospital, and to admonish or reprimand them for any misconduct or neglect of duty; but if the persons so admonished still persevere in neglect of duty, or if they be guilty of notorious and flagrant immorality, you are in such case authorized to suspend them from their offices, and to take the earliest opportunity of bringing them either before the committee of almoners, or before the general court, as may appear to you and the president to be most expedient. At the same time you will take care to use such prudence and circumspection as to the manner, the time, and occasion of reproving or correcting the faults or neglects of any master or officer, that the children under their care may not be induced to despise or be tempted to disobey them.

In the absence of the president it is your office to preside at all courts and committees of the governors; it is part of your care not only to see that courts and committees be duly summoned, but also, to the utmost of your power, to give the governors of this hospital whenever assembled such counsel, advice, and information, as may enable them to determine the questions brought before them, in such way as may most conduce to the honour of this royal foundation, and to the welfare, temporal and spiritual, of the poor children here maintained.

THE CLERK'S CHARGE.

Your charge is to attend in this hospital upon the affairs thereof daily from nine o'clock till four, or longer, if necessary, unless absent with leave of the treasurer, and whatever the governors at their meetings shall agree upon, you shall take care that the same shall be entered in the books of the hospital incident to the matter.

Further, whatsoever at any court should be agreed on, being requisite to be kept secret, you shall not in anywise open or disclose to any person or persons whomsoever; and to the intent that all things in your office may be readily answered, you will keep or cause to be kept the following books, and any others which the court or committee shall think convenient.

A book, in which shall be fairly entered all the proceedings of the general courts, which, being so entered, shall be read at the next court for confirmation.

A book, in which you shall enter all things agreed upon in committees.

A register, which shall contain the names and ages of all the children admitted into this hospital, the name of each child's father, the parish to which the child belongs, and the day and year upon which he or she was admitted, as also the name of the presenting governor, and the day and year in which, and the name and residence of the parent or friend by whom any children shall be discharged, that it may appear how many are living in the house or in the country, and how many are deceased or discharged; and you are to take care that no child be admitted but by virtue of an order of court.

An apprentice book, in which shall be registered the name, profession, or trade and residence of every master or mistress taking an apprentice from this house, as also the fee or other allowance given with each child.

A book, in which you shall enter all views made of any of the houses and lands belonging to this hospital either in the city or country, with the names of the governors present at each view, and their observations and opinions upon the state of such houses and lands.

An estimate book, in which shall be entered by the surveyor a particular account of all the substantial repairs necessary to be done at or upon any estate belonging to this hospital, for a lease whereof any person shall be in treaty, or which shall be advertised to be let on lease or otherwise.

A book, to enter the will or branch of the will of every person who shall make any bequest to this hospital.

A book, wherein the names of benefactors, with the sums by them given, shall be entered.

A book, in which you shall cause the surveyor, from time to time, to copy all such plans as he shall be employed to make of any part of the hospital's estate, whether for leases or otherwise, unless such plans shall have been already copied in the same, or in some other book in your possession.

A book, in which the surveyor shall enter all the schedules which he shall from time to time take of the fixtures upon any part of the hospital's estates.

And a book, in which shall be fairly entered the charges and orders from time to time subsisting for the guidance and government of the several officers of this hospital in town and country.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix No. IV.

The Clerk's Charge.

London.

Christ's Hospital,
continued.

Appendix No. IV.

And also separate books for the following uses and purposes, to enter the **general heads** of all leases and of insurances of estates from fire, notices to quit houses or estates, copies of all letters of importance, numericals, accounts of carrooms, the persons admitted to them and the workers, alphabetical account of the same, account of mathematical boys placed out and to whom, account of governors' presentations at one view, that every gentleman may know the particular right annexed to each of his turns, fair account of governors' names and residences, names of governors present at all courts, names of children admitted from day to day and of the disposal of such children in town or country, account of gifts distributed to young men and maidens having served their apprenticeship, and all other books that may be ordered from time to time by the court or committee.

You shall also be especially careful of all estates which have been given to the governors in trust, and shall see, to the utmost of your power, that such trusts are fulfilled.

You shall employ your best skill and judgment in preparing all the agreements made with the several tenants of this hospital and others, which agreements shall from time to time be bound up together.

You shall see that all persons coming to the counting-house for information are cheerfully answered and assisted, and that petitions are readily granted at proper times to persons properly qualified.

You shall keep a vigilant and careful eye over the general concerns of the hospital, that it may not suffer by neglect either in reputation or interest.

You shall take especial care that all applications left at the counting-house, or coming otherwise to your hand, which shall be addressed or directed to the court, the committee, the president or treasurer of this house, shall be forthwith laid before those to whom such applications should be made, and not withheld from their knowledge by any person on any pretence whatsoever, to which purpose you shall be at liberty to open all letters addressed generally to the governors of this hospital.

And you shall acquaint the president and treasurer when courts, and the treasurer when committees or views, are necessary for the management of the affairs, the letting of the estates, and the dispatch of the various business of the hospital.

As you are to be generally held responsible for the performance of the duties of the counting-house, it shall be imperative on you, in the event of any omission or neglect, to report the same forthwith to the treasurer or committee, and you are to perform all such other duties as may from time to time be directed by the court, committee, or treasurer.

This charge points out some of the principal duties of your office, which you are hereby enjoined to perform, and it is also earnestly recommended to you to promote the welfare of the children of Christ's Hospital by every other means in your power.

A List of all the Officers and Servants of the Hospital, with the Dates of their respective Appointments, and a concise Statement of their Duties, Salaries, Emoluments, and Privileges.

LONDON.

Names and Offices.	When appointed.	Duties.	Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Privileges.	Observations.
The Right Worshipful William Thompson, esq., Alderman, M.P., President. The Worshipful Richard Hotham Pigeon, esq., Treasurer.	1829 1835	Is the chief governor of the house; and is authorized from time to time, at his pleasure, to cause the governors to be called together to a court. See the charge of this officer in full, <i>supra</i> . To receive and pay all sums of money on account of the hospital, or the various trust funds, either by himself, or by the receiver acting in his behalf. As the chief resident officer of the hospital, to him is committed the general superintendence thereof, and of every master, officer, servant, and child within, or belonging thereto, with power to reprimand or suspend them in case of misconduct or neglect of duty. He presides at all courts and committees in the absence of the president.	No salary; but the president receives £2 a-year, under Pennoyer's Will, to buy him gloves. No salary; but the treasurer receives— £4 0 0 a-year, under Pennoyer's Will, for his pains. 2 0 0 a-year under Barnes's Will. 0 6 8 under Casteler's Will. £6 6 8 a-year. A residence.	. . . . . . . .
Clement Hue, esq., M.D., Physician.	1834	To visit the children and officers upon notice given him.	£60 per annum salary.	. . . .
Eusebius Arthur Lloyd, esq., Surgeon.	1828	To visit the sick children twice a week, and oftener if required; to give his immediate attendance in cases of accident; to examine the children presented for admission, and to visit the school at Hertford quarterly.	£60 per annum salary.	. . . .
Mr. Thos. Stone, Surgeon-Apothecary.	1835	To reside constantly in the hospital; to visit the patients in the sick ward at least twice a day, and to prescribe and dispense medicines for them; to visit each ward in the hospital monthly; to examine the children presented for admission, and to visit and prepare medicines for the resident officers, their families, and servants.	£300 per annum salary, and a residence.	. . . .
Mr. George Trollope, Chief Clerk and Clerk to the Treasurer.	*1817 1836	See the charge of this officer in full, <i>supra</i> . To attend in the hospital daily on the affairs thereof; and whatsoever the governors at their meetings shall agree upon, to take care that the same be entered in the books of the hospital incident to the matter; to prepare agreements with tenants and others; to see to the utmost of his power that all trusts are fulfilled; to keep a vigilant eye over the general concerns of the hospital; to acquaint the president and treasurer when courts, committees, and views are necessary, and to be generally responsible for the performance of the business of the counting-house.	£400 0 0 a-year salary from the hospital's funds. 100 0 0 a-year from the trust estates . 2 0 0 Pennoyer's Gift. 1 10 0 Barnes's Gift. 0 10 0 Smith's Gift. 0 6 8 Millington's Gift. 0 2 0 Bancks's Gift. £504 8 8 per annum, and a residence.	. . . . Viz. £25 from each of the funds of West, Bowerman, Hetherington and others, and Travers.
			£0 6 8 once in two years, Plumb's Gift. 0 3 4 ditto, Stoddard's Gift. 1 0 0 once in eight years, Gayer's Gift.	

* When two dates are given, the former is that of entering the service of the hospital; the latter, that of appointment to the office mentioned.

A List of all the Officers and Servants of the Hospital, &c.—continued.

Names and Offices.	When appointed.	Duties.	Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Privileges.	Observations.
Mr. Matthew Cotton, Receiver.	1788 1817	To attend in the counting-house daily on the affairs and business of the hospital, particularly in the receiving and paying of money, giving the treasurer an account thereof from time to time; to keep a cash-book, ledger, acquittance-book, a petty cash-book, arrear-book, memorandum-book of matters to be laid before the court or committee, an account of houses empty, estates unlet, and leases expiring.	Salary £270 0 0 from hospital's funds. 60 0 0 from trust estates 19 5 2 acquittances on an average of three years. 3 1 6 sundry agencies. 0 3 4 Millington's Gift. 0 2 0 Bancks's Gift. 352 12 0 120 0 0 allowance in lieu of a residence. £472 12 0 per annum. Also £0 6 8 once in two years, Plumb's Gift. 0 3 4 ditto, Stoddard's Gift. 0 10 0 once in eight years, Gayer's Gift.	{ Viz. £15 from each of the charities above mentioned.
Mr. Ralph Peacock, Wardrobe Keeper and Assistant Clerk.	1797 1836	To receive and deliver all articles of apparel, linen, and bedding, purchased for the children, and to keep an account thereof; and when not employed at the wardrobe to attend in the counting-house, and give his best assistance in carrying on the affairs of the hospital.	Salary £277 from hospital's funds. 60 from trust estates *143 from fees taken in the counting-house. £480 per annum, and a residence. £0 6 8 once in two years, Plumb's Gift. 0 3 4 ditto, Stoddard's Gift.	As above. * For particulars of these fees, see the note below.

NOTE.—A list of fees hitherto taken in the counting-house, as settled by the committee, in pursuance of an order of court of 28th April 1809, and divided between the senior and second assistant clerks, in the proportion of five-eighths to the former, and three-eighths to the latter:—

On the admission of each child	£. s. d.	On list of presentors	£. s. d.
On indentures of apprenticeship	0 10 0	On list of the committee.	0 1 0
On carroom turnovers and transfers	0 10 0	On petitions for offices under £20 a-year	0 2 6
On bonds for mathematical boys to go to sea	0 2 6	On petitions for offices above £20 a-year	0 5 0
On list of governors	0 10 0	On petitions for offices above £50 a-year	0 10 6
	1 1 0		1 1 0

By order of court, 25th November 1836, the above fees are abolished, compensation being made from the hospital's funds to the senior and second assistant clerks in lieu thereof; and from and after the 5th January 1837, the following dues are to be collected in the counting-house, and carried to account monthly, in aid of the funds of the hospital:—

On the admission of each child	£. s. d.	On a list of presentors	£. s. d.
On carroom turnovers	0 10 0	On bonds given on admission of children in lieu of parish security (including 30s. stamp)	0 1 0
On general list of governors	0 2 6	On every presentation or nomination to a living	2 12 6
On a list of the committee	0 2 6		5 5 0
	0 1 0		

Mr. Frederick Murgatroyd, Second Assistant Clerk.	1809 1817	To attend in the counting-house daily, and give his best assistance in carrying on the business.	Salary £154 from hospital's funds. 60 from the trust estates *86 from fees taken in the counting-house. 300 60 in lieu of a residence. £360 per annum. £0 6 8 once in two years, Plumb's Gift. 0 3 4 ditto, Stoddard's Gift.	As above. *See preceding note.
Mr. Matthias Sidney Smith Dipnall.	1835	Now training in the business of the counting-house.	Salary £55 per annum, to be increased £5 per annum for the next three years.	. . . .
MASTERS.				
Rev. Edward Rice,† Upper Grammar Master.	1818 1836	To instruct the boys of the Upper Grammar-school in classical knowledge; to superintend the education of the lower schools, and to see that the children throughout the school are properly taught the catechism, and instructed in the knowledge of the Christian religion according to the principles of the Established Church.	Salary £400 0 0 including £20 Smith's Gift, and £3 6 8 Death's Gift. 52 10 0 for lectures to the children upon Sunday evenings. ‡5 5 0 for composing the hymn to be sung by the children at Easter. £457 15 0 per annum, and a residence. £0 3 4 once in two years, Stoddard's Gift. 1 0 0 once in eight years, Gayer's Gift.	N.B.—Each master and mistress has the privilege of taking six private pupils to be taught in school with the children of the hospital. † All the masters, with the exception of Mr. Webster and Mr. Harrison, were educated in the hospital.
Rev. Thos. Browne, Second Grammar Master.	1832 1836	To instruct the boys of his school in classical knowledge, in reading and spelling, and in the catechism.	Salary £300 0 0 per annum, and a residence. 0 3 4 once in two years, Stoddard's Gift.	. . . .
Rev. Chas. Cheyne, Second Grammar Master.	1834 1836	The same.	Salary £280 0 0 per annum, and a residence. 0 3 4 once in two years, Stoddard's Gift.	. . . .
Mr. John Tahourdin White, Under Grammar Master.	1836	The same.	Salary £200 per annum. 50 allowance in lieu of a residence. £250 per annum.	. . . .
Rev. Wm. Harrison, Under Grammar Master.	1836	The same.	The same.	. . . .
Rev. William Webster, Head Mathematical Master.	1827 1834	To instruct the boys on the royal foundation in the mathematical school in arithmetic and navigation, and in English grammar, composition, history, and geography; and the Grecians and deputy Grecians in those branches of mathematics which are most requisite for their future studies at the University; and also to superintend the education of the boys under the second mathematical master.	Salary £350 0 0 per annum, and a residence. 0 3 4 once in two years, Stoddard's Gift.	. . . .

A List of all the Officers and Servants of the Hospital, &c.—continued.

Names and Offices.	When appointed.	Duties.	Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Privileges.	Observations.
Mr. Samuel Fletcher, Second Mathematical Master.	1834	To instruct the boys on Mr. Stone's, Mr. Stock's, and Mr. Travers's foundations, in the mathematical school, in the higher branches of arithmetic, Euclid, algebra, trigonometry, and geography; in English reading, spelling, and the catechism, and the Greek and Latin classics.	Salary £250 per annum. 60 allowed in lieu of a residence. £310 per annum.	. . . .
Mr. William Henry Back, Drawing Master.	1832	To attend in the drawing-school on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and to instruct the boys of the upper mathematical school, and four or six of the under school in drawing and perspective, civil and naval architecture, laying down maps and charts to scale, in making plans of fortifications and diagrams, and in drawing models of machinery of every description.	Salary £100 per annum.	. . . .
Mr. Henry Francis Bowker, Writing Master.	1825	To instruct the boys in writing, arithmetic, reading, and spelling.	£150 per annum salary and apartments.	. . . .
Mr. Richard Griggs, Writing Master.	1835	The same.	The same.	. . . .
Robert Craske	1830	Apprentices to the writing masters.	£40 per annum each for board.	. . . .
Henry Sharp	1832		£15 per annum each for apparel, increasing £2 per annum during their apprenticeships.	. . . .
Mr. Robert Gleun, Singing Master.	1810		£60 per annum salary, including £24 per annum Dow's Gift, and £2. 10s. Pearson's Gift.	. . . .
Mr. Thomas Huggins, Steward.	1812 1813	To attend the children during their meals, and to church on Sundays and public days; to see that they wear no other clothes than such as are provided by the house, and that they behave themselves properly at all times; to prevent them from going beyond the boundaries and absenting themselves from the hospital; to countenance and support the nurses, porter, and beadles, in the discharge of their duties; to receive and deliver all provisions and necessities for the use of the hospital; to keep an account thereof, and to examine and sign the tradesmen's bills for the same, and to cause the bell to be rung at the stated times for the children to rise and go to bed, to school, and to their meals.	£300 0 0 a-year salary. * 42 0 0 a-year for superintending the shops kept by the beadles for the sale of fruit, &c., to the children. About * 15 0 0 a-year on presenting staves to new governors. £357 0 0 a-year. 1 10 0 Barnes's Gift. 0 2 6 Banccks's Gift. £358 12 6 a-year, and a residence.	* It is proposed to discontinue these perquisites in future, and to make an allowance to the steward in lieu thereof.
			£0 6 8 once in two years, Plumb's Gift. 0 3 4 ditto, Stoddard's Gift. 1 0 0 once in eight years, Gayer's Gift. Four joints of meat annually under special gifts, viz., two of veal and two of pork, 12 lbs. each. Two fowls on each day the governors dine in the court-room and two pair of gloves annually.	

1803	Mrs. Kath. Green, Matron.	<p>To the matron is committed the oversight of all the nurses and children, and her duty is to see that the children's linen is properly washed; that the nurses keep them clean in their persons and apparel, and have a constant and careful eye upon their behaviour in their wards and in the hall; to attend the children in the hall at dinner and supper, and to see that they wear no other apparel than what is provided by the house; to examine the children's bedding and all other things belonging to them monthly, that nothing be embezzled or destroyed; to visit each ward at night at least once a week; to see the provisions weighed, and that they are good and wholesome, and well dressed, and suitably apportioned to them; to attend at Christ Church on Sundays, and see that the nurses come there with their children; to take care that the court-room is kept clean, and to assist the wardrobe keeper in cutting out all manner of linen.</p>	<p>£150 0 0 a-year salary, and a residence. 0 2 6 a-year, Bancks's Gift. 0 6 8 once in two years, Plumb's Gift. 0 3 4 ditto, Stoddard's Gift. 1 0 0 once in eight years, Gayer's Gift.</p> <p>Four joints of meat annually under special gifts, viz., two of pork and two of veal; also, seven fowls and two pair of gloves yearly.</p>	
1824	Thomas Honey, Porter and Superintendent.	<p>To superintend the conduct of all the inferior officers; to open the gates of the hospital in the morning and shut them in the evening; to visit the wards frequently, and to report any apparent neglect on the part of the nurses; to perambulate the hospital constantly during play hours, and to have an eye on the behaviour of the children generally, and to see that the hospital is kept clear of beggars and loiterers; to attend the hall at the children's meals; to see that the fire plugs are kept constantly cleared, the reservoirs for water supplied, and the engines in good order and frequently exercised; to take charge of the oil provided for the wards; to take in and deliver the coals bought for the hospital, and to keep an account thereof, and to attend generally to whatever directions he may receive from the treasurer or steward.</p>	<p>£80 0 0 per annum salary. About *30 0 0 share of profits from the hospital shops. *2 0 0 from new governors, on presenting them with staves, being 2s. 6d. from each. *2 0 0 in lieu of selling bands to children on admission. *0 10 0 allowed on examination days.</p> <hr/> <p>£114 10 0 per annum, and apartments.</p>	<p>NOTE.—It is proposed to discontinue in future the fees and allowances to the porter and beadles marked *, and to make them an allowance in lieu thereof, by way of addition to their salaries.</p> <p>In addition to the sums stated, the porter and beadles have the several sums hereafter mentioned divided equally amongst them, being about 8s. 9½d. a-year to each of them, viz.:— Barnes's Gift . . £1 0 0 Bancks's Gift . . 0 4 0 For exercising the hospital's fire-engine . . . 1 0 0</p> <hr/> <p>£2 4 0</p>
1806	Richard Guy, Beadle . . .	<p>The duties of the beadles are to attend at the hospital's gates to prevent disorderly persons from entering or loitering about; to perambulate the hospital constantly for preservation of good order amongst the boys; to attend the boys to church on holidays and public days; to attend in the hall during the public supping; to sweep and keep clean the hall and the various parts of the hospital; to light the fires in the schools, infirmary, hall, lavatory, and steward's office, and the lamps in the wards; to attend at the lavatory at the times when the children are washing; to take charge of the towels, soap, and other articles; not to absent themselves from the hospital without leave, and to attend generally to such directions as may be given them by the treasurer or steward.</p>	<p>Salary £50 a-year. Gratuity *10 voted annually. About *36 share of profits from the hospital's shops. *2 from new governors on presenting them with staves, being 2s. 6d. from each. *2 in lieu of selling bands to children on admission.</p> <hr/> <p>£100 per annum, and apartments.</p>	<p>They have also a livery coat and hat found them annually, and are allowed 3½ tons of coals a-year, and 10 lbs. candles monthly each.</p> <p>* See observation above.</p>
1812	George Fuller, Beadle . . .	<p>The same.</p>		<p>.</p>

A List of all the Officers and Servants of the Hospital, &c.—continued.

Names and Offices.	When appointed.	Duties.	Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Privileges.	Observations.
William John Bailey, Beadle	1812	The same.	Salary £50 a-year. Gratuity *10 voted annually. About *30 share of profits from the hospital's shops. *2 from new governors, being 2s. 6d. from each, on presenting them with staves. *2 in lieu of selling bands to children on admission. £94 per annum, and apartments.	. . . .
John Notley, Beadle . . . “	1825 1835	As above.	Salary £50 a-year. Gratuity *10 voted annually. About *9 from profits of shops. *2 from new governors. *2 in lieu of selling bands. £73 a-year and apartments.	* See observation.
William Kerfoot, Gatekeeper	1829	To attend the gate at Giltspur-street until nine in the morning; to sweep and keep clean the infirmary yard; to assist in lighting the lamps in the wards, and in sweeping the hall, lobby, and staircase; to attend at the hall gates during the public supping; to attend at the counting-house if required, and to perambulate the hospital for the preservation of good order, if not otherwise employed.	Salary £1. 1s. per week, and apartments.	. . . .
Dennis Graham . . . Henry Woods . . . Watchmen.	1829 1830	To watch the hospital by night, each of them going round his division every half hour and crying the time, and in the day time, to carry coals to the several wards and schools.	Salary £1. 10s. a-week each. A watch-coat and pair of boots allowed to each of them as required.	. . . .
Charles Clitherow . . . William Long Ward . . . Streetkeepers.	1807 1829	To assist in the regulation of the carts licensed by the governors to work for hire in the City of London, and for this purpose to attend constantly at the wharfs, quays, and places most frequented by the carmen; to prevent disturbances, and to see that the merchants and others, who employ the carmen, are served in turn, and without delay and exaction, and to prevent unlicensed carmen from working for hire within the city and liberties.	Salary £35 a-year each. Gratuity 10 voted annually. £45 each per annum. A great coat and suit of clothes allowed to each yearly.	. . . .
Joseph C. Findlow . . . and (Vacant). Messengers.	1829	To sweep and keep clean the counting-house, court-room, and committee-room; to attend at the counting-house daily, and obey such directions as may be given them by the treasurer, and to perform such services as may be required of them by the clerks; to attend at the wardrobe; to deliver all letters from the counting-house and others collected within the hospital at the post-office every evening, and after office hours, to deliver all summonses for general courts or committees.	£1. 1s. a-week salary, and a gratuity of £10 each voted annually. A livery coat each yearly, and a great coat occasionally.	. . . .

Richard Wise, Cobbler.	1806	To attend daily at his shop to mend or change such of the children's shoes as want repairing, and at the wardrobe, when the new shoes are received and delivered to the children; to examine whether they are well made and according to sample.	Salary £1. 10s. a-week.	. . . . .
Fourteen Nurses; viz.— Jane Ann Judge Jane Rayson Jane Bishop Jane Ann Hopkins Mary Ann Bennett Sarah Colles Charlotte Boot Lydia Bailey Elizabeth Clarke Ann Hunt Melhetabel Butler Cath. Ann Campin Lydia Ann Carnan Elizabeth Hacker	1828 1821 1833 1824 1829 1835 1831 1815 1832 1817 1832 1828 1818 1835	<p>The nurses in their several wards are to have the sole management and direction of the children under their care in the absence of the steward and matron; to behave kindly to them, avoiding all railing, scolding, and immorality; to keep them clean and decent in their persons and apparel; to be accountable for their bedding, furniture, and wearing their wards sweet and clean, and not to harbour any other person therein than the children of the house, except their servants; and to attend in the hall at meal times, and to distribute the provisions equally among the children; also to attend at Christ Church every Sunday morning and afternoon.</p> <p>Has the care of the boys with ringworm and scald head, and such as are considered by the surgeon to require to be kept under observation for eruptive complaints. She has no charge; but her duties are in general the same as the other nurses.</p>	<p>Each nurse has apartments, and is paid 32s. a-week, including 4s. a-week for a servant.* She is allowed 3d. per quarter for each child under her care, if upon examination by the surgeon they are found to be clean and free from all uncleanly disorder. £4. 4s. a-year, in lieu of a portion of the children's old clothes (which was formerly their perquisite), and about 20s. a-year each to buy starch.†</p> <p>Dunn's Gift of 20s. a-year is divided amongst them at Easter, being about 1s. 4d. to each; and 1s. 6d. paid to each of them at Easter, on attending with the children at the Mansion-house. Each nurse has also four joints of meat annually (two of pork and two of veal), of 4 lbs. each; two livery gowns yearly, and 12s. for making them up; and coals, candles, and soap for the use of her ward.</p> <p>32s. a-week, including 4s. a-week for a servant, and apartments.</p> <p>£4. 4s. a-year in lieu of the children's old clothes.</p> <p>Two livery gowns yearly, and coals, candles, and soap for the use of the ward.</p> <p>50s. a-week, and apartments.</p> <p>Four joints of meat annually, as the other nurses; and coals, candles, and soap for the use of the infirmary.</p> <p>The infirmary nurse is also allowed to bring in a bill of disbursements for such articles of grocery and food as she may be directed by the physician, surgeon, and apothecary to procure for the sick children, beyond the usual allowance of the house.</p> <p>40s. a-week, and apartments.</p> <p>The dripping from the roast meat.</p> <p>Two livery gowns yearly, and 12s. for making them.</p>	<p>* The nurses state that they often have to provide, at their own cost, an occasional servant to assist their permanent one.</p> <p>† For washing the bands.</p>
Jane Dunn, Supernumerary Nurse.	1829			. . . . .
Georgiana May	1830	To take care of the weak, sick, lame, and diseased children; in her own person to administer to them all medicines prescribed for them by the physician, surgeon, and apothecary, as well as to apply all poultices and dressings; to keep the infirmary clean and in good order, as well as all linen, bedding, and clothes intrusted to her care (in which duties she is constantly to employ two persons to assist her); to keep a list of the children under her care, with the times of their coming to and leaving the sick ward; to give notice at the counting-house of the death of any child; and to attend divine service at Christ Church whenever her other duties will permit.		. . . . .
Fanny Hunt, Cook	1821	To dress the meat and all other provisions which she shall receive from the steward for the children, wholesomely and cleanly; to keep an account of such meat in a book; and to keep the kitchen, the coppers, and all the vessels used in preparing the children's food perfectly clean.		. . . . .
Mr. Robert Bennington, Surgeon-apothecary.	1834 1836	The duties are similar to those of the surgeon-apothecary in London.	£200 per annum salary.	. . . . .

Names and Offices.	When appointed.	Duties.	Salaries, Emoluments, Allowances, and Privileges.	Observations.
Rev. Charles Cotton, Grammar Master.	1827	To prepare the boys at Hertford for the grammar-school in London, by instructing them in grammar and the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in the catechism, and in the knowledge of the Christian religion, according to the principles of the Established Church.*	£300 a-year, and a residence.	It is intended to appoint a second master to the grammar-school at Hertford forthwith, at a salary of £200 a-year, but without a residence.
Mr. Charles Bowra, Usher in the grammar-school.	1826	To assist in the instruction of the boys in the grammar-school, under the direction of the master.	£100 a-year salary.	* Mr. Cotton occasionally assists the neighbouring clergy in their chancel duties on Sundays, but never performs any weekly duty.
Mr. George Ludlow, Reading and Writing Master.	1823	To instruct the boys at Hertford in reading and spelling, writing and arithmetic, and to officiate for the steward in case of illness.	£230 a-year salary, and a residence, including £25 a-year Barnes's Gift, £5 Clark's Gift, and £4 Earswell's Gift.	
Mr. William Nicolls, Assistant Reading and Writing Master.	1832	To assist in the instruction of the boys of the reading and writing school, under the direction of the master.	£115 a-year salary.	
William Henry Colley, apprentice to the reading and writing master.	1836	The same.	£40 a-year for board, paid to the master. £15 ,, for apparel, to increase £2 yearly during his apprenticeship.	
Elizabeth Thompson, Upper Girls' Schoolmistress.	1818 1826	To instruct the girls in the fundamental points of the Christian religion, according to the catechism of the Church of England; in English reading and spelling, history and geography, and needlework, that is, plain work, but they work samples and worsted; and to visit the girls' ward while they are at their meals, and in the evening occasionally.	£180 a-year salary, and a residence, including £6 Cleerc's Gift. £4 Dunn's Gift. £2 Jumper's Gift. £10 Wale's Gift.	
Sarah Peacock, Under Girls' Schoolmistress.	1836	To assist the upper mistress in the instruction of the girls, and in visiting the girls' ward.	Allowed one guinea a-year in lieu of a piece of garden ground taken from her. £100 a-year salary.	
Mr. Robert Alexander Steele, Steward.	1822	The duties are similar to those of the steward in London.	£250 a-year salary, and a residence. Four joints of meat yearly; viz., two of pork and two of veal, of 12 lbs. each. A sample of milk daily. £130 a-year salary, and a residence.	This officer has likewise the value of the cast-off shoes, which perquisite is worth about £4 yearly.
Mrs. Susanna Moore, Matron.	1822	The duties are similar to those of the matron in London.	Four joints of meat yearly, and a sample of milk daily, as the steward. Salary . £50 a-year. Gratuity 10 ,, voted annually.	
Charles Crossman, Porter.	1835	To open the gates in the morning, and shut them in the evening; to attend in the different parts of the buildings constantly, for the preservation of order amongst the children, and to prevent the entrance of beggars, vagrants, and loiterers; to keep the play-grounds swept and clean; to accompany the children who have permission from the steward to walk out, and to attend them to church; to help to weigh the butter and cheese, soap, &c.; and not to absent himself from the hospital without permission of the steward.	About . 42 ,, from share of profits from the hospital's shops.* — £60 ,, — 42 ,, — £102 ,, and apartments. Coals and candles.	* It is proposed to discontinue these shops for the future, and to make the porter and beadle an allowance in lieu of the profits.

Stephen Richard Allen, Beadle.	1824 1835	To attend in the different parts of the buildings, for the preservation of good order, and to prevent the entrance of beggars and improper persons; to sweep and keep clean the different parts of the hospital; to light the fires in the hall, schools, and steward's office; to assist the porter in providing coals for the kitchen, wards, and schools; to attend the children to church, and those whom the steward may allow to walk out; to ring the bell at a quarter before ten every night, to give notice to strangers within the hospital to depart; and not to be absent from the hospital without permission of the steward.	Salary . £50 a-year. Gratuities 10 ,, voted annually. £60 ,, About . 42 ,, from share of profits from the hospital shops.*	* See observation above.
Thomas Rayner, Cobbler .	1818	To mend the children's shoes, and to assist the steward in delivering the new shoes, and to observe that they are properly made and according to sample. The duties are similar to those of the nurses in London.	£102 ,, and apartments. Coals and candles. £65 a-year salary.	. . . .
Boys' Nurses:— Ruth Quant Maria Stoddart Elizabeth Parry Mary Ryder Elizabeth Andrews Sophia Lowry Louisa Thornton Elizabeth Twine	1829 1835 1831 1836 1833 1827 1834 1828		£65 0 0 a-year salary, at 25s. a-week. 5 5 0 in lieu of selling old coats. 3 3 0 in lieu of selling old clothes. About 2 10 0 called cleanly money, being for keeping the children clean and free from all uncleanly disorders. The amount is 5s. 2d. a-quarter per head for each child if clean.	Each nurse has also four joints of meat, two of veal and two of pork, of 4 lbs. each annually; and two livery gowns yearly, and 12s. for making them up; and 2s. 6d. a-quarter is paid to them by most of the boys for washing their pocket handkerchiefs.
Anne Thompson, temporary Boys' Nurse.	1828	Appointed temporarily to take charge of the children under observation for ringworm. Her duties in other respects are the same as those of the other nurses.	£75 18 0 a-year each nurse, with apartments, coals, candles, and soap. £65 0 0 a-year salary, at 25s. a-week. 5 5 0 in lieu of selling old coats. About 2 10 0 cleanly money.	. . . .
Ann Frye, Girls' Nurse .	1834	To employ her whole time in a motherly and kind attention to the girls of this hospital. In other respects the duties are similar to those of the boys' nurses.	£72 15 0 and apartments, with coals, candles, and soap. £80 12 0 a-year salary, at 31s. a-week. 3 3 0 in lieu of old clothes. About 3 0 0 cleanly money.	. . . .
Mary Ann Green, Infirmary Nurse.	1834 1835	The duties are similar to those of the infirmary nurse in London.	£86 15 0 a-year, and apartments, with coals, candles, and soap. Salary £104 a-year, at 40s. a-week; apartments, with coals, candles, and soap, and two livery gowns.	. . . .
Mary Guy, Cook	1830	The duties are similar to those of the cook in London.	Salary £50. 12s. a-year, at 31s. per week; apartments, with coals, candles, soap, and two livery gowns, as the nurses. The dripping from the roast meat.	. . . .
Officers not included in the foregoing List.				
Joseph Maberly, esq., Solicitor.	1808	To transact and advise upon the law affairs of the hospital; and, as steward of all the manors belonging to the hospital, to hold courts for the same when required.	Is paid for the business done by him at the usual charges of solicitors.	. . . .

Butter, London and Hertford	The same	Per Firkin of 56 lbs.																	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.						
		44	0	42	0	42	0	38	6	36	9	39	0	43	0	43	0	49	0
		Per Cwt. of 112 lbs.																	
Cheese, London and Hertford	The same	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
		56	0	49	0	48	0	33	0	36	6	44	0	44	0	45	0	54	0
		Per Imperial Gallon.																	
Milk, Hertford	For 12 months from September	7d.	9d.				9d.				9d.								
		Per Ton.																	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.						
		28	0	22	6	21	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	24	6	24	6		
APPAREL.																			
Articles contracted for.	Period of Contract.	1832.				1833.				1834.				1835.				1836.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Blue Coats	. . . . .	For one year, from Whitsuntide to Whitsuntide.	14	6	each.	15	0	each.	15	9	each.	15	9	each.	16	0	each.	
Yellow Petticoats	. . . . .	Do.	5	9	"	6	0	"	6	3	"	6	3	"	6	6	"	
Corduroy Breeches	. . . . .	Do.	4	9	"	4	9	"	4	9	"	4	9	"	4	9	"	
Moleskin do.	. . . . .	Do.	None.		None.		None.		None.		None.		None.		5	0	"	
Shoes	. . . . .	Do.	3	10	a pair.	3	10	a pair.	3	10	a pair.	3	10	a pair.	3	5½	a pair, London.	
Blankets	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	. . .		No Contract.		No Contract.		16	0	"	16	0	"	3	2½	a pair, Hertford.
Coverlets	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	. . .		Do.		Do.		7	10	Hertford.	7	10	Hertford.	6	5	Hertford.
Dowls for Shirts, Sheets, &c., 27 inches wide.	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	. . .		Do.		Do.		8	10	London.	8	10	London.	7	11	London.
Shirts made	. . . . .	Do. . . . .	. . .		Do.		Do. . . . .		. . .		. . .	. . .		. . .	0	8½	per yard.
	. . . . .	Do.	No. 1.		2	9	each.	2	9	each.	2	9	each.	2	9	each.		
Do.	. . . . .	Do.	No. 2.		2	2½	"	2	5	"	2	5	"	2	5	"	Linen purchased by the Hospital and the Shirts cut out and made at 5d. each.	
Do.	. . . . .	Do.	No. 3.		1	11½	"	2	0½	"	2	0½	"	2	0½	"		
Do.	. . . . .	Do.	No. 4.		1	8½	"	1	11	"	1	11	"	1	11	"		

APPAREL—(continued.)

Articles contracted for.	Period of Contract.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Girdles	For one year, from Whitsuntide to Whitsuntide.	. . . . .	No Contract.	No Contract.	105s. 0d. per gross.	105s. 0d. per gross.
Stockings	Do. . . . .	. . . . .	Do.	Do.	18 0 per dozen.	20 6 per dozen.
					20 0 "	22 0 "
					22 0 "	24 0 "
					24 0 "	26 0 "
					26 0 "	28 0 "
					The above is the cost in the white, add 2s. 6d. a dozen for dyeing to compare with the prices in the next column.	The above are dyed yellow ready for use.

APPENDIX No. VII.

COST OF REPAIRS ON THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS; AND AMOUNT OF THE OUTLAY IN NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON AND AT HERTFORD DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Years.	Repairs.		New Buildings.	
	London.	Hertford.	London.	Hertford.
1826	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	. . .
1827	2,541 10 9	1,374 14 0	13,075 0 0	. . .
1828	3,648 13 0	1,011 8 0	17,401 5 2	. . .
1829	4,829 18 6	1,543 16 0	13,011 7 11	. . .
1830	4,402 19 9	1,646 3 0	12,851 10 4	. . .
1831	4,980 8 11	631 9 0	9,117 12 11	. . .
1832	3,886 13 0	654 14 0	11,212 15 0	. . .
1833	4,629 3 6	767 5 0	3,492 0 0	. . .
1834	2,702 5 2	772 13 5	800 0 0	. . .
1835	4,222 3 2	708 17 4	4,651 12 6	. . .
	5,134 15 0	1,170 13 0	11,429 14 1	. . .
Total . . .	£40,978 10 9	10,281 12 9	97,042 17 11	Nil.

N. B.—Under the head of Repairs are included the reparation, renewal, and supply of Fixtures about the Hospital Buildings, and of Bedsteads

The AMOUNT of the BALANCES in the TREASURER'S HANDS on all the HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS, on 1st February, 1st May, 1st August, and 1st November, in each of the last Ten Years, and his Monthly Balances for Five Years, with the Averages.

	Hospital.		West's.	Blind.	Building Fund.		Total.
	Balance in hand.	Balance overpaid.			Balance in hand.	Balance overpaid.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1826.							
1st February	10,139 12 9	.	1,276 7 3	1,216 1 5	798 17 3	.	13,430 18 8
1st May	7,877 7 2	.	1,276 7 3	3,095 13 7	2,874 13 2	.	15,124 1 2
1st August	4,058 14 0	.	1,533 14 9	4,003 10 5	189 3 0	.	9,785 2 2
1st November	7,398 7 2	.	1,533 14 9	5,813 2 7	.	396 12 9	14,348 11 9
	£29,474 1 1	.	5,620 4 0	14,128 8 0	3,862 13 5	396 12 9	52,688 13 9
	.	.	.	.	396 12 9	.	.
Total	£29,474 1 1	.	.	14,128 8 0	3,466 0 8	.	52,688 13 9
Average	£7,368 10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	.	1,405 1 0	3,532 2 0	866 10 2	.	13,172 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1827.							
1st February	6,358 3 3	.	1,791 2 3	907 16 11	2,316 3 7	.	11,373 6 0
1st May	8,016 1 10	.	1,582 18 3	3,117 9 1	213 12 8	.	12,930 1 10
1st August	1,707 4 9	.	1,840 5 9	4,025 5 11	547 2 4	.	8,119 18 9
1st November	5,666 6 1	.	1,840 5 9	6,234 18 1	792 18 3	.	14,534 8 2
	£21,747 15 11	.	7,054 12 0	14,285 10 6	3,869 16 10	.	46,957 14 9
Total	£5,436 18 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	1,763 13 0	3,571 7 6	967 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.	11,739 8 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average							
1828.							
1st February	6,720 4 3	.	2,097 13 3	907 16 10	7,745 18 1	.	17,471 12 5
1st May	6,991 9 0	.	2,097 13 3	3,117 9 0	4,064 10 2	.	16,271 1 5
1st August	.	385 2 6	2,355 0 9	4,025 5 10	3,776 10 9	.	9,771 14 10
1st November	4,553 5 6	.	2,355 0 9	6,234 18 0	3,272 6 8	.	16,415 10 11
	£18,264 18 9	385 2 6	8,905 8 0	14,285 9 8	18,859 5 8	.	59,929 19 7
Total		.	.	.	.	.	.
Average	£17,879 16 3	.	8,905 8 0	14,285 9 8	18,859 5 8	.	59,929 19 7
	£4,469 19 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	.	2,226 7 0	3,571 7 5	4,714 16 5	.	14,982 9 10 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Amount of the Balances in the Treasurer's Hands on all the Hospital Accounts, on 1st February, 1st May, 1st August, and 1st November, &c.—(continued.)

	Hospital.		West's.	Blind.	Building Fund.		Total.
	Balance in hand.	Balance overpaid.			Balance in hand.	Balance overpaid.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1829.							
1st February	2,526 10 4	.	2,612 8 3	907 16 10	3,119 19 10	.	9,166 15 3
1st May	7,718 5 7	.	2,612 8 3	3,117 9 0	1,009 6 5	.	14,457 9 3
1st August	.	1,571 13 6	2,869 15 9	4,025 5 10	5,586 16 3	.	10,910 4 4
1st November	3,934 14 10	.	2,524 1 9	6,234 18 0	2,215 14 2	.	14,909 8 9
Total	£14,179 10 9 1,571 13 6	1,571 13 6	10,618 14 0	14,285 9 8	11,931 16 8	.	49,443 17 7
	£12,607 17 3	.	10,618 14 0	14,285 9 8	11,931 16 8	.	49,443 17 7
Average	£3,151 19 3 ³ / ₄	.	2,634 13 6	3,571 7 5	2,982 19 2	.	12,360 19 4 ³ / ₄
1830.							
1st February	4,782 19 3	.	885 3 8	907 16 10	6,065 3 11	.	12,641 3 8
1st May	8,765 8 9	.	885 3 8	3,117 9 0	5,036 14 9	.	17,804 16 2
1st August	.	573 4 10	1,142 11 2	4,053 18 10	2,576 1 9	.	7,199 6 11
1st November	5,424 17 10	.	1,142 11 2	6,274 1 0	3,518 8 10	.	16,359 18 10
Total	£18,973 5 10 573 4 10	573 4 10	4,055 9 8	14,353 5 8	17,196 9 3	.	54,005 5 7
	£18,400 1 0	.	4,055 9 8	14,353 5 8	17,196 9 3	.	54,005 5 7
Average	£4,600 0 3	.	1,013 17 5	3,588 6 5	4,299 2 3 ³ / ₄	.	13,501 6 4 ³ / ₄
1831.							
1st February	5,332 3 9	.	1,400 18 8	1,934 14 8	613 0 7	.	9,280 17 8
1st May	7,046 12 4	.	819 14 2	934 14 8	613 0 7	.	9,414 1 9
1st August	1,587 19 11	.	1,279 9 1	4,110 19 5	9,465 1 4	.	16,443 9 9
1st November	5,269 1 10	.	1,456 16 3	6,352 9 6	5,625 1 4	.	18,783 8 11
Total	£19,335 17 10	.	4,936 18 2	13,332 18 3	16,316 3 10	.	53,921 18 1
Average	£4,833 19 5 ¹ / ₂	.	1,234 4 6 ¹ / ₂	3,333 4 6 ³ / ₄	4,079 0 11 ¹ / ₂	.	13,480 9 6 ¹ / ₄

	Hospital.		West's.	Blind.	Building Fund.		Total.
	Balance in hand.	Balance overpaid.			Balance in hand.	Balance overpaid.	
1831.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1st January .	2,230 2 8	.	1,143 11 2	3,274 1 0	2,825 15 7	.	9,473 10 5
1st February .	5,332 3 9	.	1,400 18 8	1,934 14 8	613 0 7	.	9,280 17 8
1st March .	5,526 9 1	.	788 18 8	934 14 8	613 0 7	.	7,863 3 0
1st April .	6,341 5 10	.	788 18 8	934 14 8	613 0 7	.	8,677 19 9
1st May .	7,076 12 4	.	819 14 2	934 14 8	613 0 7	.	9,414 1 9
1st June .	11,147 5 10	.	991 15 0	3,176 4 9	948 9 4	.	16,263 14 11
1st July .	4,521 19 9	.	1,006 11 6	3,176 4 9	948 9 4	.	9,653 5 4
1st August .	1,587 19 11	.	1,279 9 1	4,110 19 5	9,465 1 4	.	16,443 9 9
1st September .	1,202 19 9	.	1,301 9 1	4,110 19 5	8,465 1 4	.	15,080 9 7
1st October .	2,266 4 3	.	1,502 11 10	4,119 19 5	7,465 1 4	.	15,344 16 10
1st November .	5,369 1 10	.	1,436 16 3	6,352 9 6	5,625 1 4	.	18,783 8 11
1st December .	8,136 14 6	.	253 9 1	5,475 0 0	3,625 1 4	.	17,490 4 11
Total . . .	£60,708 19 6	.	12,714 3 2	38,525 16 11	41,820 3 3	.	153,769 2 10
Average . . .	£5,059 1 7½	.	1,059 10 3	3,210 9 8½	3,485 0 3¼	.	12,814 1 10½
1832.							
1st January .	8,102 13 3	.	415 7 0	1,600 0 0	1,625 1 4	.	11,743 1 7
1st February .	8,616 11 0	.	711 8 1	1,234 14 8	625 1 4	.	11,187 15 1
1st March .	7,387 3 2	.	809 4 0	934 14 8	.	374 18 8	8,756 3 2
1st April .	11,490 3 4	.	743 8 5	934 14 8	.	374 18 8	12,793 7 9
1st May .	12,019 12 7	.	555 8 5	3,176 4 9	1,255 1 4	.	17,036 7 1
1st June .	10,684 10 3	.	659 11 6	3,176 4 9	293 1 4	.	14,813 7 10
1st July .	10,490 0 9	.	674 8 0	3,176 4 9	293 1 4	.	14,633 14 10
1st August .	847 3 1	.	907 10 7	4,110 19 5	293 1 4	.	6,158 14 5
1st September .	1,002 8 2	.	907 10 7	4,110 19 5	293 1 4	.	6,313 19 6
1st October .	1,197 8 5	.	1,049 13 8	4,110 19 5	293 1 4	.	6,651 2 10
1st November .	1,868 14 5	.	1,193 13 11	4,110 19 5	293 1 4	.	7,466 9 1
1st December .	6,820 19 6	.	1,279 12 3	6,477 9 6	453 1 4	.	15,013 2 7
Total . . .	£80,509 7 11	.	9,906 16 5	37,154 5 5	5,736 14 4	729 17 4	132,567 5 9
Average . . .	£6,709 2 4	.	825 11 4¼	3,096 3 9¼	749 17 4	.	11,047 5 5½
1833.							
1st January .	7,947 2 9	.	.	1,600 0 0	453 1 4	.	10,000 4 1
1st February .	6,516 8 6	.	503 13 10	1,234 14 8	558 1 4	.	8,812 18 4
1st March .	7,481 9 5	.	710 0 10	934 14 8	558 1 4	.	9,684 6 3
1st April .	5,898 7 3	.	610 0 10	934 14 8	2,963 1 4	.	10,406 4 1

1st May	7,192 17 10	. . . . .	34 13 7	3,176 4 9	3,223 1 4	. . . . .	13,939 17 6
1st June	7,431 7 9	. . . . .	597 12 7	3,176 4 9	3,223 1 4	. . . . .	14,428 6 5
1st July	1,692 10 9	. . . . .	638 12 7	3,176 4 9	3,223 1 4	. . . . .	8,730 9 5
1st August	470 5 3	. . . . .	493 5 0	3,673 9 4	3,223 1 4	. . . . .	7,860 0 11
1st September	511 8 7	. . . . .	505 5 0	3,673 9 4	3,223 1 4	. . . . .	7,913 4 3
1st October	519 3 9	. . . . .	505 5 0	3,673 9 4	3,223 1 4	. . . . .	7,920 19 5
1st November	2,368 13 5	. . . . .	403 16 9	5,914 19 5	2,583 1 4	. . . . .	11,270 10 11
1st December	1,426 2 1	. . . . .	735 15 6	5,914 19 5	2,583 1 4	. . . . .	10,659 18 4
Total	£49,455 17 4	. . . . .	6,051 1 6	37,083 5 1	29,036 16 0	. . . . .	121,626 19 11
Average	£4,121 6 5	. . . . .	504 5 1½	3,090 5 5	2,419 14 8	. . . . .	10,135 11 7¾
1834.							
1st January	3,847 14 3	. . . . .	221 7 1	1,600 0 0	2,583 1 4	. . . . .	8,252 2 8
1st February	2,787 5 9	. . . . .	467 12 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	5,772 13 11
1st March	4,656 11 1	. . . . .	723 17 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	7,898 4 3
1st April	5,716 7 11	. . . . .	385 8 2	934 14 8	3,358 1 4	. . . . .	10,394 12 1
1st May	6,679 16 11	. . . . .	159 7 2	3,176 4 9	1,069 14 8	. . . . .	11,085 3 6
1st June	8,350 1 4	. . . . .	173 11 5	3,176 4 9	1,013 6 2	. . . . .	12,713 3 8
1st July	8,599 3 9	. . . . .	272 15 11	3,176 4 9	12 4 2	. . . . .	12,060 8 7
1st August	643 2 9	. . . . .	764 8 1	4,110 19 5	12 4 2	. . . . .	5,530 14 5
1st September	1,283 3 10	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	25 15 9	. . . . .	6,205 2 1
1st October	1,469 12 8	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	639 16 9	. . . . .	7,005 11 11
1st November	3,715 11 0	. . . . .	771 0 11	6,493 14 11	916 4 10	. . . . .	11,896 11 8
1st December	2,915 6 1	. . . . .	1,084 2 10	6,493 14 11	721 4 10	. . . . .	11,214 8 8
Total	£50,663 17 4	. . . . .	6,593 17 1	39,253 6 4	13,517 16 8	. . . . .	110,028 17 5
Average	£4,221 19 9	. . . . .	549 9 9	3,271 2 2½	1,126 9 8½	. . . . .	9,169 1 5½
1835.							
1st January	6,557 8 3	. . . . .	170 10 5	1,620 0 0	321 4 10	. . . . .	8,669 3 6
1st February	4,891 14 6	. . . . .	532 3 0	1,254 14 8	738 14 10	. . . . .	7,417 7 0
1st March	7,516 0 9	. . . . .	585 18 0	934 14 8	472 16 1	. . . . .	9,509 9 6
1st April	5,979 19 2	. . . . .	594 18 0	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	7,947 17 11
1st May	5,266 6 6	. . . . .	319 6 5	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	6,958 13 8
1st June	756 12 7	. . . . .	564 3 8	3,317 10 2	165 6 0	. . . . .	4,803 12 5
1st July	3,493 15 11	. . . . .	38 0 7	2,856 11 2	. . . . .	2,184 15 0	4,203 12 8
1st August	830 3 8	. . . . .	354 14 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	2,033 10 0	2,942 14 0
1st September	2,007 19 2	. . . . .	467 3 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	3,117 14 0	3,148 14 6
1st October	1,404 7 4	. . . . .	467 3 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	3,117 14 0	2,545 2 8
1st November	5,188 11 2	. . . . .	433 7 10	5,705 0 1	. . . . .	3,721 15 6	7,605 3 7
1st December	5,715 2 7	. . . . .	745 15 10	5,705 0 1	. . . . .	3,721 15 6	8,444 3 0
Total	£49,608 1 7	. . . . .	5,273 5 3	34,636 17 8	2,574 13 11	17,597 4 0 2,574 13 11	74,195 14 5
Average	£4,134 0 1½	. . . . .	5,273 5 3	34,636 17 8	. . . . .	15,322 10 1	74,195 14 5
1836.							
1st January	3,847 14 3	. . . . .	221 7 1	1,600 0 0	2,583 1 4	. . . . .	8,252 2 8
1st February	2,787 5 9	. . . . .	467 12 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	5,772 13 11
1st March	4,656 11 1	. . . . .	723 17 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	7,898 4 3
1st April	5,716 7 11	. . . . .	385 8 2	934 14 8	3,358 1 4	. . . . .	10,394 12 1
1st May	6,679 16 11	. . . . .	159 7 2	3,176 4 9	1,069 14 8	. . . . .	11,085 3 6
1st June	8,350 1 4	. . . . .	173 11 5	3,176 4 9	1,013 6 2	. . . . .	12,713 3 8
1st July	8,599 3 9	. . . . .	272 15 11	3,176 4 9	12 4 2	. . . . .	12,060 8 7
1st August	643 2 9	. . . . .	764 8 1	4,110 19 5	12 4 2	. . . . .	5,530 14 5
1st September	1,283 3 10	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	25 15 9	. . . . .	6,205 2 1
1st October	1,469 12 8	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	639 16 9	. . . . .	7,005 11 11
1st November	3,715 11 0	. . . . .	771 0 11	6,493 14 11	916 4 10	. . . . .	11,896 11 8
1st December	2,915 6 1	. . . . .	1,084 2 10	6,493 14 11	721 4 10	. . . . .	11,214 8 8
Total	£50,663 17 4	. . . . .	6,593 17 1	39,253 6 4	13,517 16 8	. . . . .	110,028 17 5
Average	£4,221 19 9	. . . . .	549 9 9	3,271 2 2½	1,126 9 8½	. . . . .	9,169 1 5½
1837.							
1st January	6,557 8 3	. . . . .	170 10 5	1,620 0 0	321 4 10	. . . . .	8,669 3 6
1st February	4,891 14 6	. . . . .	532 3 0	1,254 14 8	738 14 10	. . . . .	7,417 7 0
1st March	7,516 0 9	. . . . .	585 18 0	934 14 8	472 16 1	. . . . .	9,509 9 6
1st April	5,979 19 2	. . . . .	594 18 0	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	7,947 17 11
1st May	5,266 6 6	. . . . .	319 6 5	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	6,958 13 8
1st June	756 12 7	. . . . .	564 3 8	3,317 10 2	165 6 0	. . . . .	4,803 12 5
1st July	3,493 15 11	. . . . .	38 0 7	2,856 11 2	. . . . .	2,184 15 0	4,203 12 8
1st August	830 3 8	. . . . .	354 14 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	2,033 10 0	2,942 14 0
1st September	2,007 19 2	. . . . .	467 3 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	3,117 14 0	3,148 14 6
1st October	1,404 7 4	. . . . .	467 3 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	3,117 14 0	2,545 2 8
1st November	5,188 11 2	. . . . .	433 7 10	5,705 0 1	. . . . .	3,721 15 6	7,605 3 7
1st December	5,715 2 7	. . . . .	745 15 10	5,705 0 1	. . . . .	3,721 15 6	8,444 3 0
Total	£49,608 1 7	. . . . .	5,273 5 3	34,636 17 8	2,574 13 11	17,597 4 0 2,574 13 11	74,195 14 5
Average	£4,134 0 1½	. . . . .	5,273 5 3	34,636 17 8	. . . . .	15,322 10 1	74,195 14 5
1838.							
1st January	3,847 14 3	. . . . .	221 7 1	1,600 0 0	2,583 1 4	. . . . .	8,252 2 8
1st February	2,787 5 9	. . . . .	467 12 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	5,772 13 11
1st March	4,656 11 1	. . . . .	723 17 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	7,898 4 3
1st April	5,716 7 11	. . . . .	385 8 2	934 14 8	3,358 1 4	. . . . .	10,394 12 1
1st May	6,679 16 11	. . . . .	159 7 2	3,176 4 9	1,069 14 8	. . . . .	11,085 3 6
1st June	8,350 1 4	. . . . .	173 11 5	3,176 4 9	1,013 6 2	. . . . .	12,713 3 8
1st July	8,599 3 9	. . . . .	272 15 11	3,176 4 9	12 4 2	. . . . .	12,060 8 7
1st August	643 2 9	. . . . .	764 8 1	4,110 19 5	12 4 2	. . . . .	5,530 14 5
1st September	1,283 3 10	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	25 15 9	. . . . .	6,205 2 1
1st October	1,469 12 8	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	639 16 9	. . . . .	7,005 11 11
1st November	3,715 11 0	. . . . .	771 0 11	6,493 14 11	916 4 10	. . . . .	11,896 11 8
1st December	2,915 6 1	. . . . .	1,084 2 10	6,493 14 11	721 4 10	. . . . .	11,214 8 8
Total	£50,663 17 4	. . . . .	6,593 17 1	39,253 6 4	13,517 16 8	. . . . .	110,028 17 5
Average	£4,221 19 9	. . . . .	549 9 9	3,271 2 2½	1,126 9 8½	. . . . .	9,169 1 5½
1839.							
1st January	6,557 8 3	. . . . .	170 10 5	1,620 0 0	321 4 10	. . . . .	8,669 3 6
1st February	4,891 14 6	. . . . .	532 3 0	1,254 14 8	738 14 10	. . . . .	7,417 7 0
1st March	7,516 0 9	. . . . .	585 18 0	934 14 8	472 16 1	. . . . .	9,509 9 6
1st April	5,979 19 2	. . . . .	594 18 0	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	7,947 17 11
1st May	5,266 6 6	. . . . .	319 6 5	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	6,958 13 8
1st June	756 12 7	. . . . .	564 3 8	3,317 10 2	165 6 0	. . . . .	4,803 12 5
1st July	3,493 15 11	. . . . .	38 0 7	2,856 11 2	. . . . .	2,184 15 0	4,203 12 8
1st August	830 3 8	. . . . .	354 14 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	2,033 10 0	2,942 14 0
1st September	2,007 19 2	. . . . .	467 3 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	3,117 14 0	3,148 14 6
1st October	1,404 7 4	. . . . .	467 3 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	3,117 14 0	2,545 2 8
1st November	5,188 11 2	. . . . .	433 7 10	5,705 0 1	. . . . .	3,721 15 6	7,605 3 7
1st December	5,715 2 7	. . . . .	745 15 10	5,705 0 1	. . . . .	3,721 15 6	8,444 3 0
Total	£49,608 1 7	. . . . .	5,273 5 3	34,636 17 8	2,574 13 11	17,597 4 0 2,574 13 11	74,195 14 5
Average	£4,134 0 1½	. . . . .	5,273 5 3	34,636 17 8	. . . . .	15,322 10 1	74,195 14 5
1840.							
1st January	3,847 14 3	. . . . .	221 7 1	1,600 0 0	2,583 1 4	. . . . .	8,252 2 8
1st February	2,787 5 9	. . . . .	467 12 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	5,772 13 11
1st March	4,656 11 1	. . . . .	723 17 2	934 14 8	1,583 1 4	. . . . .	7,898 4 3
1st April	5,716 7 11	. . . . .	385 8 2	934 14 8	3,358 1 4	. . . . .	10,394 12 1
1st May	6,679 16 11	. . . . .	159 7 2	3,176 4 9	1,069 14 8	. . . . .	11,085 3 6
1st June	8,350 1 4	. . . . .	173 11 5	3,176 4 9	1,013 6 2	. . . . .	12,713 3 8
1st July	8,599 3 9	. . . . .	272 15 11	3,176 4 9	12 4 2	. . . . .	12,060 8 7
1st August	643 2 9	. . . . .	764 8 1	4,110 19 5	12 4 2	. . . . .	5,530 14 5
1st September	1,283 3 10	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	25 15 9	. . . . .	6,205 2 1
1st October	1,469 12 8	. . . . .	785 3 1	4,110 19 5	639 16 9	. . . . .	7,005 11 11
1st November	3,715 11 0	. . . . .	771 0 11	6,493 14 11	916 4 10	. . . . .	11,896 11 8
1st December	2,915 6 1	. . . . .	1,084 2 10	6,493 14 11	721 4 10	. . . . .	11,214 8 8
Total	£50,663 17 4	. . . . .	6,593 17 1	39,253 6 4	13,517 16 8	. . . . .	110,028 17 5
Average	£4,221 19 9	. . . . .	549 9 9	3,271 2 2½	1,126 9 8½	. . . . .	9,169 1 5½
1841.							
1st January	6,557 8 3	. . . . .	170 10 5	1,620 0 0	321 4 10	. . . . .	8,669 3 6
1st February	4,891 14 6	. . . . .	532 3 0	1,254 14 8	738 14 10	. . . . .	7,417 7 0
1st March	7,516 0 9	. . . . .	585 18 0	934 14 8	472 16 1	. . . . .	9,509 9 6
1st April	5,979 19 2	. . . . .	594 18 0	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	7,947 17 11
1st May	5,266 6 6	. . . . .	319 6 5	934 14 8	438 6 1	. . . . .	6,958 13 8
1st June	756 12 7	. . . . .	564 3 8	3,317 10 2	165 6 0	. . . . .	4,803 12 5
1st July	3,493 15 11	. . . . .	38 0 7	2,856 11 2	. . . . .	2,184 15 0	4,203 12 8
1st August	830 3 8	. . . . .	354 14 6	3,791 5 10	. . . . .	2,033 10 0	

Age	TIME IN THE SCHOOL.		No.
Boys	Under 3 months	Under 3 months	No.
7 years old and under	3 months and under 6 months	3 months and under 6 months	87
7½	6 ditto	6 ditto	5
8	1 year	1 year	59
8½	1½ ditto	1½ ditto	74
9	2 ditto	2 ditto	85
9½	2½ ditto	2½ ditto	7
10	3 ditto	3 ditto	28
10½	3½ ditto	3½ ditto	53
11	4 ditto	4 ditto	10
11½	4½ ditto	4½ ditto	9
12			
12 and upwards			
			417

APPENDIX No. X.

1.—THIRD DEPARTMENT, WEEKLY LESSONS.—(Mr. White's Classes.)

Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1.	1. Eutropius or Latin Reader* 2. Latin Grammar and Exercise. 3. Greek Grammar and Translation.	Eutropius or Latin Reader . Latin Grammar and Exercise Geography, with Maps.	Eutropius or Latin Reader . Latin Grammar and Exercise Accidence and English Parsing.	Greek Delectus. Greek Grammar and Exercise Catechism.	Greek Delectus. Greek Grammar and Exercise Geography, with Maps. }	Repetition, Accidence and English Parsing. Catechism.
2.	1. Latin Exercise. 2. Phædrus. 3. Latin Grammar and Translation.	Latin Grammar and Exercise. Phædrus. Greek Grammar.	Latin Grammar and Exercise. Phædrus. Accidence. }	Greek Grammar and Exercise Latin Delectus. Catechism.	Greek Grammar and Exercise Latin Delectus. Latin Grammar.	Repetition. Accidence and English Parsing. Catechism.
3.	1. Accidence and Exercise. 2. Latin Delectus. 3. Latin Grammar.	Accidence and Exercise. Latin Delectus. Latin Grammar.	Accidence and Exercise. Latin Delectus. Latin Grammar.	Latin Grammar and Exercise Latin Delectus. Catechism.	Accidence and Exercise. Latin Delectus. Latin Grammar.	English Parsing. Repetition. Catechism.

* Alternating by weeks.
The Afternoon Lessons are the same as the Mornings, it being understood that the Wednesday and Saturday afternoons must be omitted

2.—SECOND DEPARTMENT, WEEKLY LESSONS.

Class.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
3.	Greek Grammar and Exercise Cornelius Nepos. Latin Grammar and Exercise.	Geography. Cornelius Nepos. Latin Grammar and Exercise	MORNING. Translation and Re-translation. Ovid's Epistles. Verses.	Catechism; Crossman's Introduction. Greek Delectus. Greek Grammar and Exercise	Geography. Greek Delectus. Latin Grammar and Exercise	Catechism and Crossman's Introduction. Repetition, Latin and Greek Latin Exercise.
2.	Geography. Græca Minora. Greek Grammar and Exercise.	Latin Grammar and Exercise Ovid's Metamorphoses. Verses.	Latin Translation and Re-translation. Selectæ. Latin Grammar and Exercise	Latin Grammar and Exercise Ovid's Metamorphoses. Catechism; Crossman's Introduction.	Greek Grammar and Exercise Greek Testament. Geography.	Catechism; Crossman's Introduction. Repetition, Latin and Greek Latin Exercise.
Little Erasmus.	Greek Testament. Greek Exercise. Greek Grammar and Verses.	Greek Testament. Greek Exercise. Greek Grammar and Geography.	Virgil's Æneid. Latin Grammar and Exercise ,,	Virgil's Æneid. Latin Exercise. Latin Grammar and Catechism.	Xenophon. Greek Exercise. Latin Grammar and Geography.	Repetition, Latin and Greek Catechism and Crossman's Introduction.
3.	Greek Grammar and Exercise Cornelius Nepos. Latin Grammar and Exercise	Geography. Ovid's Epistles. Latin Grammar and Verses.	AFTERNOON.	Catechism and Crossman's Introduction. Greek Delectus. Greek Grammar and Exercise	Translation and Re-translation. Greek Delectus. Greek Grammar and Exercise	
2.	Geography. Græca Minora. Greek Grammar and Exercise	Latin Grammar and Exercise Ovid's Metamorphoses. Verses.		Latin Grammar and Exercise Selectæ. Catechism and Crossman's Introduction.	Greek Grammar and Exercise Greek Testament. Latin Exercise.	
Little Erasmus.	Greek Testament. Greek Exercise. Greek Grammar and Verses.	Virgil. Latin Exercise. Latin Grammar and Geography.		Sallust. Latin Exercise. Latin Grammar, Catechism, and Crossman's Introduction.	Sallust. Translation and Re-translation. Greek Grammar and Exercise	

3.—GREAT ERASMUS, WEEKLY LESSONS.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
From 7 to 8. Greek Exercise, with lesson of Historical Catechism, prepared over-night. English Reading.	From 7 to 8. Valpy's first <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> , with lesson of Geographical Catechism, prepared over-night. English Reading.	From 7 to 8. Greek Exercise, with lesson of Historical Catechism, prepared over-night. English Reading.	From 7 to 8. Valpy's first <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> , with lesson of Geographical Catechism, prepared over-night.	From 7 to 8. Greek Exercise, with lesson of Historical Catechism, prepared over-night.	From 7 to 8. Greek Exercise, with lesson of Historical Catechism, prepared over-night.
From 9 to 12. Virgil, by heart. Valpy's first <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> . Xenophon and Virgil.	From 9 to 12. Valpy's Greek Grammar and Latin Grammar. Translation of Xenophon. Xenophon and Ovid's Epistles.	From 9 to 12. Virgil by heart. Ellis's Exercises. Xenophon and Sallust.	From 9 to 12. Valpy's Greek Grammar and Latin Grammar. Valpy's first <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> . Xenophon and Virgil.	From 9 to 12. Ovid by heart. Translation of Sallust. Xenophon and Ovid.	From 9 to 12. Crossman's Introduction to Christianity. Ellis's Exercises. Diatessaron and Sallust.
From 2 to 5. Valpy's Greek Grammar and Latin Grammar. Translation of Xenophon. Diatessaron and Virgil.	From 2 to 5. Geography. Ellis's Exercises. Xenophon and Sallust.		From 2 to 5. Crossman's Introduction to Christianity. Translation of Sallust. Xenophon and Ovid.	From 2 to 5. Geography. Ellis's Exercises. Xenophon and Sallust.	

These boys do Latin and English Verses, and an English Theme every week.

4.—DEPUTY GRECIANS, WEEKLY LESSONS.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
From 7 to 8. Horace by heart.	From 7 to 8. English Poetry.	From 7 to 8. Ovid's Epistles by heart.	From 7 to 8. Homer by heart.	From 7 to 8. Historical Catechism, English, Grecian, or Roman.	From 7 to 8. Virgil by heart.
From 9 to 12. Part Hebrew Grammar, and part Historical Catechism. Valpy's <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> . Homer and Horace.	From 9 to 12. Edwards's Greek Grammar. Huntingford's Greek Exercises. Scriptores Graeci and Cicero.	From 9 to 12. Zumpt's Latin Grammar abridged. Valpy's <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> . Terence and Ovid's Epistles.	From 9 to 12. Part Hebrew Grammar and Part Historical Catechism. Valpy's <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> . Scriptores Graeci and Cicero.	From 9 to 12. Edwards's Greek Grammar. Huntingford's Greek Exercises. Homer and Horace.	From 9 to 12. Zumpt's Latin Grammar abridged. Valpy's <i>Elegantiae Latinae</i> . Greek Testament.
From 2 to 5. Part Hebrew Grammar and part Historical Catechism. Translation of Cicero. Demosthenes and Virgil.	AFTERNOON. Mathematics.	From 2 to 5. Butler's Ancient Geography. Translation of Demosthenes. Demosthenes and Ovid's Epistles.		AFTERNOON. Mathematics.	

4.—DEPUTY GRECIANS, WEEKLY LESSONS—*continued.*

The same alternation of first Lessons by weeks during the winter months as in the Grecians Class. The exercises to be done out of School are by alternate weeks.

FIRST WEEK.		SECOND WEEK.
1. Original Latin Verses. 2. Edwards's Lyrics and Translation from some English Poet. 3. Latin Theme.		1. Original English Verses. 2. Edwards's Lyrics and Translation from some English Poet. 3. English Theme.

5.—GRECIANS, WEEKLY LESSONS.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
From 7 to 8. Hebrew by heart, and Hebrew writing.	From 7 to 8. Virgil's Georgics by heart, or construed.	From 7 to 8. Homer by heart, or construed.	From 7 to 8. Greek Tragedy by heart.	From 7 to 8. Horace or Juvenal by heart.	From 7 to 8. Greek Metres.
From 9 to 12. Hebrew Grammar. Kenrick's Greek Exercises. Thucydides and Tacitus.	From 9 to 12. Buttman's Greek Grammar. Zumpt's Latin Exercises. Demosthenes and Cicero's Tusculan Disputations.	From 9 to 12. Zumpt's Latin Grammar. Zumpt's Latin Exercises. Greek Tragedy.	From 9 to 12. Buttman's Greek Grammar. Kenrick's Greek Exercises. Thucydides and Cicero de Naturâ Deorum.	From 9 to 12. Hebrew Grammar. Zumpt's Latin Exercises. Greek Tragedy.	From 9 to 12. Zumpt's Latin Grammar. Zumpt's Latin Exercises. Greek Testament, and first Volume of Dalzel.
From 2 to 5. Ollivant's Joseph (Hebrew). Aristophanes and Horace's Satires, &c., alternately with Juvenal.	From 2 to 5. Mathematics.	Half holiday.	From 2 to 5. Ollivant's Joseph (Hebrew). Second Volume of Dalzel and Pitman's Excerpta.	From 2 to 5. Mathematics.	Half holiday.

During the winter months, when the attendance from 7 to 8 is discontinued, the Lessons fixed for that hour are taken alternately by weeks, with the first lessons after 9. In the course of every week, three Exercises are done out of School, for which a cycle of five weeks is adopted, thus,—

FIRST WEEK.		SECOND WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.	FOURTH WEEK.	FIFTH WEEK.
Latin Hexameters. Latin Theme. Beatson's Greek Iambics.		Latin Lyrics. Original Greek Iambics. Translation into Latin Elegiacs.	Latin Hexameters. Latin Theme. Beatson's Greek Iambics.	Original Latin Lyrics. Original Greek Lyrics. Latin Elegiacs.	English Verses. English Theme. Translation into Latin Allegiacs, and occasionally English Declamation.

